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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

OCTOBER 1988 **published November 1988**

- Utah's year-over job growth, at 3.1 percent in October, is at its highest level in three years.
- 20,400 new nonagricultural jobs have been created since October 1987.
- Half of Utah's new jobs were in Services -- primarily Business, Health, and Education/Nonprofit Membership services.
- Manufacturing and Trade each created a fifth of Utah's new jobs.
- The October unemployment rate drifted insignificantly upward to 4.8 percent, but is still a point lower than a year ago.

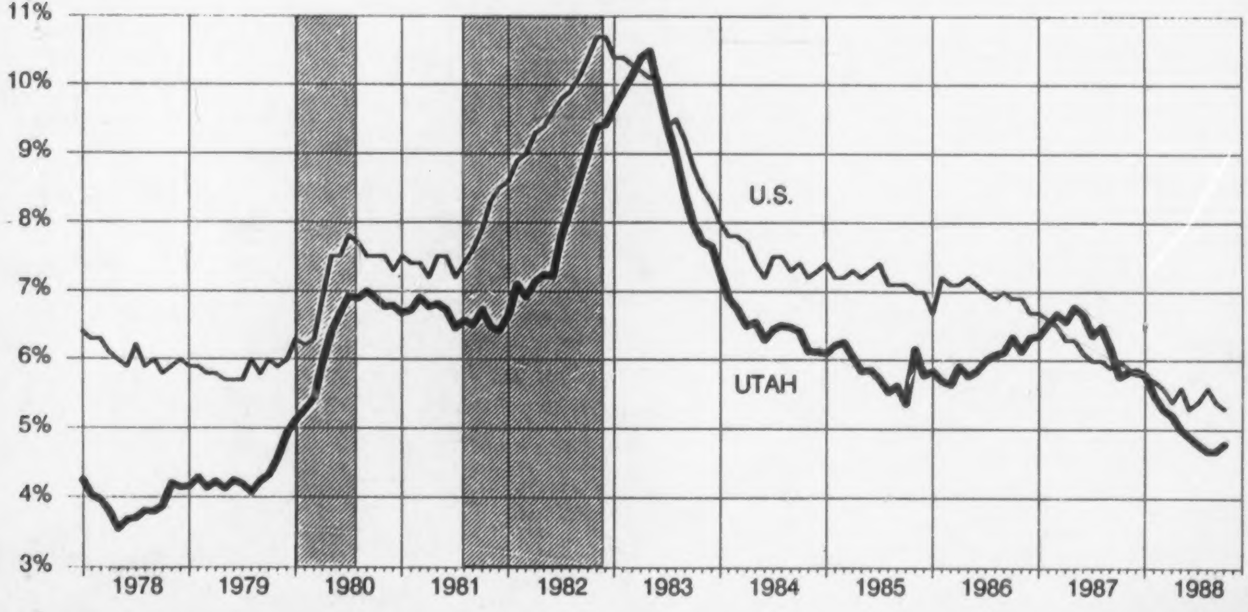
ECONOMIC RECOVERY GAINS MOMENTUM

At 668,400, Utah's nonagricultural jobs now number 20,400 greater than the year-ago (October 1987) total. For both September and October 1988, year-over growth of the number of nonagricultural jobs in Utah was 3.1 percent.

In this issue:

- Utah's Nonfarm Payroll Employment and Wages, 1st Quarter 1988.
- Feature Article: The Geography of Utah's 1987 Job Growth.
- Average Annual Pay in Nonfarm Industries, Utah & U.S., 1986, 1987, page 7.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
UTAH AND UNITED STATES
1978 - 1988



Shaded areas represent U.S. recessions.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY — JOB SERVICE

Not since October 1985 has Utah's annual job growth been so rapid; a year ago it was only 1.2 percent.

Concurrently, Utah's October unemployment rate was very low (4.8 percent), registering a full percentage point below the October 1987 figure. It increased an insignificant 0.1 percent from last month's revised estimate. In October, unemployed persons numbered 33,700, down 15.8 percent from a year ago.

The U.S. unemployment rate for October was 5.3 percent, down a tenth from last month. In October 1987 the U.S. rate was 6.0 percent.

SERVICES BOOMING

In a now-familiar pattern, Utah's services industry produced half (10,200) of the new jobs, a growth rate of 6.8 percent. Business services is the main thrust behind this boom, creating 4,300 jobs in 12 months, a 10.6 percent growth rate. Two activities within business services are responsible for most of these new jobs: (1) "Help supply services," which provide temporary or continuing workers on a contract basis; and (2) "Computer programming, data processing and other computer-related services." Health services and education/non-profit membership services also added a combined total of 3,500 jobs to the services industry total.

MANUFACTURING -- STILL A STRENGTH

Of considerable interest is the fact that employers in Utah's manufacturing industry have expanded their employment by 4,500 jobs in the past 12 months. This industry's job growth is becoming more concentrated in the manufacture of nondurable goods, such as clothing, printed materials and chemical products. Growing at an annual rate of 8.4 percent, nondurable's new jobs number 2,600. With the reactivation of Utah's copper and steel manufacturing now a year old, the year-over job growth in durable goods manufacturing has moderated (3.0 percent). Also contributing to this trend is more gradual increase in the number of jobs manufacturing aerospace vehicle components.

A BOOST FOR RETAIL TRADE

With Shopko's late-summer entry on Utah's retail trade scene, this industry experienced a one-time increase of 1,800 jobs. In addition, modest year-over growth occurred in most other retail trade divisions. As a result, the industry has 4,400 more jobs than in October 1987.

OTHER GAINS/LOSSES

Government jobs increased by 1,600, only 1.1 percent growth in the past year. Public school district increases accounted for this entire amount. Other agencies experienced minor fluctuations that offset each other. For example: Federal defense jobs declined by 700, while other federal employers added 800.

Mining, transportation/communication/utilities and finance/insurance/real estate each posted year-over employment growth ranging from 100 to 300 jobs, while wholesale trade jobs declined by 100. The number of Utah's construction jobs declined 1,900 (7.0 percent) as the building slump continued.

OUTLOOK -- CONTINUING IMPROVEMENT

Over the next several months, Utah's labor market is expected to continue its moderate growth trend in both the number and rate of new jobs. As this happens, the recovery should gradually spread to those industries still experiencing little or no improvement. The U.S. economic outlook for 1989 is favorable -- external forces should not thwart Utah's continuing recovery.

Kenneth E. Jensen
Labor Market Economist

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT, COUNTY AND MAJOR INDUSTRY
FIRST QUARTER 1989

District & County	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Trans.Comm. & Pub.Util.	Trade	Fin.Ins.& Real Est.	Services	Government	Total	Year Over % Change	Employment FIRST QUARTER 87
State Total	8,289	20,844	94,858	37,846	150,717	33,536	151,192	143,683	640,965	1.98%	628,523
Bear River	62	1,196	15,698	851	6,723	838	4,701	9,915	39,984	6.25%	37,632
Box Elder	61	442	9,209	234	2,366	269	1,091	1,941	15,613	11.66%	13,982
Cache	0	746	6,489	607	4,311	565	3,584	7,778	24,080	3.02%	23,374
Rich	1	8	0	10	46	4	26	196	291	5.43%	276
Wasatch Front	2,929	15,440	62,817	29,015	111,006	27,729	103,431	100,925	453,292	0.83%	449,549
North	94	3,523	15,705	3,655	24,758	3,507	21,647	38,763	111,652	-0.55%	112,267
Davis	51	1,878	5,909	1,576	11,150	1,106	7,702	20,867	50,239	-2.05%	51,293
Morgan	0	75	196	7	278	15	35	281	887	0.23%	885
Weber	43	1,570	9,600	2,072	13,330	2,386	13,910	17,615	60,526	0.73%	60,089
South	2,835	11,917	47,112	25,360	86,248	24,222	81,784	62,162	341,640	1.29%	337,282
Salt Lake	2,550	11,674	46,283	25,168	85,125	24,073	81,063	55,806	331,742	1.28%	327,547
Tooele	285	243	829	192	1,123	149	721	6,356	9,898	1.67%	9,735
Mountainland	114	2,296	12,376	3,085	19,277	3,250	32,391	15,170	87,939	6.93%	82,241
Summit	94	147	164	295	2,170	1,011	3,228	928	8,037	5.62%	7,609
Utah	20	2,059	12,146	2,701	16,542	2,195	28,599	13,619	77,881	7.19%	72,655
Wasatch	0	90	66	89	565	44	564	623	2,021	2.23%	1,977
Central	473	546	1,450	1,342	3,055	358	1,732	4,408	13,364	-1.76%	13,604
Juab	72	40	297	26	383	28	258	429	1,533	14.40%	1,340
Millard	127	146	214	694	625	79	340	802	3,027	-16.82%	3,639
Piute	0	0	32	9	10	6	8	114	179	-5.29%	189
Sanpete	5	88	417	132	756	81	371	1,543	3,393	-0.41%	3,407
Sevier	269	138	442	479	1,247	164	728	1,254	4,721	1.66%	4,644
Wayne	0	134	48	2	34	0	27	266	511	32.73%	385
Southwestern	220	835	1,698	1,155	5,818	844	4,926	5,779	21,273	4.79%	20,300
Beaver	2	30	73	163	299	31	167	432	1,197	-3.16%	1,236
Garfield	15	11	212	47	138	21	233	455	1,130	5.21%	1,074
Iron	156	181	290	302	1,839	260	1,464	2,089	6,581	4.20%	6,311
Kane	7	21	51	18	350	41	318	385	1,191	3.84%	1,147
Washington	40	592	1,072	625	3,192	491	2,744	2,418	11,174	6.10%	10,532
Uintah Basin	1,512	181	275	940	2,050	196	1,668	3,056	9,878	-0.19%	9,897
Daggett	0	0	0	23	25	0	25	159	232	-8.66%	254
Duchesne	422	75	93	351	762	82	346	1,284	3,415	-1.27%	3,459
Uintah	1,090	106	182	566	1,263	114	1,297	1,613	6,231	0.76%	6,184
Southeastern	2,979	350	544	1,478	2,790	321	2,343	4,430	15,235	-0.42%	15,300
Carbon	1,528	119	256	368	1,546	179	1,239	1,986	7,221	-0.95%	7,290
Emery	919	118	8	823	312	42	271	840	3,333	-3.42%	3,451
Grand	134	51	63	126	480	69	355	477	1,755	-0.90%	1,771
San Juan	398	62	217	161	452	31	478	1,127	2,926	4.95%	2,788
Year-over %	8.99%	-15.51%	6.44%	1.97%	0.44%	0.16%	5.95%	-0.06%	1.98%		
Emp CY 87	7,605	24,665	89,120	37,115	150,060	33,482	142,705	143,767	628,523		

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL WAGES IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT, COUNTY AND MAJOR INDUSTRY
FIRST QUARTER 1988

District & County	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Trans.Comm. & Pub.Util.	Trade	Fin.Ins.& Real Est.	Services	Government	Total	Year Over % Change	Employment FIRST QUARTER 87
State Total	$69,428,442	$104,991,823	$546,810,340	$254,352,189	$487,890,935	$172,227,080	$576,786,555	$601,050,515	$2,893,545,807	4.91%	$2,758,080,864
Bear River	492,950	5,422,271	99,701,301	4,065,516	15,975,383	3,317,362	14,621,008	36,783,447	180,379,238	5.24%	171,398,453
Box Elder	482,898	1,976,480	72,343,254	1,191,255	6,583,146	1,051,508	2,919,838	6,997,963	93,546,342	8.60%	86,140,395
Cache	0	3,419,841	27,356,298	2,820,513	9,285,562	2,249,570	11,654,889	29,145,771	85,932,444	1.78%	84,428,769
Rich	10,052	25,950	1,749	53,748	106,675	16,284	46,281	639,713	900,452	9.50%	829,289
Wasatch Front	26,284,892	81,071,578	368,793,231	201,369,622	391,824,291	149,847,915	421,391,805	513,084,851	2,152,660,105	3.89%	2,071,971,655
North	549,944	17,238,741	88,012,430	21,172,344	69,773,918	15,035,722	79,098,081	200,538,193	491,419,373	1.82%	482,619,013
Davis	281,736	9,060,086	31,940,937	8,570,690	33,398,471	4,395,700	29,791,546	126,556,806	243,995,972	-0.41%	244,992,351
Morgan	0	420,993	1,315,684	56,377	1,324,065	66,867	101,040	951,209	4,236,235	14.82%	3,689,306
Weber	268,208	7,757,662	54,755,809	12,545,277	35,051,392	10,573,155	49,205,495	73,030,178	243,187,166	3.95%	233,937,356
South	25,734,948	63,832,837	280,780,801	180,197,278	322,050,373	133,812,193	342,293,724	312,546,658	1,661,248,812	4.52%	1,589,352,542
Salt Lake	23,331,650	62,660,374	274,730,268	179,110,672	319,340,339	133,276,339	339,810,597	273,039,723	1,605,299,962	4.57%	1,535,159,170
Tooele	2,403,298	1,172,463	6,050,533	1,086,606	2,710,034	535,854	2,483,127	39,506,935	55,948,850	3.24%	54,193,472
Mountainland	753,480	9,772,053	63,136,557	15,361,591	47,965,556	13,594,639	111,138,173	65,687,331	327,409,380	13.30%	288,968,733
Summit	658,322	533,117	631,852	1,274,864	5,505,121	4,130,412	9,401,305	4,075,961	26,210,954	10.87%	23,640,475
Utah	95,158	8,840,045	62,305,679	13,677,152	41,236,826	9,301,472	100,326,280	59,115,949	294,898,561	13.62%	259,542,812
Wasatch	0	398,891	199,026	409,575	1,223,609	162,755	1,410,588	2,495,421	6,299,865	8.89%	5,785,446
Central	3,891,716	3,081,828	5,067,519	10,057,614	5,662,780	1,421,531	4,723,585	15,081,100	48,987,673	1.33%	48,345,998
Juab	462,550	115,076	832,698	106,316	736,483	116,425	615,933	1,358,556	4,344,037	19.48%	3,635,780
Millard	852,672	1,030,275	971,649	6,394,967	1,062,389	200,111	1,077,181	2,862,127	14,531,371	-12.43%	16,594,668
Piute	0	0	65,149	41,312	11,405	20,910	17,415	388,934	545,125	5.99%	514,339
Sanpete	16,360	380,887	1,367,192	693,355	1,215,803	313,165	1,011,917	4,636,600	9,635,280	5.61%	9,123,654
Sevier	2,550,134	494,954	1,734,016	2,811,855	2,503,029	630,920	1,931,632	4,928,561	17,755,101	3.25%	17,195,853
Wayne	0	1,060,636	96,814	9,809	33,671	0	69,507	906,322	2,176,759	69.83%	1,281,704
Southwestern	1,248,018	3,011,101	6,836,653	6,590,099	13,521,607	3,111,394	13,188,304	21,551,416	69,058,592	4.81%	65,886,687
Beaver	15,170	141,813	202,889	1,668,913	485,204	109,954	272,807	1,449,079	4,345,829	7.84%	4,029,860
Garfield	98,528	60,206	938,269	218,304	221,381	68,929	548,985	1,612,494	3,767,096	7.98%	3,488,667
Iron	870,040	557,268	1,125,764	1,686,330	3,895,989	791,963	3,838,874	7,847,832	20,614,060	4.46%	19,733,576
Kane	13,621	55,751	109,397	66,906	649,046	156,807	942,633	1,432,760	3,426,921	6.95%	3,204,230
Washington	250,659	2,196,063	4,460,334	2,949,646	8,269,987	1,983,741	7,585,005	9,209,251	36,904,686	4.16%	35,430,354
Uintah Basin	10,068,409	821,695	1,609,823	6,070,824	5,689,233	789,513	5,175,770	11,737,540	41,962,807	3.91%	40,384,827
Daggett	0	0	0	140,060	51,378	0	59,794	616,980	868,212	0.88%	860,650
Duchesne	2,584,278	375,603	512,650	2,218,385	1,945,272	278,066	1,033,719	4,508,144	13,456,117	2.26%	13,159,067
Uintah	7,484,131	446,092	1,097,173	3,712,379	3,692,583	511,447	4,082,257	6,612,416	27,638,478	4.83%	26,365,110
Southeastern	26,688,977	1,811,297	1,665,256	10,836,923	7,252,085	1,144,734	6,547,910	17,132,830	73,080,012	2.75%	71,124,511
Carbon	15,116,860	531,306	975,983	2,571,015	4,398,632	724,957	3,672,961	7,215,943	35,197,657	4.89%	33,556,086
Emery	3,018,012	817,140	30,930	7,051,363	482,436	119,919	815,652	2,970,831	20,306,283	-3.73%	21,093,996
Grand	908,638	144,254	187,811	757,862	1,116,606	200,489	625,288	2,187,588	6,128,538	-0.28%	6,145,817
San Juan	2,545,467	318,597	470,532	456,683	1,264,409	99,369	1,434,009	4,758,468	11,447,534	10.83%	10,328,612
Year-over %	14.08%	-9.18%	10.77%	9.42%	4.58%	4.82%	3.34%	2.18%	4.91%		
Tot wages 1987	60,85[illegible],526	115,599,924	493,661,124	232,452,358	466,536,997	164,311,923	558,121,904	666,525,308	2,758,080,364		

THE GEOGRAPHY OF UTAH'S 1987 JOB GROWTH

The State of Utah, in 1987, experienced reduced job growth along with a slow-down in population growth. The consequences of Utah's 1987 economic downturn were unevenly distributed throughout the state. To analyze these effects on Utah's counties, the counties were grouped into four categories, based on the population size of each county's largest community.

Aggregate year-over employment (total nonagricultural payroll jobs) and population changes by county group clearly show that this business downturn affected counties with smaller communities most severely (see tables 1 and 2). Counties with at least one city of 10,000 or more residents experienced the largest relative gains in jobs and in population. The metropolitan counties, those counties comprising Utah's metropolitan statistical areas (MSA), accounted for approximately 70 percent of all job gains in the state. The remaining 30 percent were in other counties whose major community contained 10,000 or more population. See the footnote at the bottom of the tables for county classifications.

Job losses occurred in the rural counties. Over 54 percent of the lost jobs were in counties with major communities of 5,000-10,000 population. The remaining job losses came in the counties with major communities of fewer than 5,000 population. A similar population breakdown shows that metropolitan counties accounted for 73% of the population growth, while the 5,000-10,000 group accounted for 92 percent of the population decline.

These numbers suggest that during 1987, the metropolitan counties and other counties with communities with 10,000 and over population, in terms of percentage growth, broke about even as new jobs grew at a rate about the same or slightly faster than population. Thus, even though Utah's economic growth slowed last year, these counties met or exceeded the demand for jobs required by their increased populations. The larger rural counties, those with major communities or 5,000-10,000 population, were the hardest hit. These counties had high concentrations of mining jobs. Not only were jobs eliminated in these counties, but population decreased by six for every job lost. One possible explanation might be the perception by former job holders that future job prospects would not improve, and that available jobs would not provide needed income, so they packed up their families and moved out of the area to find satisfactory work elsewhere. The counties with major communities of fewer than 5,000 population similarly lost jobs, but the population decrease was less than the number of jobs lost. One possible explanation of this might be the family and/or property ties and "survivalist" attitudes in these counties. Those who might leave have likely already done so, leaving long-time residents and "survivalists"--those people who would stay no matter what happens to the local economy. In other words, these are people tied to the land more than the nonfarm job.

In conclusion, the data suggest that even though 1987 was a tough economic year in the State of Utah, the counties with the largest communities produced new jobs at a rate similar to their population growth rate. The most rural counties, those with major communities of fewer than 5,000 population, lost jobs but maintained their population base. Counties most severely hurt by the economic setback were those with a major community of 5,000-10,000 population. They not only lost jobs, but also lost more people than jobs.

Brad McGarry, Labor Market Economist

TABLE 1
NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH

	EMPLOYMENT		PERCENT			JOBS BY	
TYPE OF COUNTY	1987	1986	CHANGE	NET CHANGE		GAIN OR LOSS	
TOTAL	**640,298**	**634,137**	**+1.0**	**6,161**	**100.0%**	**-**	**-**
WITH EMPLOYMENT GAINS	**585,891**	**579,197**	**+1.2**	**6.694**	**108.7**	**6,94**	**100.0%**
METROPOLITAN	520,014	515,276	+0.9	4,738	76.9	4,738	70.8
OTHER WITH COMMUNITY OF 10,000+	65,877	63,921	+3.1	1,956	31.7	1,956	29.2
WITH EMPLOYMENT LOSS	**54,407**	**54,940**	**-1.0**	**-533**	**-8.7**	**-533**	**-100.0%**
WITH COMMUNITY OF 5,000-10,000	20,641	20,931	-1.4	-290	-4.7	290	54.4
WITH COMMUNITY OF FEWER THAN 5,000	33,766	34,009	-0.7	-243	-4.0	-243	-45.6

TABLE 2
TOTAL POPULATION IN UTAH

	POPULATION		PERCENT			POPULATION BY	
TYPE OF COUNTY	1987	1986	CHANGE	NET CHANGE		GAIN OR LOSS	
TOTAL	**1,678,000**	**1,665,000**	**+0.8**	**13,000**	**100.0%**	**-**	**-**
WITH POPULATION GAINS	**1,488,800**	**1,473,800**	**1.0**	**15,000**	**115.4**	**15,000**	**100.0%**
METROPOLITAN	1,293,000	1,282,000	+0.8	11,000	84.6	11,000	73.3
OTHER WITH COMMUNITY OF 10,000+	195,800	191,800	+2.1	4,000	30.8	4,000	26.7
WITH POPULATION LOSS	**189,200**	**191,800**	**-1.0**	**-2,000**	**-15.4**	**-2,000**	**-100.0%**
WITH COMMUNITY OF 5,000-10,000	66,800	68,650	-2.7	-1,850	-14.2	-1,850	-92.5
WITH COMMUNITY OF FEWER THAN 5,000	122,400	122,550	-0.1	-150	-1.2	-150	-7.5

NOTE: **METROPOLITAN:** DAVIS, SALT LAKE, UTAH, WEBER

10,000+: BOX ELDER, CACHE, IRON, TOOELE, WASHINGTON

5,000-10,000: CARBON, GRAND, SEVIER, UINTAH

FEWER THAN 5,000: BEAVER, DAGGETT, DUCHESNE, EMERY, GARFIELD, JUAB, KANE, MILLARD, MORGAN, PIUTE, RICH, SAN JUAN, SANPETE, SUMMIT, WASATCH, WAYNE

Source: Compiled by Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Oct. 1988(f)	Oct. 1987	% Change	Sept. 1988(p)	Sept. 1987	% Change	Aug. 1988(r)	Aug. 1987	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	762,800	756,800	0.8	755,500	757,200	—0.2	747,300	755,500	—1.1
Employed Persons	729,100	716,800	1.7	723,900	715,100	1.2	715,000	710,700	0.6
Unemployed	33,700	40,000	—15.8	31,600	42,200	—25.1	32,300	44,800	—27.9
Percent of Labor Force	4.4	5.3	—	4.2	5.6	—	4.3	5.9	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	4.8	5.8	—	4.7	6.2	—	4.7	6.5	—
U.S. Unemployment Rate (Seasonally Adjusted)	5.3	6.0	—	5.4	5.9	—	5.6	6.0	—

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f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL JOBS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Oct. 1988(f)	Oct. 1987	% Change	Sept. 1988(p)	Sept. 1987	% Change	Aug. 1988(r)	Aug. 1987	% Change
Total	668.4	648.0	3.1	668.2	648.2	3.1	655.3	638.4	2.6
Mining	8.6	8.3	3.6	8.6	8.2	4.9	8.5	8.0	6.3
Metal Mining	3.1	2.9	6.9	3.1	2.9	6.9	3.1	2.8	10.7
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.7	2.6	3.8	2.7	2.6	3.8	2.6	2.5	4.0
Other Mining & Quarrying	2.8	2.8	0.0	2.8	2.7	3.7	2.8	2.7	3.7
Contract Construction	25.2	27.1	—7.0	26.3	28.3	—7.1	26.3	28.7	—8.4
Manufacturing	99.7	95.2	4.7	98.9	94.2	5.0	98.6	93.6	5.3
Durable Goods	66.0	64.1	3.0	65.6	63.5	3.3	65.5	63.0	4.0
Primary Metals	5.7	4.1	39.0	5.4	3.4	58.8	5.3	3.2	65.6
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	18.1	18.3	—1.1	18.0	18.2	—1.1	17.9	18.1	—1.1
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	8.7	8.4	3.6	8.6	8.3	3.6	8.6	8.3	3.6
Transportation Equipment	16.8	16.2	3.7	16.5	16.0	3.1	16.5	15.9	3.8
Other Durable Goods	16.6	17.1	—2.9	17.1	17.6	—2.8	17.2	17.5	—1.7
Non-Durable Goods	33.7	31.1	8.4	33.3	30.7	8.5	33.1	30.5	8.5
Food & Kindred Products	11.2	10.6	3.7	11.2	10.8	3.7	11.1	10.7	3.7
Textile & Apparel Products	6.4	5.9	8.5	6.2	5.7	8.8	6.2	5.6	10.7
Chemical & Petroleum Products	4.1	3.5	17.1	4.2	3.6	16.7	4.1	3.6	13.9
Other Non-Durable Goods	12.0	10.9	10.1	11.7	10.6	10.4	11.7	10.6	10.4
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	39.8	38.5	3.4	39.8	38.5	3.4	39.4	38.0	3.7
Railroad Transportation	2.4	2.7	—11.1	2.6	2.9	—10.3	2.6	3.0	—13.3
Other Transportation	22.7	20.8	9.1	22.5	20.6	9.2	22.1	19.9	11.1
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	14.6	15.0	—2.7	14.7	15.1	—2.6	14.7	15.1	—2.6
Trade	156.5	152.2	2.8	157.8	153.8	2.6	155.5	153.5	1.3
Wholesale Trade	34.5	34.6	—0.3	34.7	34.8	—0.3	34.7	34.8	—0.3
Retail Trade	122.0	117.6	3.7	123.1	119.0	3.4	120.8	118.6	1.9
Building Materials	4.9	4.9	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	5.2	—3.8
Food Stores	22.4	21.8	2.8	22.4	22.1	1.4	22.3	21.9	1.8
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	14.1	13.7	2.9	14.3	13.9	2.9	14.4	13.9	3.6
Eating & Drinking Places	38.6	37.7	2.4	40.3	39.4	2.3	40.0	39.2	2.0
Other Retail	42.0	39.5	6.3	41.1	38.6	6.5	39.1	38.4	1.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	33.5	33.4	0.3	33.8	33.9	—0.3	34.0	34.4	—1.2
Services	161.3	151.1	6.8	161.6	151.4	6.7	158.8	149.8	6.0
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	9.9	9.7	2.1	10.3	10.1	2.0	10.8	10.7	0.9
Personal Services & Amusements	15.7	14.4	9.0	16.8	15.4	9.1	17.0	15.7	8.3
Business Services	44.7	40.4	10.6	43.9	39.7	10.6	43.7	40.2	8.7
Medical & Other Health Services	41.8	40.2	4.0	41.8	40.2	4.0	41.6	40.1	3.7
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	35.7	33.8	5.6	35.0	33.1	5.7	31.8	30.1	5.6
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	11.5	11.0	4.5	11.6	11.1	4.5	11.7	11.2	4.5
Agricultural Services	2.0	1.7	17.6	2.2	1.9	15.8	2.2	2.0	10.0
Government	143.7	142.1	1.1	141.4	139.8	1.1	134.2	132.4	1.4
Federal Government	39.0	39.0	0.0	39.8	39.8	0.0	39.5	39.8	—0.8
U.S. Federal Defense	21.5	22.2	—3.2	21.5	22.2	—3.2	21.5	22.2	—3.2
Other Federal Government	17.6	16.8	4.8	18.3	17.5	4.6	18.0	17.5	2.9
State Government	38.6	38.2	1.0	36.5	36.1	1.1	36.5	35.5	2.8
State Education	21.6	21.1	2.4	18.7	18.3	2.2	18.7	18.3	2.2
Other State Government	17.1	17.1	0.0	17.8	17.8	0.0	17.8	17.2	3.5
Local Government	66.0	64.8	1.9	65.1	63.9	1.9	58.2	57.1	1.9
Local Education	43.1	41.5	3.9	40.9	39.4	3.8	33.2	31.5	5.4
Other Local Government	23.0	23.3	—1.3	24.2	24.5	—1.2	25.0	25.6	—2.3
Labor—Management Disputes	.0	0	—	.1	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION, AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Oct. 1988 (f)	Oct. 1987	% Change	Sept. 1988 (p)	Aug. 1988 (r)	July 1988	June 1988	May 1988	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	1,702.0	1,682.0	1.2	1,700.0	1,698.0	1,696.0	1,694.0	1,693.0	1,692.0	1,690.0	1,688.0
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	1,101.2	1,088.2	1.2	1,099.9	1,098.6	1,097.3	1,096.0	1,095.4	1,094.7	1,093.4	1,092.1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	760.0	754.6	0.7	751.9	745.8	743.8	755.7	756.8	765.1	769.7	768.7
Participation Rate	69.0	69.3	—	68.4	67.9	67.8	69.0	69.1	69.9	70.4	70.4
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS[2]	723.3	711.0	1.7	716.9	710.5	708.2	719.0	719.0	725.6	729.0	726.5
Employment Ratio[3]	65.7	65.3	—	65.2	64.7	64.5	65.6	65.6	66.3	66.7	66.5
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	36.7	43.6	—15.8	35.1	35.3	35.6	36.7	37.9	39.5	40.6	42.2
Unemployment Rate	4.8	5.8	—	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.5
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	341.2	333.6	2.3	348.0	352.8	353.5	340.3	338.6	329.6	323.7	323.4
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	137.8	132.2	4.2	137.4	134.5	134.6	133.9	132.9	132.7	137.1	135.5
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	662.8	642.6	3.1	662.1	656.7	655.3	656.6	653.2	651.3	650.5	647.5
Mining	8.6	8.3	3.1	8.6	8.7	9.0	8.8	8.5	8.5	8.2	8.1
Contract Construction	23.0	24.8	—7.1	23.4	23.6	24.0	24.4	23.8	24.0	24.3	24.5
Manufacturing	98.7	94.2	4.7	97.9	97.7	97.1	96.6	96.5	96.5	96.2	96.2
Durable Goods	65.5	63.6	2.9	65.1	64.8	64.5	64.3	64.6	64.7	64.5	64.5
Nondurable Goods	33.2	30.6	8.4	32.8	32.9	32.5	32.3	31.9	31.8	31.7	31.7
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util.	39.7	38.4	3.4	39.4	38.8	38.9	39.2	38.8	38.5	38.5	38.1
Trade	156.1	151.8	2.8	156.6	154.4	154.0	153.6	153.8	154.5	155.0	153.8
Wholesale	34.4	34.5	—0.2	34.4	34.3	34.5	34.6	34.8	34.9	35.0	34.9
Retail	121.6	117.3	3.7	122.2	120.1	119.5	119.0	119.0	119.6	120.0	118.8
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	33.6	33.5	0.2	33.7	33.8	34.1	34.0	33.7	33.7	33.6	33.7
Services	160.4	150.3	6.7	159.3	159.2	157.8	158.1	156.8	153.2	152.6	151.1
Government	142.8	141.3	1.1	143.2	140.5	140.4	142.0	141.3	142.4	142.1	142.0
Federal	39.5	39.5	—0.1	39.6	39.1	39.0	38.9	39.1	39.3	39.4	39.4
State	38.0	37.6	1.0	38.5	39.1	38.9	37.1	36.9	38.1	37.7	38.0
Local	65.3	64.2	1.8	65.0	62.4	62.5	65.9	65.2	65.0	65.0	64.6

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[1] Figures represent estimated trends; they are not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private households.
[3] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person, by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Sept. 1988(p)	% Change from Sept. '87	% Distribution	Sept. 1988(p)	% Change from Sept. '87	% Distribution	Sept. 1988(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	373.4	1.8	100.0	294.8	4.9	100.0	NA	NA
Mining	7.8	2.6	2.1	0.8	33.3	0.3	6.8	79.1
Contract Construction	23.5	—7.1	6.3	2.8	—6.7	0.9	21.1	80.2
Manufacturing	68.1	4.8	18.2	30.8	5.5	10.4	64.3	65.0
Durable Goods	47.3	3.3	12.7	18.3	3.4	6.2	41.5	63.3
Nondurable Goods	20.8	8.3	5.6	12.5	8.7	4.2	22.8	68.5
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	27.1	1.9	7.3	12.7	6.7	4.3	29.0	72.9
Total Trade	84.3	2.9	22.6	73.5	2.2	24.9	138.6	87.8
Wholesale Trade	23.3	—5.3	6.2	11.4	11.8	3.9	28.9	83.3
Retail Trade	61.0	6.5	16.3	62.1	0.6	21.1	109.7	89.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	13.4	—2.9	3.6	20.4	1.5	6.9	26.4	78.1
Services	75.6	3.8	20.2	86.0	9.4	29.2	121.9	75.4
Total Government	73.6	—0.4	19.7	67.8	3.0	23.0	NA	NA
Federal Government	23.8	—3.6	6.4	16.0	6.7	5.4	NA	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	15.2	—3.2	4.1	6.3	—3.1	2.1	NA	NA
Other Federal Government	8.6	—4.4	2.3	9.7	14.1	3.3	NA	NA
State Government	17.3	4.8	4.6	19.2	—2.0	6.5	NA	NA
State Education	11.3	8.7	3.0	7.4	—6.3	2.5	NA	NA
Other State Government	6.0	—1.6	1.6	11.8	0.9	4.0	NA	NA
Local Government	32.5	—0.6	8.7	32.6	4.5	11.1	NA	NA
Local Education	16.4	0.0	4.4	24.5	6.5	8.3	NA	NA
Other Local Government	16.1	—1.2	4.3	8.1	—1.2	2.7	NA	NA

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p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake - Ogden[1]					Provo - Orem[2]				
	Oct. 1988(f)	Oct. 1987	% Chg.	Sept. 1988(p)	Aug. 1988(r)	Oct. 1988(f)	Oct. 1987	% Chg.	Sept. 1988(p)	Aug. 1988(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**500.8**	499.6	0.2	495.1	491.6	**103.9**	100.9	3.0	103.3	99.6
Employed Persons	**479.5**	474.7	1.0	474.7	471.0	**99.9**	95.7	4.4	99.5	95.8
Unemployed	**21.3**	24.9	—14.5	20.4	20.6	**4.0**	5.2	—23.1	3.8	3.8
Percent of Labor Force	**4.3**	5.0	—	4.1	4.2	**3.9**	5.1	—	3.6	3.8
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	**461.1**	447.9	2.9	459.4	455.5	**80.8**	78.0	3.6	81.5	77.0
Mining	**2.8**	2.7	3.7	2.9	2.8	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	**17.5**	19.2	—8.9	18.1	18.1	**2.4**	2.6	—7.7	2.5	2.6
Manufacturing	**64.7**	62.3	3.9	64.0	64.2	**12.4**	11.6	6.9	12.4	12.3
Durable Goods	**43.3**	42.9	0.9	42.9	43.0	**8.4**	7.9	6.3	8.4	8.4
Nondurable Goods	**21.4**	19.4	10.3	21.1	21.2	**4.0**	3.7	8.1	4.0	3.9
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	**30.2**	29.3	3.1	29.9	29.9	**3.2**	2.9	10.3	3.4	3.0
Total Trade	**113.9**	110.9	2.7	114.3	113.1	**16.9**	16.3	3.7	17.2	16.5
Wholesale Trade	**29.0**	29.2	—0.7	29.0	29.3	**2.2**	2.1	4.8	2.4	2.1
Retail Trade	**84.9**	81.7	3.9	85.3	83.8	**14.7**	14.2	3.5	14.8	14.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	**27.6**	27.6	0.0	28.0	27.9	**2.3**	2.3	0.0	2.2	2.4
Services	**110.9**	103.0	7.7	110.0	109.9	**29.9**	28.8	3.8	30.3	27.4
Total Government	**93.5**	92.9	0.6	92.2	89.6	**13.7**	13.5	1.5	13.5	12.8

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

[2] Provo - Orem is Utah County.

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Oct.'88(f)	Sept.'88(p)	Aug. '88(r)	Oct.'87	Oct.'88(f)	Oct.'87	% Change	Oct.'88(f)	Oct.'87	% Change
State Total	**4.4**	4.2	4.3	5.3	**762,770**	756,780	0.8	**668,200**	648,000	3.1
Bear River	**3.2**	3.1	3.2	3.8	**48,590**	47,620	2.0	**41,910**	40,240	4.2
Box Elder	**3.9**	2.6	3.1	3.6	**18,470**	17,850	3.5	**16,550**	15,760	5.0
Cache	**2.8**	3.3	3.3	3.9	**29,490**	29,040	1.5	**25,060**	24,190	3.6
Rich	**2.4**	7.2	1.9	4.6	**630**	730	—13.7	**300**	290	3.4
Wasatch Front	**4.3**	4.1	4.2	5.0	**513,830**	512,530	0.3	**472,340**	458,790	3.0
North	**4.5**	4.4	4.7	5.5	**152,520**	152,580	0.0	**116,530**	113,340	2.8
Davis	**4.1**	4.0	4.2	4.7	**77,450**	77,150	0.4	**53,530**	52,370	2.2
Morgan	**5.6**	5.6	5.8	7.1	**1,600**	1,670	—4.2	**910**	900	1.1
Weber	**4.9**	4.7	5.1	6.2	**73,470**	73,760	—0.4	**62,090**	60,070	3.4
South	**4.2**	4.0	4.0	4.8	**361,310**	359,950	0.4	**355,810**	345,450	3.0
Salt Lake	**4.1**	4.0	4.0	4.8	**349,900**	348,680	0.3	**345,420**	335,350	3.0
Tooele	**5.1**	4.6	4.9	6.3	**11,410**	11,270	1.2	**10,390**	10,100	2.9
Mountainlands	**4.2**	3.8	4.1	5.6	**115,940**	112,120	3.4	**89,730**	86,320	4.0
Summit	**6.8**	4.8	6.2	8.9	**7,010**	6,680	4.9	**6,190**	5,940	4.2
Utah	**3.9**	3.5	3.8	5.1	**103,900**	100,810	3.1	**80,940**	78,020	3.7
Wasatch	**7.3**	6.1	6.7	10.9	**5,030**	4,630	8.6	**2,600**	2,360	10.2
Central	**6.3**	5.5	5.9	7.6	**21,320**	21,720	—1.8	**14,810**	14,390	2.9
Juab	**8.9**	7.4	7.4	11.2	**1,980**	1,960	1.0	**1,580**	1,520	3.9
Millard	**5.3**	4.4	4.7	6.3	**5,050**	5,630	—10.3	**3,170**	3,180	—0.3
Piute	**8.1**	7.2	7.3	11.7	**370**	440	—15.9	**190**	180	5.6
Sanpete	**7.4**	6.8	7.5	9.7	**6,380**	6,080	4.9	**4,190**	3,990	5.0
Sevier	**5.1**	4.9	5.1	5.4	**6,380**	6,520	—2.1	**5,090**	4,930	3.2
Wayne	**6.0**	3.1	3.9	6.9	**1,160**	1,090	6.4	**590**	590	0.0
Southwestern	**4.5**	3.9	3.9	5.4	**31,140**	30,150	3.3	**22,580**	21,700	4.1
Beaver	**5.1**	4.6	3.3	5.6	**2,020**	2,140	—5.6	**1,270**	1,280	—0.8
Garfield	**3.6**	3.0	3.3	7.2	**1,430**	1,500	—4.7	**1,430**	1,400	2.1
Iron	**4.4**	4.0	4.4	5.9	**8,470**	8,250	2.7	**6,610**	6,270	5.4
Kane	**4.7**	4.6	2.2	4.3	**2,580**	2,540	1.6	**1,560**	1,500	4.0
Washington	**4.4**	3.7	4.0	5.2	**16,640**	15,720	5.9	**11,710**	11,250	4.1
Uintah Basin	**8.1**	7.3	7.3	9.9	**13,440**	14,110	—4.7	**10,640**	10,550	0.9
Daggett	**1.6**	1.6	1.5	2.4	**530**	470	12.8	**350**	340	2.9
Duchesne	**9.6**	9.0	8.7	13.0	**4,790**	5,430	—11.8	**3,680**	3,680	0.0
Uintah	**7.6**	6.6	6.9	8.3	**8,120**	8,210	—1.1	**6,610**	6,530	1.2
Southeastern	**7.9**	7.5	8.5	8.4	**18,540**	18,550	—0.1	**16,210**	16,010	1.2
Carbon	**8.5**	8.9	10.1	8.4	**8,400**	8,430	—0.4	**7,390**	7,350	0.5
Emery	**5.7**	6.8	8.2	11.5	**3,550**	3,640	—2.5	**3,610**	3,520	2.6
Grand	**8.6**	5.9	6.4	6.5	**2,860**	2,760	3.6	**2,120**	2,070	2.4
San Juan	**7.0**	6.0	6.8	6.8	**3,730**	3,720	0.3	**3,090**	3,070	0.7

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept.(p) 1988	Aug.(r) 1988	Sept. 1987	Sept.(p) 1988	Aug.(r) 1988	Sept. 1987	Sept.(p) 1988	Aug.(r) 1987	Sept. 1987
MINING	$516.12	$454.28	$512.86	44.0	39.4	41.9	$11.73	$11.53	$12.24
MANUFACTURING	408.53	408.46	411.41	41.1	41.3	41.1	9.94	9.89	10.01
Durable Goods	414.50	415.91	424.09	41.7	41.8	41.7	9.94	9.95	10.17
Nondurable Goods	395.61	388.80	377.85	39.8	40.0	39.4	9.94	9.72	9.59
TRADE	235.16	232.85	237.78	30.7	30.8	30.8	7.66	7.56	7.72
Wholesale Trade	403.77	394.72	390.25	38.2	37.7	38.6	10.57	10.47	10.11
Retail Trade	180.27	178.98	186.97	28.3	28.5	28.2	6.37	6.28	6.63
AVERAGE	314.64	310.98	310.08	34.5	34.4	34.0	9.10	9.04	9.12

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept.(p) 1988	Aug.(r) 1988	Sept. 1987	Sept.(p) 1988	Aug.(r) 1988	Sept. 1987	Sept.(p) 1988	Aug.(r) 1988	Sept. 1987
MINING	$565.54	$553.08	$580.78	41.1	41.9	40.9	$13.76	$13.20	$14.20
Metal Mining	562.33	506.33	553.78	44.7	40.8	40.6	12.58	12.41	13.64
Bituminous Coal Mining	578.00	581.39	680.54	33.9	34.3	40.8	17.05	16.95	16.68
MANUFACTURING	413.24	407.18	399.20	41.2	40.8	40.0	10.03	9.98	9.98
Durable Goods	428.28	422.09	421.69	41.3	41.3	41.1	10.37	10.22	10.26
Primary Metal Industries	541.95	502.62	589.11	43.6	41.3	43.8	12.43	12.17	13.45
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	402.90	410.88	406.39	42.1	42.8	41.3	9.57	9.60	9.84
Transportation Equipment	592.57	580.65	558.58	43.7	43.3	43.2	13.56	13.41	12.93
Nondurable Goods	386.22	379.45	355.32	41.0	39.9	37.8	9.42	9.51	9.40
Food & Kindred Products	395.12	364.51	336.66	44.0	40.1	37.2	8.98	9.09	9.05
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	499.38	490.05	544.13	41.0	40.3	41.6	12.18	12.16	13.08
TRADE	213.71	214.20	226.62	30.1	30.6	30.5	7.10	7.00	7.43
Wholesale Trade	384.10	375.07	382.50	37.4	36.7	37.5	10.27	10.22	10.20
Retail Trade	169.20	171.10	182.97	28.2	29.0	28.5	6.00	5.90	6.42
Food Stores	163.40	169.74	243.22	26.7	27.6	32.3	6.12	6.15	7.53
Other Retail	203.11	201.61	192.41	31.2	31.9	30.3	6.51	6.32	6.35
AVERAGE	312.47	307.67	309.27	34.3	34.3	33.8	9.11	8.97	9.15

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO		
	Forecast Oct. '88	Preliminary Sept. '88	Final Aug. '88	Final Oct. '87	Final Sept. '87	Final Aug. '87
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	11,436	10,687	10,085	8,211	7,673	7,241
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	31,130	27,216	23,641	21,397	18,707	16,250
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	42,566	37,903	33,726	29,608	26,380	23,491
Number of New Applications for Jobs	9,626	10,619	9,215	9,028	9,959	8,642
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	9,158	9,206	9,174	6,319	6,352	6,330
Initial Claims (Key Week)	1,105	819	945	951	1,132	1,243
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	7,006	6,658	8,272	8,330	9,495	10,721
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	1.12	1.06	1.34	1.37	1.58	1.76
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$3,645,000	$4,023,711	$5,018,459	$4,809,013	$5,654,181	$5,654,181

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

Item	Index Sept. '88	 Aug. '88	 July '88	 Sept. '87	% Change From Last Month	 Sept. '87 to Sept. '88	 Aug. '87 to Aug. '88
CONSUMER PRICES: (1982 - 84 = 100)							
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**119.8**	**119.0**	**118.5**	**115.0**	**0.7**	**4.2**	**4.0**
Food and Beverages	120.1	119.4	118.8	114.2	0.6	5.2	4.9
Food at Home	119.0	118.1	117.3	112.4	0.8	5.9	5.4
Housing	119.9	119.5	119.1	115.6	0.3	3.7	3.6
Rent Residential	129.1	128.4	127.8	124.4	0.5	3.8	3.7
Fuel and Other Util.	106.4	106.1	106.0	105.4	0.3	0.9	0.2
Medical Care	140.4	139.9	139.3	131.7	0.4	6.6	6.6
Apparel and Upkeep	117.8	112.6	112.7	113.3	4.6	4.0	2.9
Transportation	109.7	109.6	109.8	106.6	0.1	2.9	2.9
Gasoline	83.1	84.2	82.3	84.0	—1.3	—1.1	—0.1
Energy[3]	91.9	92.3	91.4	92.5	—0.4	—0.4	—0.4
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W[2])	118.5	117.7	117.2	113.8	0.7	4.1	3.9
Purchasing Power of Consumer Dollar: 1982 - 84 = $1.00	**$.835**	**$.840**	**$.844**	**$.869**	**—0.6**	**—3.9**	**—3.8**
PRODUCER PRICES: (1982 = 100)							
ALL COMMODITIES	108.1	108.0	107.8	103.7	0.1	4.2	4.0
Finished Goods	108.6	108.8	108.5	105.7	—0.2	2.7	2.7
Intermediate Materials	108.7	108.4	108.2	102.7	0.3	5.8	5.8
Crude Materials	96.6	97.3	97.0	95.7	—0.7	0.9	0.8

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[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

[2] Consumer Price Index — Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

[3] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES, UTAH AND UNITED STATES, 1986 and 1987

	1986	1987 (preliminary)	Percent Change, 1986-87
United States			
Total	$19,966	$20,855	4.5%
Private	19,746	20,620	4.4
Mining	32,546	32,950	1.2
Construction	22,193	23,129	4.2
Manufacturiing	24,860	25,668	3.2
Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities	26,562	27,400	3.2
Wholesale Trade	24,821	26,033	4.9
Retail Trade	11,140	11,513	3.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	24,250	25,991	7.2
Services	17,641	18,912	7.2
Government	21,086	22,063	4.6
Utah			
Total	$17,863*	$18,303**	2.5***
Private	17,335	17,841	2.9
Mining	33,124	32,492	—1.9
Construction	19,635	19,979	1.7
Manufacturiing	22,391	22,763	1.7
Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities	24,795	25,736	3.8
Wholesale Trade	21,480	22,083	2.8
Retail Trade	9,917	10,051	1.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	18,822	19,693	4.6
Services	15,377	16,453	7.0
Government	19,751	19,972	1.1

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* Utah ranked 36th

** Utah ranked 37th - High - District of Clumbia, $28,477; Low - South Dakota $14,963

*** Utah ranked 40th - High - Connecticut, 8.0%; Low - Alaska 1.5%

Source: United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

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UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

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12/23/88

Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

NOVEMBER 1988 **published December 1988**

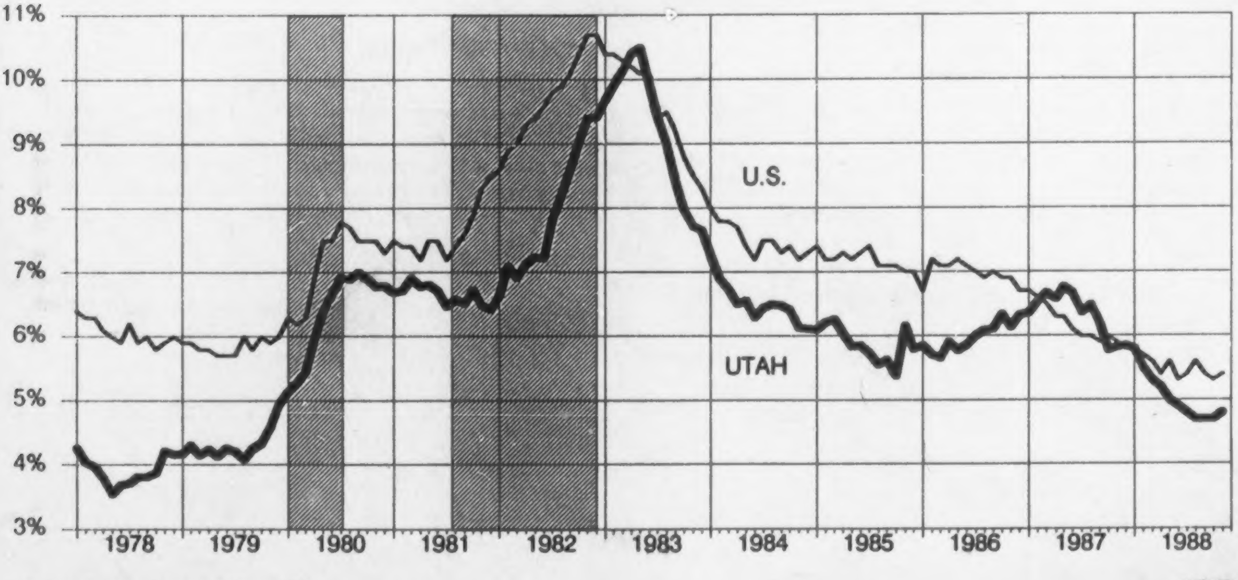
- Utah's year-over job growth rate, at 3.4 percent in November, is double that of a year ago.
- 22,000 new nonagricultural jobs have been created since November 1987.
- The long employment decline in Utah's construction industry has finally bottomed out.
- Services is now Utah's number one employment industry. It replaces trade in the ranking.
- New services industry jobs, numbering 11,200 in the past 12 months, comprise half of Utah's total job increase.
- Business services jobs now number 46,000, up 13.3 percent from November 1987.

UTAH'S ACCELERATING JOB GROWTH . . .

In November, 22,000 more workers were on the payrolls of Utah's nonagricultural employers than there were a year earlier. This means that Utah's year-over growth rate in nonfarm payroll jobs has accelerated to 3.4 percent. The November 1987 year-over growth rate was only 1.6 percent. The doubling of this indicator in a 12-month period evidences the economic recovery that Utah is experiencing. Utah's nonagricultural wage and salaried jobs now total 675,900.

In this issue:
- Nonfarm jobs and Payrolls in Utah by County, 2nd Quarter 1988.
- Selected National Rankings for Utah Counties 1986, 1987, page 7.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
UTAH AND UNITED STATES
1978 - 1988



Shaded areas represent U.S. recessions.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY **JOB SERVICE**

...KEEPS UNEMPLOYMENT LOW

Concurrently, Utah's unemployment rate remained essentially unchanged at 4.8 for November. This is a full percentage point below the November 1987 level, and 0.6 percentage point lower than the November 1988 United States rate (5.4). The November 1988 rates for both Utah and the U.S. are 0.1 point higher than the respective October figures. Approximately 36,000 Utah residents are currently unemployed, 14.7 percent fewer than a year ago.

SERVICES - UTAH'S LARGEST INDUSTRY

When the 1988 employment data are finalized, it will be evident that Utah's number one employment industry (for the first time) is the services sector. From 1977 through 1987, jobs in Utah's trade industry jobs were more numerous than those of any other industry. For nearly 35 years prior to that, the aggregate of government (federal, state, local) jobs was greater than any other sector's total.

At 7.4 percent, the services industry's year-over employment growth rate is 3.5 times that of the total remainder of Utah's nonagricultural industries. Thus, services provides the primary contribution to Utah's current labor market growth.

Since November 1987, 11,200 new services industry jobs have been created. Nearly half (5,400) of these new jobs are in business services. This rapidly growing division now has 46,000 jobs, up 13.3 percent from last November's level.

CONSTRUCTION - THE DECLINE ENDS

The long employment decline in Utah's construction industry finally appears to be bottoming out. At 26,400, the current (November 1988) jobs level is virtually the same as the 26,500 of November 1987. Forecasts for 1989 indicate a modest employment increase for this industry. Next month's Utah Labor Market Report will present 1989 employment forecasts for each major industry.

MANUFACTURING - GROWTH MODERATES

Utah's manufacturing industry produced 3,600 new jobs in the past 12 months, a job growth rate of 3.7 percent. In the current national economic climate, this is a healthy employment increase. However, it is down considerably from June 1988's 7.9 percent year-over job growth. What is happening? In the last half of 1987, Utah's primary steel and copper manufacturers reopened following a year or more of being shut down. These one-time increases are now working out of the year-ago employment comparisons, causing reduced year-over changes. In addition, new job creation has also slowed in most other manufacturing activities.

OTHER GROWING INDUSTRIES

Employers in the trade industry provide nearly one-fourth of Utah's nonagricultural wage and salaried jobs. These jobs are 4,500 (2.9 percent) more numerous than a year ago. With the exception of wholesale trade and building materials stores (which have job levels virtually the same as last year), all classifications are growing moderately.

On the strength of trucking and airline industry job gains, Utah's transportation/communication/public utilities industry experienced year-over employment increases totalling 4.6 percent.

The only appreciable job growth occurring in governmental agencies is in local school districts; 1,300 more workers are presently on the payrolls than a year ago. Jobs in federal and state government number approximately the same as in November 1987.

MINOR LOSSES

Now that Utah's construction industry is no longer a big drain on the State's employment growth, only very minor losses remain on the debit side of the ledger. Coal mining and oil exploration job losses resulted in a 400 job, 4.8 percent drop in employment in Utah's mining industry. Despite the relatively low level of coal mining employment (2,900 compared to 1982's 5,150), Utah's 1988 coal production will hit an all-time high. Thus, great productivity improvements have occurred in this industry.

Utah's finance/insurance/real estate industry sustained a 400 job loss, for a 1.2 percent reduction from the November 1987 industry total.

ONWARD AND UPWARD

Utah's economy, as reflected by employment growth, has been in a recovery mode for roughly a year. Most industries are presently contributing to this progress; those that are not are approximately stable rather than suffering big cutbacks. This mood should continue to produce moderate employment growth for the next several months.

Kenneth E. Jensen
Labor Market Economist

AVERAGE NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT, COUNTY AND MAJOR INDUSTRY
SECOND QUARTER 1988

District & County	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Trans.Comm. & Pub.Util.	Trade	Fin.Ins.& Real Est.	Services	Government	Total	Year Over % Change	Employment 2ND QUARTER 87
State Total	8,404	25,010	98,404	38,848	153,816	33,434	154,231	145,627	657,774	2.84%	639,610
Bear River	55	1,506	15,656	805	6,983	856	4,979	10,049	40,889	4.64%	39,077
Box Elder	54	535	9,045	233	2,500	254	1,160	2,024	15,805	5.87%	14,928
Cache	0	966	6,609	562	4,417	583	3,776	7,826	24,739	3.70%	23,856
Rich	1	5	2	10	66	19	43	199	345	17.75%	293
Wasatch Front	3,012	18,087	64,824	29,929	112,762	27,588	107,343	102,114	465,659	1.94%	456,789
North	105	4,365	16,368	3,821	25,626	3,528	22,941	38,994	115,748	1.57%	113,959
Davis	74	2,386	5,986	1,742	11,535	1,107	8,905	20,927	52,662	0.20%	52,557
Morgan	0	60	174	7	278	17	40	291	867	-1.81%	883
Weber	31	1,919	10,208	2,072	13,813	2,404	13,996	17,776	62,219	2.81%	60,519
South	2,907	13,722	48,456	26,108	87,136	24,060	84,402	63,120	349,911	2.07%	342,830
Salt Lake	2,658	13,468	47,562	25,904	85,995	23,911	83,711	56,733	339,942	2.13%	332,868
Tooele	249	254	894	204	1,141	149	691	6,387	9,969	0.07%	9,962
Mountainland	197	3,330	13,488	3,063	19,222	3,257	29,930	15,650	88,137	9.06%	80,812
Summit	166	310	186	258	1,663	903	1,875	948	6,309	4.94%	6,012
Utah	26	2,710	13,225	2,735	16,950	2,316	27,390	14,086	79,438	9.33%	72,656
Wasatch	5	310	77	70	609	38	665	616	2,390	11.47%	2,144
Central	471	615	1,735	1,349	3,247	371	1,925	4,462	14,175	-1.28%	14,359
Juab	83	53	239	25	386	32	263	435	1,516	9.06%	1,390
Millard	114	205	248	696	704	80	410	831	3,288	-8.21%	3,582
Piute	0	0	34	9	12	5	8	117	185	-7.50%	200
Sanpete	1	140	655	149	803	91	395	1,505	3,739	0.54%	3,719
Sevier	272	179	498	467	1,274	163	801	1,305	4,959	-0.70%	4,994
Wayne	1	38	61	3	68	0	48	269	488	2.95%	474
Southwestern	226	852	1,837	1,207	6,338	833	5,522	5,790	22,605	4.88%	21,553
Beaver	1	31	105	160	347	39	146	468	1,297	0.78%	1,287
Garfield	17	10	218	46	210	22	481	464	1,468	2.87%	1,427
Iron	165	175	303	308	1,826	227	1,331	2,069	6,404	0.28%	6,386
Kane	11	22	79	32	509	43	514	391	1,601	9.66%	1,460
Washington	32	614	1,132	661	3,446	502	3,050	2,398	11,835	7.66%	10,993
Uintah Basin	1,448	197	303	968	2,143	184	1,887	3,152	10,282	-5.37%	10,866
Daggett	0	0	0	36	28	0	80	177	321	2.88%	312
Duchesne	406	83	94	359	766	82	388	1,271	3,449	-15.51%	4,082
Uintah	1,042	114	209	573	1,349	102	1,419	1,704	6,512	0.62%	6,472
Southeastern	2,995	423	561	1,527	3,121	345	2,645	4,410	16,027	-0.79%	16,154
Carbon	1,482	158	258	376	1,621	193	1,314	1,966	7,368	-0.28%	7,389
Emery	946	118	10	807	348	47	285	808	3,369	-5.66%	3,571
Grand	174	65	65	176	649	75	448	516	2,168	0.18%	2,164
San Juan	393	82	228	168	503	30	598	1,120	3,122	3.04%	3,030
Year-over %	5.34%	-8.21%	7.81%	3.46%	1.52%	-0.87%	5.75%	0.79%	2.84%		
Emp 2 87	7,978	27,246	91,277	37,547	151,515	33,728	145,839	144,480	639,610		

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL WAGES IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT, COUNTY AND MAJOR INDUSTRY
SECOND QUARTER 1988

District & County	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Trans.Comm. & Pub.Util.	Trade	Fin.Ins.& Real Est.	Services	Government	Total	Year Over % Change	Employment 2ND QUARTER 87
State Total	$69,824,618	$124,350,802	$553,137,295	$257,850,673	$496,146,537	$166,664,776	$601,689,589	$719,639,097	$2,989,303,387	4.26%	$2,867,143,435
Bear River	473,492	8,017,809	97,931,096	4,181,981	16,096,981	3,221,928	15,593,924	41,383,907	186,901,118	9.09%	171,330,202
Box Elder	464,124	3,069,045	69,811,518	1,285,473	6,609,080	948,283	3,406,736	7,686,739	93,280,998	11.68%	83,523,106
Cache	0	4,931,277	28,107,142	2,837,912	9,376,569	2,230,670	12,128,216	33,039,720	92,651,506	6.61%	86,903,248
Rich	9,368	17,487	12,436	58,596	111,332	42,975	58,972	657,448	968,614	7.17%	903,848
Wasatch Front	24,961,243	91,246,776	369,716,588	202,910,962	396,345,112	143,249,530	438,638,216	533,838,368	2,200,906,795	3.34%	2,129,787,807
North	664,139	21,293,596	89,614,556	22,550,159	73,740,262	15,276,782	81,838,765	210,090,569	515,068,828	3.50%	497,674,292
Davis	374,002	11,528,883	32,662,590	9,462,741	35,227,732	4,824,645	32,431,957	129,941,961	256,454,511	3.14%	248,644,647
Morgan	0	257,768	928,988	58,054	1,038,843	80,731	130,888	1,064,071	3,559,343	-10.40%	3,972,486
Weber	290,137	9,506,945	56,022,978	13,029,364	37,473,687	10,371,406	49,275,920	79,084,537	255,054,974	4.08%	245,057,159
South	24,297,104	69,953,180	280,102,032	180,360,803	322,604,850	127,972,748	356,799,451	323,747,799	1,685,837,967	3.29%	1,632,113,515
Salt Lake	22,159,073	68,695,310	274,426,675	179,284,875	319,935,224	127,400,706	354,417,177	283,287,649	1,629,606,689	3.28%	1,577,879,467
Tooele	2,138,031	1,257,870	5,675,357	1,075,928	2,669,626	572,042	2,382,274	40,460,150	56,231,278	3.68%	54,234,048
Mountainland	1,217,283	15,733,656	69,251,365	16,782,151	48,529,380	13,759,729	113,547,442	70,635,942	349,456,948	12.61%	310,335,477
Summit	1,106,047	1,849,251	770,912	1,141,502	3,876,442	3,468,554	5,676,617	4,263,493	22,152,818	17.20%	18,901,694
Utah	101,419	11,424,040	68,271,563	15,166,547	43,374,472	10,131,552	106,268,115	63,724,199	318,461,907	11.64%	285,257,764
Wasatch	9,817	2,460,365	208,890	474,102	1,278,466	159,623	1,602,710	2,648,250	8,842,223	43.17%	6,176,019
Central	3,590,005	3,067,457	6,289,968	9,428,799	6,320,757	1,531,644	5,238,027	17,219,057	52,685,714	-4.54%	55,188,564
Juab	547,650	142,636	958,087	138,457	829,118	139,046	628,280	1,441,751	4,825,025	18.59%	4,068,574
Millard	806,416	1,161,925	1,264,720	5,664,120	1,293,372	297,965	1,292,858	3,763,975	15,545,351	-14.16%	18,110,317
Piute	0	0	52,999	47,905	15,476	17,942	17,744	482,335	634,401	-8.52%	693,482
Sanpete	9,258	712,101	1,956,318	714,123	1,313,304	353,536	1,081,068	5,104,540	11,244,248	6.73%	10,535,695
Sevier	2,221,088	900,785	1,926,661	2,849,835	2,789,604	723,155	2,124,433	5,440,232	18,975,793	-5.69%	20,120,608
Wayne	5,593	150,010	131,183	14,359	79,883	0	93,644	986,224	1,460,896	-11.99%	1,659,888
Southwestern	1,344,589	3,263,502	6,758,311	7,001,492	14,716,057	2,925,537	15,300,335	23,639,584	74,949,407	5.76%	70,866,215
Beaver	4,560	130,743	277,572	1,721,314	581,610	136,003	264,988	1,564,774	4,681,564	0.19%	4,672,721
Garfield	103,131	61,049	923,982	215,384	317,846	78,233	1,150,269	1,779,515	4,629,409	5.57%	4,385,353
Iron	991,872	597,083	1,105,734	1,742,974	4,019,327	691,348	3,488,605	8,523,716	21,160,659	2.28%	20,688,281
Kane	41,214	53,352	195,520	128,875	941,931	171,119	1,256,992	1,615,612	4,404,615	8.84%	4,046,758
Washington	203,812	2,421,275	4,255,503	3,192,945	8,855,343	1,848,834	9,139,481	10,155,967	40,073,160	8.09%	37,073,102
Uintah Basin	10,005,449	874,444	1,461,446	6,092,609	6,392,437	712,960	5,598,086	13,018,940	44,156,371	-12.49%	50,458,213
Daggett	0	0	0	162,410	57,333	0	145,713	671,012	1,036,468	8.39%	956,268
Duchesne	2,518,944	399,826	507,204	2,301,135	2,026,196	324,620	1,208,925	5,029,693	14,316,543	-24.28%	18,908,444
Uintah	7,486,505	474,618	954,242	3,629,064	4,308,908	388,340	4,243,448	7,318,235	28,803,360	-5.85%	30,593,501
Southeastern	28,232,557	2,147,158	1,728,521	11,452,679	7,745,813	1,263,448	7,773,559	19,903,299	80,247,034	1.35%	79,176,957
Carbon	14,058,798	646,232	975,313	2,630,093	4,749,282	803,698	4,260,654	7,522,099	35,646,169	0.69%	35,401,852
Emery	9,574,352	808,092	35,701	7,344,782	520,941	136,338	858,612	4,518,466	23,797,284	-0.96%	24,027,688
Grand	1,155,452	240,087	218,729	926,369	1,455,577	217,871	931,620	2,462,012	7,607,717	3.10%	7,379,072
San Juan	3,443,955	452,747	498,778	551,435	1,020,013	105,541	1,722,673	5,400,722	13,195,864	6.69%	12,368,345
Year-over %	9.56%	-8.22%	10.93%	4.19%	3.10%	-0.66%	7.17%	1.16%	4.26%		
Tot 2 87	63,734,387	135,485,495	498,619,597	247,478,581	481,231,061	167,780,264	561,410,620	711,403,430	2,867,143,435		

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Nov. 1988(f)	Nov. 1987	% Change	Oct. 1988(p)	Oct. 1987	% Change	Sept. 1988(r)	Sept. 1987	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	780,300	757,300	3.0	763,600	756,800	0.9	757,400	757,200	0.0
Employed Persons	744,200	715,100	4.1	730,800	716,800	2.0	725,700	715,100	1.5
Unemployed	36,000	42,200	—14.7	32,800	40,000	—18.0	31,700	42,200	—24.9
Percent of Labor Force	4.6	5.6	—	4.3	5.3	—	4.2	5.6	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	4.8	5.8	—	4.7	5.8	—	4.7	6.2	—
U.S. Unemployment Rate (Seasonally Adjusted)	5.4	5.9	—	5.3	6.0	—	5.4	5.9	—

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f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL JOBS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Nov. 1988(f)	Nov. 1987	% Change	Oct. 1988(p)	Oct. 1987	% Change	Sept. 1988(r)	Sept. 1987	% Change
Total	675.9	653.9	3.4	669.9	648.0	3.4	670.2	648.2	3.4
Mining	8.0	8.4	—4.8	8.0	8.3	—3.6	8.2	8.2	0.0
Metal Mining	2.9	2.9	0.0	2.9	2.9	0.0	2.9	2.9	0.0
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.4	2.6	—7.7	2.4	2.6	—7.7	2.5	2.6	—3.8
Other Mining & Quarrying	2.7	2.9	—6.9	2.7	2.8	—3.6	2.8	2.7	3.7
Contract Construction	26.4	26.5	—0.4	26.9	27.1	—0.7	27.5	28.3	—2.8
Manufacturing	99.8	96.2	3.7	98.9	95.2	3.9	99.3	94.2	5.4
Durable Goods	66.4	64.7	2.6	65.9	64.1	2.8	66.0	63.5	3.9
Primary Metals	5.6	4.5	24.4	5.3	4.1	29.3	5.3	3.4	55.9
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	18.0	18.3	—1.6	18.0	18.3	—1.6	18.0	18.2	—1.1
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	8.8	8.4	4.8	8.8	8.4	4.8	8.8	8.3	6.0
Transportation Equipment	16.4	16.3	0.6	16.3	16.2	0.6	16.2	16.0	1.2
Other Durable Goods	17.6	17.2	2.3	17.5	17.1	2.3	17.7	17.6	0.6
Non-Durable Goods	33.4	31.5	6.0	33.0	31.1	6.1	33.3	30.7	8.5
Food & Kindred Products	11.2	10.9	2.8	11.1	10.8	2.8	11.3	10.8	4.6
Textile & Apparel Products	6.3	6.1	3.3	6.1	5.9	3.4	6.2	5.7	8.8
Chemical & Petroleum Products	4.3	3.6	19.4	4.2	3.5	20.0	4.2	3.6	16.7
Other Non-Durable Goods	11.6	10.9	6.4	11.6	10.9	6.4	11.6	10.6	9.4
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	40.6	38.8	4.6	40.3	38.5	4.7	40.3	38.5	4.7
Railroad Transportation	2.6	2.7	—3.7	2.6	2.7	—3.7	2.8	2.9	—3.4
Other Transportation	23.5	21.2	10.8	23.1	20.8	11.1	22.9	20.6	11.2
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	14.5	14.9	—2.7	14.6	15.0	—2.7	14.6	15.1	—3.3
Trade	160.6	156.1	2.9	156.6	152.2	2.9	158.1	153.6	2.8
Wholesale Trade	34.8	34.7	0.3	34.7	34.6	0.3	34.9	34.8	0.3
Retail Trade	125.8	121.4	3.6	121.9	117.6	3.7	123.2	119.0	3.5
Building Materials	4.9	5.0	—2.0	4.9	4.9	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.0
Food Stores	22.8	22.3	2.2	22.3	21.8	2.3	22.4	22.1	1.4
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	14.2	13.6	4.4	14.3	13.7	4.4	14.5	13.9	4.3
Eating & Drinking Places	39.7	38.0	4.5	39.4	37.7	4.5	40.5	39.4	2.8
Other Retail	44.2	42.5	4.0	41.0	39.5	3.8	40.8	38.6	5.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	33.0	33.4	—1.2	33.0	33.4	—1.2	33.3	33.9	—1.8
Services	162.1	150.9	7.4	162.4	151.1	7.5	162.2	151.4	7.1
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	9.9	9.4	5.3	10.2	9.7	5.2	10.8	10.1	6.9
Personal Services & Amusements	14.9	14.0	6.4	15.3	14.4	6.3	16.2	15.4	5.2
Business Services	46.0	40.6	13.3	45.8	40.4	13.4	44.7	39.7	12.6
Medical & Other Health Services	41.8	40.4	3.5	41.6	40.2	3.5	41.8	40.2	4.0
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	36.1	34.0	6.2	35.9	33.6	6.2	35.0	33.1	5.7
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	11.7	11.0	6.4	11.7	11.0	6.4	11.6	11.1	4.5
Agricultural Services	1.7	1.5	13.3	1.9	1.7	11.8	2.1	1.9	10.5
Government	145.4	143.6	1.3	143.8	142.1	1.2	141.3	139.8	1.1
Federal Government	39.1	39.0	0.3	39.1	39.0	0.3	39.4	39.8	—1.0
U.S. Federal Defense	21.6	22.3	—3.1	21.5	22.2	—3.2	21.6	22.2	—2.7
Other Federal Government	17.5	16.7	4.8	17.6	16.8	4.8	17.8	17.5	1.7
State Government	39.4	39.2	0.5	38.4	38.2	0.5	36.3	36.1	0.6
State Education	21.9	22.1	—0.9	20.9	21.1	—0.9	18.6	18.3	1.6
Other State Government	17.5	17.1	2.3	17.5	17.1	2.3	17.7	17.8	—0.6
Local Government	66.9	65.4	2.3	66.3	64.8	2.3	65.6	63.9	2.7
Local Education	43.6	42.3	3.1	42.8	41.5	3.1	41.0	39.4	4.1
Other Local Government	23.0	22.8	0.9	23.5	23.3	0.9	24.6	24.5	0.4
Labor—Management Disputes	.1	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION, AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Nov. 1988 (f)	Nov. 1987	% Change	Oct. 1988 (p)	Sept. 1988 (r)	Aug. 1988	July 1988	June 1988	May 1988	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	1,704.0	1,684.0	1.2	1,702.0	1,700.0	1,698.0	1,696.0	1,694.0	1,693.0	1,692.0	1,690.0
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	1,102.5	1,089.5	1.2	1,101.2	1,099.9	1,098.6	1,097.3	1,096.0	1,095.4	1,094.7	1,093.4
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	776.6	754.1	3.0	760.7	753.7	745.8	743.8	755.7	756.8	765.1	769.7
Participation Rate	70.4	69.2	—	69.1	68.5	67.9	67.8	69.0	69.1	69.9	70.4
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS[2]	739.1	710.1	4.1	724.9	718.6	710.5	708.2	719.0	719.0	725.6	729.0
Employment Ratio[3]	67.0	65.2	—	65.8	65.3	64.7	64.5	65.6	65.6	66.3	66.7
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	37.5	44.0	—14.7	35.8	35.2	35.3	35.6	36.7	37.9	39.5	40.6
Unemployment Rate	4.8	5.8	—	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.3
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	325.9	335.4	—2.8	340.5	346.2	352.8	353.5	340.3	338.6	329.6	323.7
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	139.0	131.4	5.8	138.1	137.8	134.5	134.6	134.2	136.7	136.0	135.5
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	667.9	646.1	3.4	664.4	663.9	656.7	655.3	655.5	653.4	651.4	650.5
Mining	7.7	8.1	—4.8	8.0	8.2	8.7	9.0	8.8	8.5	8.5	8.2
Contract Construction	25.2	25.4	—0.5	24.6	24.5	23.6	24.0	25.1	25.2	24.9	24.3
Manufacturing	98.9	95.3	3.8	97.9	98.3	97.7	97.1	96.6	96.5	96.5	96.2
Durable Goods	66.2	64.4	2.7	65.4	65.5	64.8	64.5	64.3	64.6	64.7	64.5
Nondurable Goods	32.8	30.9	6.1	32.5	32.8	32.9	32.5	32.3	31.9	31.8	31.7
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util.	40.4	38.6	4.6	40.2	39.9	38.8	38.9	39.4	38.8	38.4	38.5
Trade	156.7	152.4	2.9	156.2	156.9	154.4	154.0	153.6	153.8	154.5	155.0
Wholesale	34.7	34.6	0.4	34.6	34.6	34.3	34.5	34.6	34.8	34.9	35.0
Retail	122.0	117.8	3.6	121.5	122.3	120.1	119.5	119.0	119.0	119.6	120.0
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	33.1	33.5	—1.2	33.1	33.2	33.8	34.1	33.4	33.4	33.3	33.6
Services	162.1	150.8	7.5	161.5	159.9	159.2	157.8	156.7	156.0	153.0	152.6
Government	143.8	142.0	1.2	143.0	143.1	140.5	140.4	142.0	141.3	142.4	142.1
Federal	39.8	39.7	0.2	39.6	39.2	39.1	39.0	38.9	39.1	39.3	39.4
State	38.1	37.9	0.5	37.8	38.3	39.1	38.9	37.1	36.9	38.1	37.7
Local	65.9	64.4	2.3	65.6	65.5	62.4	62.5	65.9	65.2	65.0	65.0

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[1] Figures represent estimated trends; they are not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private households.
[3] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person, by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Oct. 1988(p)	% Change from Oct. '87	% Distribution	Oct. 1988(p)	% Change from Oct. '87	% Distribution	Oct. 1988(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	375.2	2.6	100.0	294.7	4.5	100.0	NA	NA
Mining	7.3	—5.2	1.9	0.7	16.7	0.2	6.3	78.8
Contract Construction	24.0	—0.8	6.4	2.9	0.0	1.0	21.2	78.8
Manufacturing	67.9	2.9	18.1	31.0	6.2	10.5	64.5	65.2
Durable Goods	47.6	2.6	12.7	18.3	3.4	6.2	41.3	62.7
Nondurable Goods	20.3	3.6	5.4	12.7	10.4	4.3	23.2	70.3
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	27.5	3.4	7.3	12.8	7.6	4.3	29.5	73.2
Total Trade	85.0	5.6	22.7	71.6	—0.1	24.3	137.1	87.5
Wholesale Trade	23.5	—3.7	6.3	11.2	9.8	3.8	28.8	83.0
Retail Trade	61.5	9.6	16.4	60.4	—1.8	20.5	108.3	88.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	13.0	—2.3	3.5	20.0	—0.5	6.8	26.0	78.8
Services	76.1	5.1	20.3	86.3	9.7	29.3	121.6	74.9
Total Government	74.4	—0.9	19.8	69.4	3.7	23.5	NA	NA
Federal Government	22.7	—5.4	6.1	16.4	9.3	5.6	NA	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	14.6	—7.0	3.9	6.9	6.2	2.3	NA	NA
Other Federal Government	8.1	—2.4	2.2	9.5	11.8	3.2	NA	NA
State Government	19.0	5.6	5.1	19.4	—4.0	6.6	NA	NA
State Education	13.1	7.4	3.5	7.8	—12.4	2.6	NA	NA
Other State Government	5.9	1.7	1.6	11.6	2.7	3.9	NA	NA
Local Government	32.7	—1.2	8.7	33.6	6.0	11.4	NA	NA
Local Education	17.1	—3.4	4.6	25.7	8.0	8.7	NA	NA
Other Local Government	15.6	1.3	4.2	7.9	0.0	2.7	NA	NA

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p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake - Ogden[1]					Provo - Orem[2]				
	Nov. 1988(f)	Nov. 1987	% Chg.	Oct. 1988(p)	Sept. 1988(r)	Nov. 1988(f)	Nov. 1987	% Chg.	Oct. 1988(p)	Sept. 1988(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**513.3**	504.0	1.8	501.6	496.4	**107.5**	99.9	7.6	104.0	103.4
Employed Persons	**490.5**	477.4	2.7	480.6	476.0	**103.4**	94.5	9.4	100.1	99.6
Unemployed	**22.8**	26.6	—14.3	21.0	20.4	**4.1**	5.4	—24.1	3.9	3.8
Percent of Labor Force	**4.4**	5.3	—	4.2	4.1	**3.8**	5.4	—	3.8	3.6
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	**466.8**	452.0	3.3	461.1	459.4	**83.0**	79.2	4.8	80.8	81.5
Mining	**2.4**	2.7	—11.1	2.8	2.9	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	**18.5**	18.7	—1.1	17.5	18.1	**2.5**	2.5	0.0	2.4	2.5
Manufacturing	**64.7**	62.5	3.5	64.7	64.0	**12.6**	12.1	4.1	12.4	12.4
Durable Goods	**43.7**	42.9	1.9	43.3	42.9	**8.6**	8.3	3.6	8.4	8.4
Nondurable Goods	**21.0**	19.6	7.1	21.4	21.1	**4.0**	3.8	5.3	4.0	4.0
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	**30.8**	29.6	4.1	30.2	29.9	**3.2**	2.9	10.3	3.2	3.4
Total Trade	**117.4**	114.1	2.9	113.9	114.3	**17.6**	17.0	3.5	16.9	17.2
Wholesale Trade	**29.3**	29.3	0.0	29.0	29.0	**2.2**	2.1	4.8	2.2	2.4
Retail Trade	**88.1**	84.8	3.9	84.9	85.3	**15.4**	14.9	3.4	14.7	14.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	**27.2**	27.5	—1.1	27.6	28.0	**2.2**	2.2	0.0	2.3	2.2
Services	**110.9**	103.2	7.5	110.9	110.0	**31.0**	28.8	7.6	29.9	30.3
Total Government	**94.9**	93.7	1.3	93.5	92.2	**13.9**	13.7	1.5	13.7	13.5

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

[2] Provo - Orem is Utah County.

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Nov.'88(f)	Oct.'88(p)	Sept. '88(r)	Nov.'87	Nov.'88(f)	Nov.'87	% Change	Nov.'88(f)	Nov.'87	% Change
State Total	**4.6**	4.3	4.2	5.6	**780,260**	757,330	3.0	**675,900**	653,880	3.4
Bear River	**4.3**	3.2	3.1	3.7	**49,800**	46,800	6.4	**42,170**	40,680	3.7
Box Elder	**3.5**	3.9	2.6	3.5	**18,470**	17,420	6.0	**16,370**	15,870	3.2
Cache	**4.6**	2.8	3.3	3.8	**30,660**	28,740	6.7	**25,500**	24,520	4.0
Rich	**11.1**	1.8	7.3	4.6	**670**	640	4.7	**300**	290	3.4
Wasatch Front	**4.5**	4.2	4.1	5.3	**526,210**	516,680	1.8	**478,100**	463,120	3.2
North	**4.8**	4.6	4.4	5.8	**156,520**	153,940	1.7	**116,910**	113,790	2.7
Davis	**4.2**	4.0	4.0	4.9	**79,260**	77,750	1.9	**53,490**	52,220	2.4
Morgan	**6.8**	6.2	5.6	7.6	**1,630**	1,600	1.9	**930**	910	2.2
Weber	**5.5**	5.2	4.7	6.7	**75,630**	74,590	1.4	**62,490**	60,660	3.0
South	**4.3**	4.1	4.0	5.1	**369,690**	362,740	1.9	**361,190**	349,330	3.4
Salt Lake	**4.3**	4.0	4.0	5.1	**358,350**	351,670	1.9	**350,900**	339,140	3.5
Tooele	**5.1**	4.8	4.6	6.0	**11,340**	11,070	2.4	**10,290**	10,190	1.0
Mountainlands	**4.2**	4.1	3.8	5.8	**119,940**	111,240	7.8	**91,910**	87,850	4.6
Summit	**7.0**	6.4	4.8	9.1	**7,250**	6,940	4.5	**6,390**	6,220	2.7
Utah	**3.8**	3.8	3.6	5.4	**107,510**	99,830	7.7	**82,880**	79,250	4.6
Wasatch	**8.1**	6.9	6.0	10.9	**5,180**	4,470	15.9	**2,640**	2,380	10.9
Central	**5.8**	5.5	5.5	8.2	**21,200**	20,700	2.4	**14,750**	14,440	2.1
Juab	**7.6**	7.5	7.4	11.8	**1,960**	1,870	4.8	**1,590**	1,530	3.9
Millard	**4.9**	4.9	4.4	6.2	**5,060**	5,360	—5.6	**3,180**	3,190	—0.3
Piute	**12.1**	8.8	7.2	12.7	**370**	400	—7.5	**180**	180	0.0
Sanpete	**6.6**	6.2	6.8	9.6	**6,470**	5,780	11.9	**4,290**	4,070	5.4
Sevier	**5.0**	4.4	4.9	6.9	**6,270**	6,300	—0.5	**4,960**	4,890	1.4
Wayne	**4.6**	5.9	3.2	10.5	**1,070**	990	8.1	**550**	580	—5.2
Southwestern	**5.1**	4.2	3.9	6.2	**30,950**	29,770	4.0	**22,190**	21,470	3.4
Beaver	**4.6**	4.9	4.6	5.8	**2,000**	2,030	—1.5	**1,280**	1,260	1.6
Garfield	**10.3**	3.2	2.9	11.7	**1,370**	1,380	—0.7	**1,260**	1,230	2.4
Iron	**4.6**	4.0	4.0	5.8	**8,710**	8,350	4.3	**6,780**	6,570	3.2
Kane	**6.6**	4.6	4.6	8.1	**2,400**	2,370	1.3	**1,400**	1,350	3.7
Washington	**4.8**	4.2	3.7	5.7	**16,470**	15,640	5.3	**11,470**	11,060	3.7
Uintah Basin	**8.2**	7.6	7.3	10.3	**13,400**	13,840	—3.2	**10,600**	10,440	1.5
Daggett	**2.1**	1.6	1.6	5.1	**470**	380	23.7	**320**	310	3.2
Duchesne	**9.0**	9.2	9.0	13.2	**4,740**	5,460	—13.2	**3,650**	3,590	1.7
Uintah	**8.1**	7.0	6.6	8.7	**8,190**	8,000	2.4	**6,630**	6,540	1.4
Southeastern	**8.0**	7.5	7.5	8.7	**18,780**	18.330	2.5	**16,210**	15,920	1.8
Carbon	**7.5**	3.5	8.9	8.2	**8,490**	8,430	0.7	**7,440**	7,330	1.5
Emery	**6.6**	6.3	6.8	10.6	**3,710**	3,560	4.2	**3,720**	3,630	2.5
Grand	**12.4**	7.7	5.9	9.7	**2,810**	2,650	6.0	**1,980**	1,940	2.1
San Juan	**7.4**	6.2	6.0	7.4	**3,770**	3,690	2.2	**3,070**	3,020	1.7

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct.(p) 1988	Sept.(r) 1988	Oct. 1987	Oct.(p) 1988	Sept.(r) 1988	Oct. 1987	Oct.(p) 1988	Sept.(r) 1987	Oct. 1987
MINING	$492.24	$516.85	$481.16	42.0	44.1	39.7	$11.72	$11.72	$12.12
MANUFACTURING	404.60	408.12	399.60	40.5	41.1	40.0	9.99	9.93	9.99
Durable Goods	408.18	414.08	414.94	40.9	41.7	40.8	9.98	9.93	10.17
Nondurable Goods	398.40	394.62	364.05	39.8	39.7	38.2	10.01	9.94	9.53
TRADE	229.82	233.48	237.31	30.2	30.6	30.9	7.61	7.63	7.68
Wholesale Trade	412.06	401.28	406.18	37.7	38.0	39.9	10.93	10.56	10.18
Retail Trade	169.80	178.51	180.14	27.7	28.2	27.8	6.13	6.33	6.48
AVERAGE	311.79	313.04	308.26	34.3	34.4	33.8	9.09	9.10	9.12

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct.(p) 1988	Sept.(r) 1988	Oct. 1987	Oct.(p) 1988	Sept.(r) 1988	Oct. 1987	Oct.(p) 1988	Sept.(r) 1988	Oct. 1987
MINING	$567.12	$563.75	$579.72	40.8	41.0	42.1	$13.90	$13.75	$13.77
Metal Mining	532.99	560.33	542.80	42.2	44.4	40.0	12.63	12.62	13.57
Bituminous Coal Mining	613.68	578.00	649.54	35.7	33.9	39.8	17.19	17.05	16.32
MANUFACTURING	416.57	412.87	397.00	40.8	41.0	39.7	10.21	10.07	10.00
Durable Goods	432.60	426.42	415.67	41.2	41.2	40.2	10.50	10.35	10.34
Primary Metal Industries	575.92	542.32	584.47	43.4	43.7	42.6	13.27	12.41	13.72
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	411.74	401.52	394.58	42.1	42.0	40.1	9.78	9.56	9.84
Transportation Equipment	587.30	591.17	550.71	42.9	43.5	42.2	13.69	13.59	13.05
Nondurable Goods	388.17	387.18	362.16	40.1	40.5	38.9	9.68	9.56	9.31
Food & Kindred Products	375.74	398.61	371.37	41.2	43.9	40.9	9.12	9.08	9.08
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	510.34	499.38	518.98	41.9	41.0	40.8	12.18	12.18	12.72
TRADE	212.51	213.51	224.83	30.1	30.2	30.3	7.06	7.07	7.42
Wholesale Trade	394.26	383.72	403.00	37.3	37.4	38.9	10.57	10.26	10.36
Retail Trade	164.41	168.39	175.21	28.2	28.3	27.9	5.83	5.95	6.28
Food Stores	155.03	162.66	218.70	26.1	27.2	30.0	5.94	5.98	7.29
Other Retail	200.61	201.24	188.07	32.2	31.2	29.9	6.23	6.45	6.29
AVERAGE	314.76	310.88	309.51	34.4	34.2	33.9	9.15	9.09	9.13

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO		
	Forecast Nov. '88	Preliminary Oct. '88	Final Sept. '88	Final Nov. '87	Final Oct. '87	Final Sept. '87
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	10,709	11,436	10,687	7,689	8,211	7,673
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	20,876	31,130	27,216	14,349	21,397	18,707
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	31,585	42,566	37,903	22,038	29,608	26,380
Number of New Applications for Jobs	8,665	9,626	10,619	8,127	9,028	9,959
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	11,828	9,158	9,206	8,161	6,319	6,352
Initial Claims (Key Week)	1,766	1,105	819	1,646	951	1,132
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	7,928	7,006	6,658	9,174	8,330	9,495
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	1.37	1.12	1.08	1.51	1.37	1.58
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$4,067,000	$3,609,988	$4,023,711	$4,697,081	$4,809,013	$5,654,181

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

	Index				% Change		
Item	Oct. '88	Sept. '88	Aug. '88	Oct. '87	From Last Month	Oct. '87 to Oct. '88	Sept. '87 to Sept. '88
CONSUMER PRICES: (1982 - 84 = 100)							
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**120.2**	**119.8**	**119.0**	**115.3**	**0.3**	**4.2**	**4.2**
Food and Beverages	120.3	**120.1**	119.4	114.3	0.2	5.2	5.2
Food at Home	119.0	**119.0**	118.1	112.4	0.0	5.9	5.9
Housing	119.0	**119.9**	119.5	115.5	0.0	3.8	3.7
Rent Residential	129.4	**129.1**	128.4	124.8	0.2	3.7	3.8
Fuel and Other Util.	111.6	**106.4**	106.1	108.1	—0.1	3.2	0.9
Medical Care	141.2	**140.4**	139.9	132.3	0.6	6.7	6.6
Apparel and Upkeep	120.7	**117.8**	112.6	115.4	2.7	4.6	4.0
Transportation	110.0	**109.7**	109.6	107.1	0.3	2.7	2.9
Gasoline	81.6	**83.1**	84.2	83.1	—1.8	—1.8	—1.1
Energy[3]	89.9	**91.9**	92.3	89.8	—2.2	0.1	—0.4
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W[2])	118.9	**118.5**	117.7	114.1	—	4.2	4.1
Purchasing Power of Consumer Dollar: 1982 - 84 = $1.00	**$.832**	**$.835**	**$.840**	**$.867**	**—0.4**	**—4.0**	**—3.9**
PRODUCER PRICES: (1982 = 100)							
ALL COMMODITIES	108.2	108.1	108.0	104.1	0.9	3.9	4.2
Finished Goods	109.3	108.6	108.8	106.2	0.6	2.9	2.7
Intermediate Materials	108.6	108.7	108.4	103.1	—0.1	5.3	5.8
Crude Materials	95.8	96.6	97.3	95.3	—0.8	0.5	0.9

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[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

[2] Consumer Price Index — Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

[3] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NATIONAL RANKING OF UTAH COUNTIES, BY SELECTED SUBJECTS

SUBJECT	UTAH COUNTIES		NATIONAL RANKING *
Smallest Population (1986)	Daggett,	700 people	9th (tie, 5 counties)
Highest Population Growth Rates, 1980-86	Millard	58.6 percent	12th
	Washington	48.2 percent	20th
Highest Percentage of Persons Under 5 Years of Age, 1984	Uintah	14.9 percent	2nd
	Box Elder	13.9 percent	3rd (tie, 2 counties)
	Davis	13.9 percent	3rd (tie, 2 counties)
	Cache	13.0 percent	6th (tie, 2 counties)
	Utah	12.6 percent	10th
	Tooele	12.5 percent	11th (tie, 4 counties)
	Salt Lake	12.1 percent	18th (tie, 2 counties)
	Washington	12.1 percent	18th (tie, 2 counties)
	Carbon	12.0 percent	22nd
Largest Percent Change in Households 1980-1985	Millard	55.5 percent	11th
Highest Birthrate per 1,000 Population, 1984	San Juan	30.2 percent	17th
	Duchesne	29.3 percent	21st
Highest Growth Rate in Civilian Labor Force, 1985-1986	Washington	13.7 percent	17th
Largest Decline in Growth Rate Civilian Labor Force, 1985-86	Millard	—16.4 percent	8th
Highest Average Annual Payroll per Employee, 1985	Emery	$29,508	9th

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* Among 3,129 counties in the United States.

Source: United States Department of Commerce, *NEWS*, November 16, 1988

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EPHRAIM
390 North Main
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84627-0721 283-4018

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84631-0847 743-5451

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P.O. Box 158
84032-0158 654-0360

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84741-1268 644-5888

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MOAB
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Júab County Complex
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UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

DECEMBER 1988 published January 1989

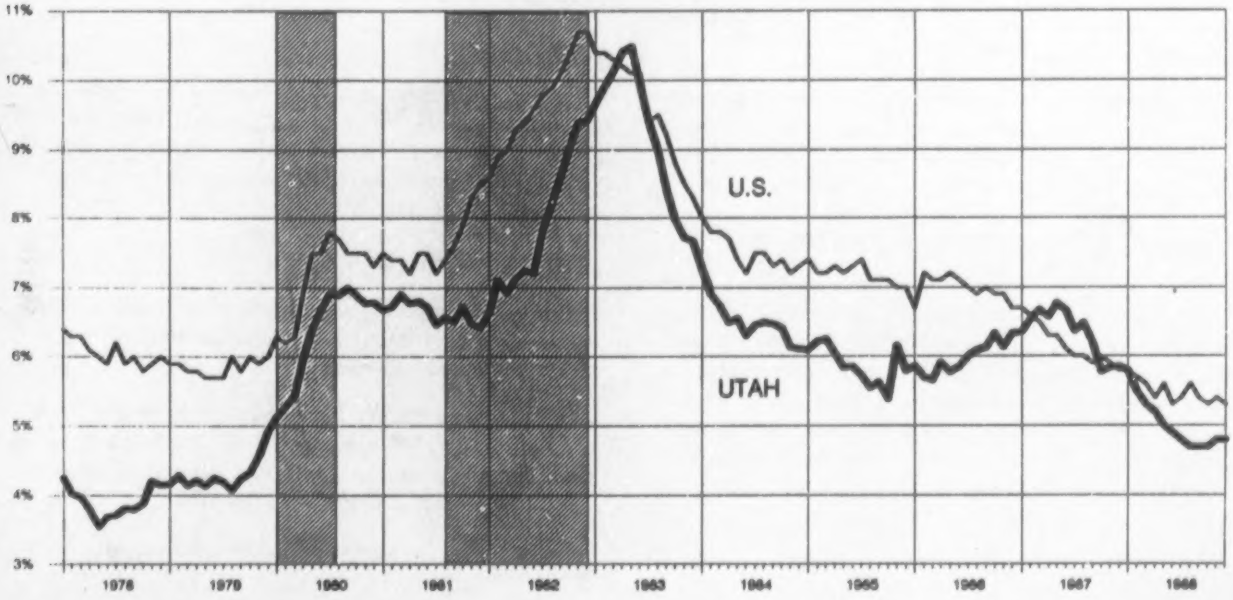
- Utah has two-thirds of a million nonfarm jobs.
- 1988 year-end nonfarm job growth totaled 21,800. This number exceeds that of any year since 1984.
- Utah's unemployment rate, at 4.8 percent in December, has not changed appreciably for 6 months.
- Manufacturing employment in Utah now exceeds 100,000.
- Utah's labor force participation rate has increased 1.5 points to 70.8 from the December 1987 level.

MODERATE JOB GROWTH CONTINUES

In the past 12 months, Utah's nonagricultural employers have created 21,800 new jobs, an increase of 3.3 percent. This means that, on a year-end basis, 1988 was Utah's best year for job growth since 1984. In fact, the 1988 increase exceeds the sum of the 1986 and 1987 job increases.

In this issue:
- Feature: Utah's Labor Market - 1988 Review/1989 Outlook.
- Index of 1988 Utah Labor Market Report Feature Articles and Statistical Summaries, page 7.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
UTAH AND UNITED STATES
1978 - 1988



Shaded areas represent U.S. recessions.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

UTAH'S NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT INCREASES (YEAR-END) 1980-1988

DEC. '87 - DEC. '88	21,800
DEC. '86 - DEC. '87	11,300
DEC. '85 - DEC. '86	7,600
DEC. '84 - DEC. '85	17,200
DEC. '83 - DEC. '84	31,800
DEC. '82 - DEC. '83	27,700
DEC. '81 - DEC. '82	-8,000
DEC. '80 - DEC. '81	11,100
DEC. '79 - DEC. '80	-400

Utah's nonagricultural jobs, numbering approximately 678,000, have surpassed two-thirds of a million.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE REMAINS LOW

Utah's unemployment rate, at 4.8 percent in December, has been virtually the same for the past six months. Thus, most people filling Utah's new jobs have recently entered the labor force rather than coming from the ranks of the unemployed. Approximately 40,000 Utahns are currently unemployed, 10.6 percent fewer than a year ago.

POPULATION NET OUT-MIGRATION ENDING

Because of Utah's continuing employment expansion and consistently low unemployment, the percentage of Utah's population age 16 and older in the civilian labor force (the labor force participation rate) has increased 1.5 points since December 1987. Correspondingly, the count of persons not in the labor force is now 12,400 (3.7 percent) fewer than the December 1987 level.

These statistics indicate that the forces causing net out-migration of Utah's population for the past three years are reversing. Thus, if these trends continue, 1989 population estimates should show a small net in-migration.

A NEW MILESTONE FOR MANUFACTURING

For the first time, Utah's manufacturing jobs exceed 100,000 in number. In the past 12 months, manufacturing employers in Utah have added 3,800 new jobs, a growth rate of 3.9. Over one-half of these new jobs are involved in the manufacture of nondurable goods, such as food, chemical and plastic products. At 6.7 percent year-over growth, nondurable goods manufacturing jobs are increasing at more than twice the rate of durable goods manufacturing jobs.

SERVICES - - STRETCHING THE LEAD

In both number and rate, the job creation performance of Utah's services industry far exceeds that of any other sector. Led by business services' 4,600 year-over job increase, the industry produced 11,200 new jobs. At 7.4 percent, this job growth nearly doubled that of the next most rapidly growing major industry (transportation/communication/public utilities) with 4.3 percent.

OTHER GROWING INDUSTRIES

Utah's trade industry ranked second in the number of new jobs created in the past 12 months. At 4,100, the industry's job total increased by 2.6 percent over-the-year.

An additional 1,900 workers were added to government payrolls in Utah this year, a 1.3 percent increase. Federal and state employment increases were minimal; local government increased by 1,200.

AND THE LOSERS

Three of Utah's major industries suffered minor year-over employment losses. Finance/insurance/real estate lost 700 jobs in 12 months, a 2.1 percent reduction. Mining employment is 300 (3.6 percent) lower than a year ago; and construction is down 200 jobs (0.8 percent).

IN CONCLUSION

December caps a good year for Utah's labor market. Most industries are experiencing moderate employment increases, and unemployment is low.

Most of Utah's county labor markets have also made economic progress during 1988. Unemployment rates have generally been decreasing, and virtually all counties have had increases in nonagricultural jobs.

The stage is thus set for continued economic progress in 1989.

Kenneth E. Jensen
Labor Market Economist

UTAH'S LABOR MARKET
1988 REVIEW/1989 OUTLOOK

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

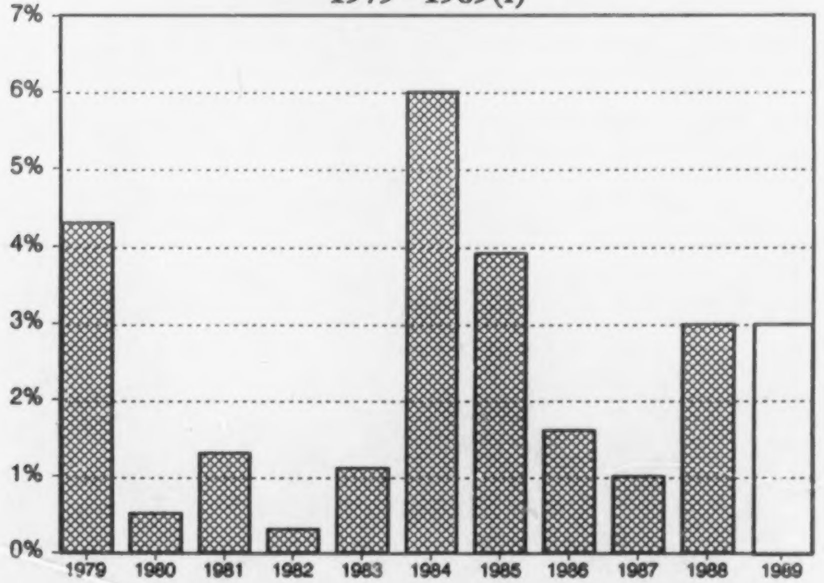
In 1988, Utah's labor market experienced a considerable recovery from its 1986-1987 slump. Rapid employment growth in services and manufacturing provided the primary impetus for Utah's moderate economic expansion. This activity was supported by beneficial economic conditions, such as industrial and commercial business openings and expansions, high commodity prices, and a continued national expansion. On the basis of these strengths, Utah's employers created 18,900 new jobs in 1988, a growth of 3.0 percent. The 1988 unemployment rate also reflects the recovery. At 5.1, it dropped 19 percent from 1987's 6.3.

Looking forward to 1989, Utah's nonagricultural industries will likely provide nearly 20,000 new jobs. This is a gain of 3.0 percent, the same as 1988's job growth rate. Continued acceleration in job growth is not anticipated because, in 1988, Utah experienced certain one-time employment increases, such as Geneva Steel's rehiring and Shopko's opening of seven stores, that boosted the annual job growth by roughly 0.4 percent. It is unlikely that similar events will occur in 1989, but other industries, notably construction, should pick up the slack. Utah's 1989 unemployment rate will average approximately 5.1 percent, with the average number of jobless at roughly 40,000. However, economic uncertainties due to the U.S. trade and fiscal deficits, and to potential defense spending cutbacks, could have a negative impact on Utah's economy in the later months of 1989.

NONAGRICULTURAL JOB GROWTH

Utah's nonfarm job growth, after slowing considerably in 1986 and 1987, has once again accelerated. In 1988, the number of nonagricultural payroll jobs increased by 18,900 (3.0 percent). This is a marked improvement from 1987's sluggish growth of only 6,200 jobs (1.0 percent). Utah's job-growth strength continues to be in the service-producing industries (transportation/communication/public utilities, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, services and government). This aggregation of industries added three new jobs to the economy for every one new job in the goods-producing sector in 1988.

PERCENT CHANGE IN
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
1979 - 1989(f)



MINING – SLOW GROWTH

During the past few years, Utah's mining industry suffered through the temporary demise of the copper industry, and the effects of lower oil prices. These and other factors resulted in drastic cuts in mining employment -- from 1981's 20,300 to 1986's 7,800. Despite continuing losses in coal, oil, gas and nonmetallic mineral extraction, the 1987 reopening of B.P. Minerals' Utah operations caused the mining employment average to increase by 200 jobs. The 1988 annual average mining employment reflected an additional increase of 200 jobs, but by year-end this industry's jobs total had slipped to slightly lower than the December 1987 level. This reduction occurred because metal mining employment levelled off, and coal and other mining employment declined slightly. An interesting sidelight: Despite the relatively low employment level in Utah's coal mining industry, the Beehive State's 1988 coal production was an all-time high. Thus, great productivity improvements have recently occurred in this industry.

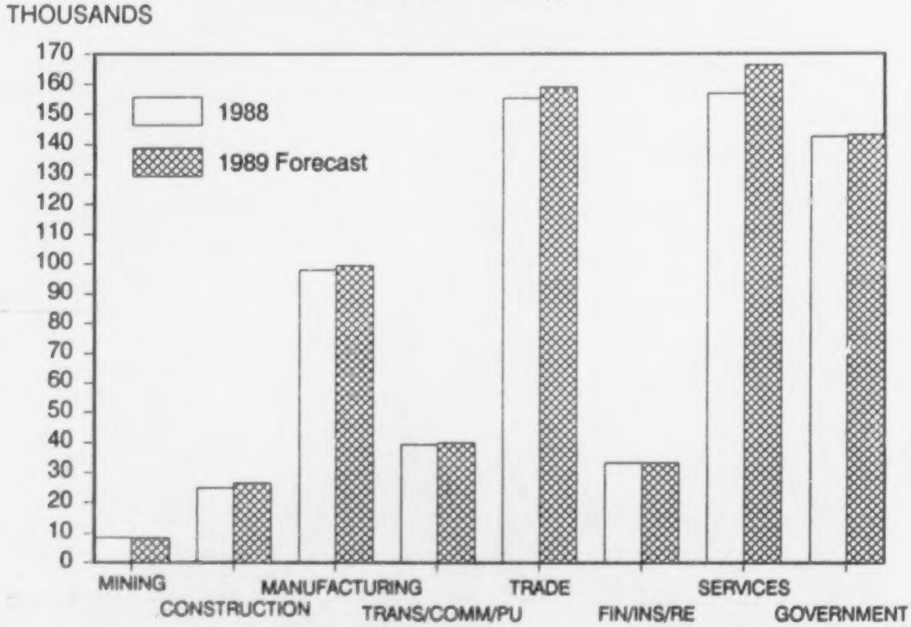
In 1989, Utah's mining industry will probably remain near its 1988 level. However, if the current high prices of metallic minerals persist, employment in this facet of Utah's mining industry may grow gradually through 1989. And, if the recent increase in OPEC oil prices holds, Utah's energy-related extraction employment may also begin to increase in 1989.

MANUFACTURING – A BANNER YEAR?

The 1988 job growth of 6.0 percent in Utah's manufacturing industry appears to be a dramatic improvement over 1987's 0.4 percent increase. However, these annual averages mask important underlying trends that should be reviewed. That is, despite the impression given by the annual average job growth data, 1987 was a very good year for Utah's manufacturing industry. From December 1986 to December 1987, the industry added 5,300 jobs, a 5.9 percent increase. Conversely, 1988 was not as good a year as implied by the annual average growth rate. December 1988 data indicate a year-over job increase of 3,800 (3.9 percent). Nineteen eighty-seven was a recovery year -- most of Utah's manufacturing divisions, notably primary metals and transportation (aerospace) equipment, grew rapidly. On the other hand, 1988 saw a slowing of job growth in most durable-goods manufacturing, but continuing moderate-to-rapid job growth in the nondurable-goods manufacturing divisions.

The 1989 manufacturing outlook is for continued slowing of job growth, averaging 2,200 (2.2 percent). Manufacturers of nondurable products, such as foods, chemicals and plastics, will provide most of the new jobs in 1989.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
1988 AND 1989 (f)



CONSTRUCTION – A TURNAROUND AT LAST

During its 1984-1985 economic recovery, Utah's housing stock was overbuilt in anticipation of continuing economic expansion. However, a slowdown occurred instead. This resulted in moderate net population outmigration, which caused additional housing vacancies. Thus, from 1986 through 1988, Utah's residential construction activity has been very limited. In addition, commercial construction projects have also been fewer in number. For these reasons, Utah's construction industry suffered its third straight year of dwindling employment in 1988, losing an additional 1,800 jobs (-6.7 percent). However, by year-end, the job losses appear to have bottomed out.

Several noteworthy building projects, such as the Jordanelle Dam, Salt Lake City office buildings, university buildings, and scattered manufacturing plants and highways, have been started or announced. On the basis of this activity, a moderate construction employment increase of 2,100 jobs (8.4 percent) is forecast for 1989.

SERVICES – HALF THE NEW JOBS

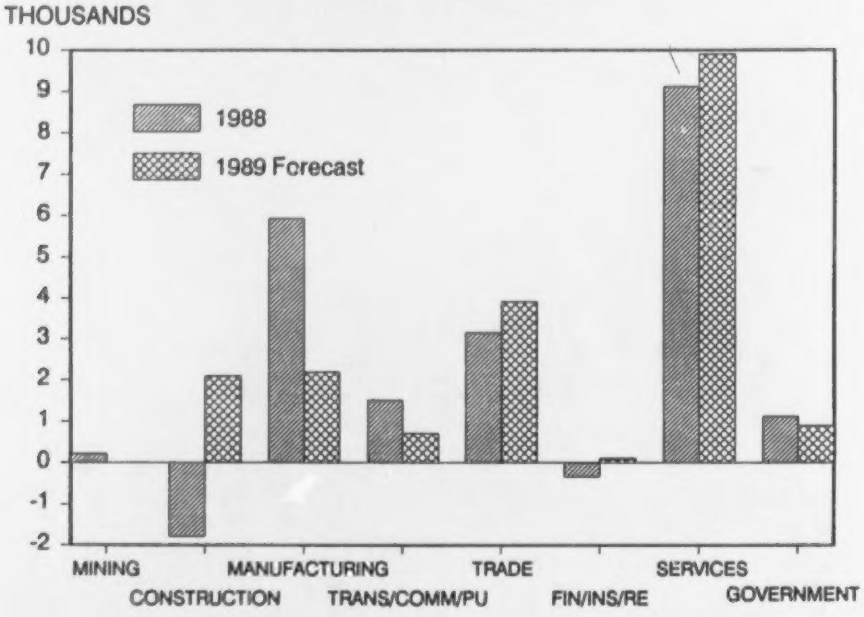
Utah's services industry generated 9,100 new jobs in 1988, nearly half of the total job increase. The industry experienced a 6.2 percent growth, down slightly from 1987's 7.0 growth rate. Roughly half of the new services jobs are in business services. These consist primarily of: (1) "Help-supply services," which provide temporary or continuing workers on a contract basis; and (2) "Computer programming, data processing and other computer-related services." Also adding substantial numbers of new jobs were health services and education/nonprofit membership services. In 1989, new services jobs will again comprise half of Utah's total job increase.

TRADE – PICKING UP

Trade employment in 1988 increased 2.1 percent (3,100 jobs), a great improvement over 1987's 0.1 percent. Roughly one-fourth of this annual average growth was due to the entry of Shopko's 7-store chain into the Utah retail market last summer. Even so, most trade activities made modest employment gains.

The outlook for 1989 is "business as usual" -- job growth in the area of 2.5 percent. However, the impact of the Shopko entry may tend to fade as competition takes its toll.

UTAH'S EMPLOYMENT GROWTH BY INDUSTRY
1988 AND 1989 (f)



OTHER SERVICE – PRODUCING INDUSTRIES

On the strength of substantial increases in trucking and airline jobs , transportation/ communication/utilities experienced a moderate 4.0 percent 1988 growth. Unfortunately, the rapid growth of these two divisions is not expected to continue. Thus, the 1989 outlook is for only half this level of growth.

Sluggish growth existed in government employment for the second straight year (0.8 percent). Of the three levels of government (federal, state and local), only local is achieving any appreciable job growth, and this is primarily due to public school increases. The outlook for government employment gains in 1989 is "more of the same."

Of all Utah's service-producing industries, only finance/insurance/real estate failed to add employment in 1988; its job count declined 1.0 percent in contrast to 2.7 percent growth in 1987. A minimal increase of 100 jobs (0.3 percent) is anticipated for 1989.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

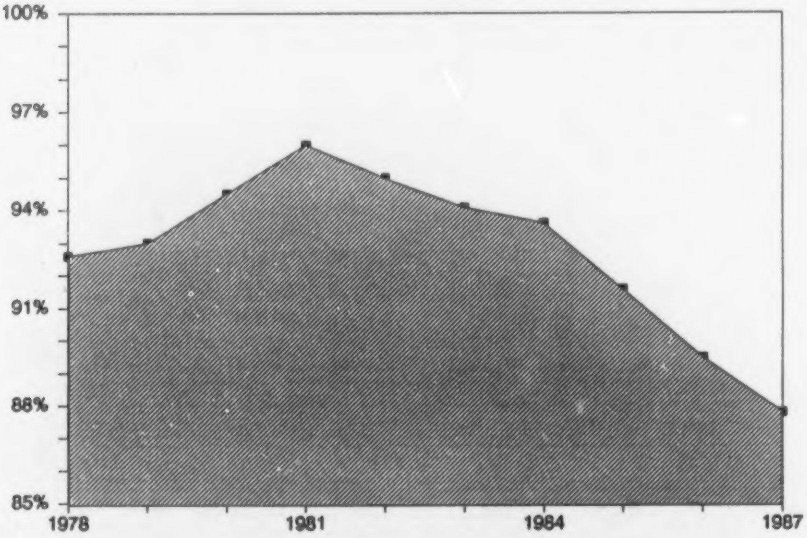
Utah's 1988 average annual unemployment rate of 5.1 was the lowest of the 1980's. Seemingly reflecting the rebound of Utah's economy, it dropped 19 percent from 1987's average of 6.3. However, Utah's decline in unemployment coincided with its very slow growth in job numbers. Thus, most of the unemployed were leaving the labor force rather than finding new jobs. Supporting this observation are slight declines in labor force participation and net population outmigration. As Utah's job creation rate has accelerated during 1988, Utah's labor force participation has also increased. These indicators hopefully point to a 1989 turnaround in Utah's population outmigration.

An average of about 38,500 Utahns were jobless in 1988, down from 48,000 the preceding year. Roughly 155,000 individual workers experienced some unemployment during 1988, approximately the same as 1987's total. Utah's 1989 unemployment rate will average approximately 5.1 percent; the jobless will average 40,000 in number.

NONFARM PAYROLLS AND WAGES

Total nonfarm payrolls in 1988 increased approximately 5.8 percent. In comparison, total payrolls in 1987 grew by 3.6 percent, and in 1986 by 3.1 percent. This is one more indication of Utah's improving economic health. With respect to payrolls, 1989 should be even better--a 6.2 percent increase is projected.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY
UTAH AS PERCENT OF U.S.



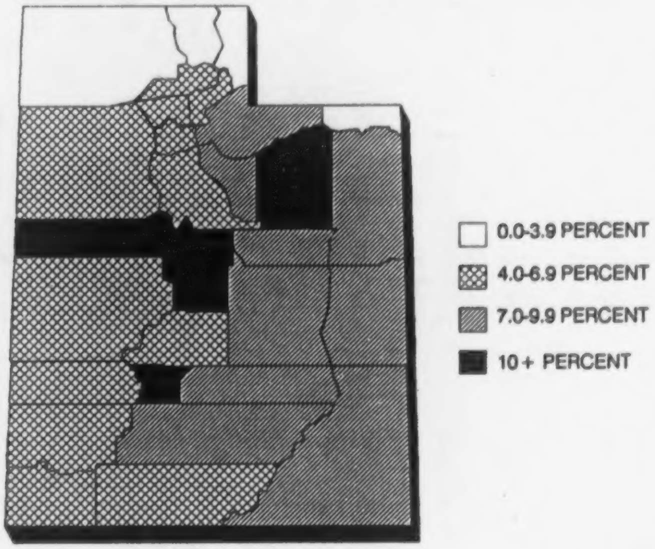
Utah's average monthly wage for nonagricultural jobs grew by 2.6 percent from 1986 to 1987. The 1988 increase was approximately 2.9 percent, resulting in an average nonagricultural monthly wage of $1,545. Unfortunately, when adjusted for inflation, Utah's non-farm average wage has declined since 1984. From 1985 through 1987, the loss of higher paying jobs in primary metals, construction and mining contributed to a decline in the rate of wage growth. In 1987 and 1988 some of these industries were rehiring, but at lower wages and in fewer numbers than in previous years. On the other hand, the average number of hours worked per week increased in 1988.

Utah's average annual pay for workers covered by unemployment insurance programs was $18,303 in 1987--up 2.5 percent from 1986. The average increase for the nation was 4.5 percent, nearly double the Utah rate. Consequently, Utah's average pay as a percentage of the U.S. average declined from 89.5 in 1986 to 87.8 in 1987. As recently as 1981, Utah's pay level was 96 percent of the national average. It is also startling to note that from 1986 to 1987, Utah lost four places in pay level ranking among states, from 33rd in 1986 to 37th in 1987.

GEOGRAPHICAL ECONOMIC DIVERGENCE

A continuing problem facing Utah is the divergence between the economic health of metropolitan versus non-metro counties. For example, Utah's 1981 unemployment rate averaged 6.7, with only two counties experiencing unemployment above 10 percent. In other words, unemployment was quite proportionally distributed among Utah's counties. However, by 1987, with state unemployment at 6.3 percent, ten counties, all non-metro, experienced double-digit unemployment rates. In 1988 this tally improved dramatically: only four non-metro counties registered double-digit unemployment rates. Even though many of Utah's non-metro counties experienced a dramatic drop in jobless rates during 1988, the economic vitality of some of these is still marginal. This is because their declining jobless rates are not the result of new job opportunities, but of the declining number of workers in the area.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY COUNTY - 1988



Kenneth E. Jensen
Labor Market Economist

UTAH LABOR FORCE, NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS AND TOTAL WAGES
1980-1989

							Percentage Change			
	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988p	1989f	85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89
Civilian Labor Force	634,000	730,000	754,000	759,000	759,000	777,000	3.3	0.7	0.0	2.4
Total Employed Persons	594,000	687,000	709,000	711,000	720,000	737,000	3.2	0.3	1.3	2.4
Unemployed Persons	40,000	43,000	45,000	48,000	39,000	40,000	4.7	6.7	-18.8	2.6
Unemployment Rate	6.3	5.9	6.0	6.3	5.1	5.1	1.7	5.0	-18.4	0.2
Nonagricultural Jobs	551,900	624,400	634,100	640,300	659,200	679,000	1.6	1.0	3.0	3.0
Mining	18,500	9,700	7,800	8,000	8,200	8,200	-19.6	2.6	2.5	0.0
Contract Construction	31,500	35,500	32,200	26,700	24,900	27,000	-9.3	-17.1	-6.7	8.4
Manufacturing	87,700	94,000	92,100	92,500	98,400	100,600	-2.0	0.4	6.4	2.2
Durable	60,100	65,900	63,200	62,500	65,500	66,500	-4.1	-1.1	4.8	1.6
Nondurable	27,600	28,100	28,900	30,000	32,900	34,100	2.8	3.8	9.7	3.5
Trans., Comm.,& Publ. Util.	34,100	37,000	37,500	37,900	39,400	40,100	1.4	1.1	4.0	1.8
Trade	128,700	147,900	152,400	152,600	155,700	159,600	3.0	0.1	2.0	2.5
Wholesale	34,100	35,600	36,100	34,700	35,200	35,500	1.4	-3.9	1.4	0.8
Retail	94,600	112,400	116,300	117,800	120,500	124,100	3.5	1.3	2.3	3.0
Finance, Ins.,& Real Est.	25,800	31,100	32,900	33,700	33,400	33,500	5.8	2.4	-0.9	0.3
Services	100,500	131,400	137,900	147,500	156,600	166,500	4.9	7.0	6.2	6.3
Government	125,000	137,800	141,300	141,500	142,600	143,500	2.5	0.1	0.8	0.6
Federal	37,100	39,400	40,400	39,900	39,400	39,400	2.5	-1.2	-1.3	0.1
State	32,300	36,300	37,800	37,900	38,300	38,500	4.1	0.3	1.1	0.5
Local	55,700	62,100	63,100	63,700	64,800	65,600	1.6	1.0	1.7	1.2
Goods-Producing	137,700	139,200	132,100	127,200	131,500	135,800	-5.1	-3.7	3.4	3.3
Service-Producing	542,800	633,200	654,400	665,700	683,400	702,800	3.3	1.7	2.7	2.8
Nonag Wages (000,000)	$7,396	$10,792	$11,131	$11,535	$12,209	$12,966	3.1	3.6	5.8	6.2
Average Monthly Wage	$1,111	$1,440	$1,463	$1,501	$1,545	$1,600	1.6	2.6	2.9	3.6
Adjusted For Inflation	$1,111	$1,103	$1,099	$1,088	$1,076	$1,063	-0.4	-1.0	-1.1	-1.2

p = Preliminary f = Forecast
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, LMI Services.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Dec. 1988(f)	Dec. 1987	% Change	Nov. 1988(p)	Nov. 1987	% Change	Oct. 1988(r)	Oct. 1987	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	786,500	759,000	3.6	781,300	757,300	3.2	765,600	756,800	1.2
Employed Persons	746,700	714,500	4.5	742,900	715,100	3.9	732,700	716,800	2.2
Unemployed	39,800	44,500	—10.6	38,400	42,200	—9.0	32,900	40,000	—17.8
Percent of Labor Force	5.1	5.9	—	4.9	5.6	—	4.3	5.3	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	4.8	5.9	—	4.8	5.8	—	4.7	5.8	—
U.S. Unemployment Rate (Seasonally Adjusted)	5.3	5.8	—	5.4	5.9	—	5.3	6.0	—

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f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL JOBS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Dec. 1988(f)	Dec. 1987	% Change	Nov. 1988(p)	Nov. 1987	% Change	Oct. 1988(r)	Oct. 1987	% Change
Total	677.9	656.1	3.3	675.6	653.9	3.3	670.6	648.0	3.5
Mining	8.1	8.4	—3.6	8.1	8.4	—3.6	8.1	8.3	—2.4
Metal Mining	2.9	2.9	0.0	2.9	2.9	0.0	2.9	2.9	0.0
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.5	2.6	—3.8	2.5	2.6	—3.8	2.5	2.6	—3.8
Other Mining & Quarrying	2.7	2.9	—6.9	2.7	2.9	—6.9	2.7	2.8	—3.6
Contract Construction	25.1	25.3	—0.8	26.3	26.5	—0.8	26.8	27.1	—1.1
Manufacturing	100.1	96.3	3.9	100.0	96.2	4.0	99.2	95.2	4.2
Durable Goods	66.4	64.7	2.6	66.4	64.7	2.6	66.1	64.1	3.1
Primary Metals	5.6	4.7	19.1	5.4	4.5	20.0	5.3	4.1	29.3
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	18.0	18.3	—1.6	18.0	18.3	—1.6	18.0	18.3	—1.6
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	9.1	8.4	8.3	9.1	8.4	8.3	8.9	8.4	6.0
Transportation Equipment	16.4	16.4	0.0	16.3	16.3	0.0	16.3	16.2	0.6
Other Durable Goods	17.3	16.9	2.4	17.6	17.2	2.3	17.6	17.1	2.9
Non-Durable Goods	33.6	31.5	6.7	33.6	31.5	6.7	33.1	31.1	6.4
Food & Kindred Products	11.1	10.7	3.7	11.3	10.9	3.7	11.2	10.8	3.7
Textile & Apparel Products	6.3	6.1	3.3	6.3	6.1	3.3	6.1	5.9	3.4
Chemical & Petroleum Products	4.3	3.7	16.2	4.2	3.6	16.7	4.2	3.5	20.0
Other Non-Durable Goods	11.9	11.0	8.2	11.8	10.9	8.3	11.6	10.9	6.4
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	40.8	39.1	4.3	40.5	38.8	4.4	40.4	38.5	4.9
Railroad Transportation	2.6	2.7	—3.7	2.6	2.7	—3.7	2.6	2.7	—3.7
Other Transportation	23.7	21.5	10.2	23.4	21.2	10.4	23.2	20.8	11.5
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	14.5	14.9	—2.7	14.5	14.9	—2.7	14.6	15.0	—2.7
Trade	162.5	158.4	2.6	160.1	156.1	2.6	156.5	152.2	2.8
Wholesale Trade	34.9	34.7	0.6	34.9	34.7	0.6	34.9	34.6	0.9
Retail Trade	127.6	123.7	3.2	125.2	121.4	3.1	121.6	117.6	3.4
Building Materials	4.7	4.8	—2.1	4.9	5.0	—2.0	4.9	4.9	0.0
Food Stores	23.0	22.7	1.3	22.6	22.3	1.3	22.3	21.8	2.3
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	14.2	13.6	4.4	14.2	13.6	4.4	14.4	13.7	5.1
Eating & Drinking Places	39.2	38.0	3.2	39.2	38.0	3.2	39.0	37.7	3.4
Other Retail	46.5	44.6	4.3	44.3	42.5	4.2	41.0	39.5	3.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	32.9	33.6	—2.1	32.8	33.4	—1.8	32.9	33.4	—1.5
Services	163.6	152.4	7.3	162.1	150.9	7.4	162.5	151.1	7.5
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	10.3	9.8	5.1	9.9	9.4	5.3	10.3	9.7	6.2
Personal Services & Amusements	15.8	14.9	6.0	14.8	14.0	5.7	15.3	14.4	6.3
Business Services	46.8	42.2	10.9	46.0	40.6	13.3	45.8	40.4	13.4
Medical & Other Health Services	41.9	40.5	3.5	41.8	40.4	3.5	41.6	40.2	3.5
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	35.4	33.4	6.0	36.0	34.0	5.9	35.9	33.8	6.2
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	11.8	11.1	6.3	11.7	11.0	6.4	11.7	11.0	6.4
Agricultural Services	1.6	1.3	23.1	1.9	1.5	26.7	1.9	1.7	11.8
Government	144.8	142.9	1.3	145.7	143.6	1.5	144.2	142.1	1.5
Federal Government	39.8	39.4	1.0	39.4	39.0	1.0	39.4	39.0	1.0
U.S. Federal Defense	21.9	22.3	—1.8	21.9	22.3	—1.8	21.8	22.2	—1.8
Other Federal Government	17.9	17.1	4.7	17.5	16.7	4.8	17.6	16.8	4.8
State Government	38.4	38.1	0.8	39.5	39.2	0.8	38.6	38.2	1.0
State Education	21.0	21.1	—0.5	22.0	22.1	—0.5	21.0	21.1	—0.5
Other State Government	17.4	17.0	2.4	17.5	17.1	2.3	17.6	17.1	2.9
Local Government	66.6	65.4	1.8	66.8	65.4	2.1	66.2	64.8	2.2
Local Education	43.6	42.4	2.8	43.5	42.3	2.8	42.7	41.5	2.9
Other Local Government	23.0	23.0	0.0	23.3	23.2	0.4	23.5	23.3	0.9
Labor—Management Disputes	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION, AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Dec. 1988 (f)	Dec. 1987	% Change	Nov. 1988 (p)	Oct. 1988 (r)	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	July 1988	June 1988	May 1988	Apr. 1988
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	1,706.0	1,686.0	1.2	1,704.0	1,702.0	1,700.0	1,698.0	1,696.0	1,694.0	1,693.0	1,692.0
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	1,103.8	1,090.8	1.2	1,102.5	1,101.2	1,099.9	1,098.6	1,097.3	1,096.0	1,095.4	1,094.7
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	781.6	756.2	3.4	775.0	762.7	753.7	745.8	743.8	755.7	756.8	765.1
Participation Rate	70.8	69.3	—	70.3	69.3	68.5	67.9	67.8	69.0	69.1	69.9
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS[2]	744.1	711.9	4.5	737.8	726.8	718.6	710.5	708.2	719.0	719.0	725.6
Employment Ratio[3]	67.4	65.3	—	66.9	66.0	65.3	64.7	64.5	65.6	65.6	66.3
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	37.5	44.2	—15.2	37.2	35.9	35.2	35.3	35.6	36.7	37.9	39.5
Unemployment Rate	4.8	5.9	—	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.2
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	322.2	334.6	—3.7	327.5	338.5	346.2	352.8	353.5	340.3	338.6	329.6
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	139.2	133.2	4.5	139.1	138.5	137.4	134.6	133.7	138.4	136.0	135.3
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	670.7	648.8	3.4	667.7	665.1	663.9	656.7	655.3	655.5	653.4	651.4
Mining	7.7	7.9	—3.4	7.8	8.1	8.2	8.7	9.0	8.8	8.5	8.5
Contract Construction	25.7	25.8	—0.6	25.1	24.5	24.5	23.6	24.0	25.1	25.2	24.9
Manufacturing	99.9	96.1	3.9	99.1	98.2	98.3	97.7	97.1	96.6	96.5	96.5
Durable Goods	66.6	64.9	2.6	66.2	65.6	65.5	64.8	64.5	64.3	64.6	64.7
Nondurable Goods	33.2	31.2	6.6	33.0	32.6	32.8	32.9	32.5	32.3	31.9	31.8
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util.	40.4	38.7	4.4	40.3	40.3	39.9	38.8	38.9	39.4	38.8	38.4
Trade	156.3	152.3	2.6	156.3	156.1	156.9	154.4	154.0	153.6	153.8	154.5
Wholesale	34.7	34.5	0.6	34.8	34.8	34.6	34.3	34.5	34.6	34.8	34.9
Retail	121.6	117.8	3.2	121.4	121.2	122.3	120.1	119.5	119.0	119.0	119.6
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	33.0	33.6	—1.6	32.9	33.0	33.2	33.6	34.1	33.4	33.4	33.3
Services	163.5	152.1	7.4	162.1	161.6	159.9	159.2	157.8	156.7	156.0	153.0
Government	144.2	142.2	1.5	144.1	143.4	143.1	140.5	140.4	142.0	141.3	142.4
Federal	40.4	40.0	1.0	40.1	39.9	39.2	39.1	39.0	38.9	39.1	39.3
State	37.9	37.6	0.7	38.2	38.0	38.3	39.1	38.9	37.1	36.9	38.1
Local	66.0	64.6	2.2	65.8	65.5	655.	62.4	62.5	65.9	65.2	65.0

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[1] Figures represent estimated trends; they are not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private households.
[3] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person, by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Nov. 1988(p)	% Change from Nov. '87	% Distribution	Nov. 1988(p)	% Change from Nov. '87	% Distribution	Nov. 1988(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	378.0	2.6	100.0	297.6	4.3	100.0	NA	NA
Mining	7.4	—5.1	2.0	0.7	16.7	0.2	6.3	77.8
Contract Construction	23.4	—2.1	6.2	2.9	11.5	1.0	20.1	76.4
Manufacturing	68.7	2.7	18.2	31.3	6.8	10.5	65.3	65.3
Durable Goods	48.0	2.1	12.7	18.4	4.0	6.2	42.0	63.3
Nondurable Goods	20.7	4.0	5.5	12.9	11.2	4.3	23.3	69.3
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	27.5	2.2	7.3	13.0	9.2	4.4	29.8	73.6
Total Trade	86.1	4.5	22.8	74.0	0.4	24.9	139.7	87.3
Wholesale Trade	23.8	—2.9	6.3	11.1	8.8	3.7	28.7	82.2
Retail Trade	62.3	7.6	16.5	62.9	—0.9	21.1	111.0	88.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	12.9	—5.1	3.4	19.9	0.5	6.7	25.6	78.0
Services	75.9	5.1	20.1	86.2	9.5	29.0	120.9	74.6
Total Government	76.1	1.9	20.1	69.6	1.5	23.4	NA	NA
Federal Government	23.4	—1.3	6.2	16.0	4.6	5.4	NA	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	15.5	—1.3	4.1	6.4	—3.0	2.2	NA	NA
Other Federal Government	7.9	—1.2	2.1	9.6	10.3	3.2	NA	NA
State Government	20.2	8.6	5.3	19.3	—6.3	6.5	NA	NA
State Education	13.1	2.3	3.5	8.9	—4.3	3.0	NA	NA
Other State Government	7.1	22.4	1.9	10.4	—8.0	3.5	NA	NA
Local Government	32.5	0.3	8.6	34.3	4.9	11.5	NA	NA
Local Education	17.1	—2.8	4.5	26.4	6.9	8.9	NA	NA
Other Local Government	15.4	4.1	4.1	7.9	—1.2	2.7	NA	NA

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p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake - Ogden[1]					Provo - Orem[2]				
	Dec. 1988(f)	Dec. 1987	% Chg.	Nov. 1988(p)	Oct. 1988(r)	Dec. 1988(f)	Dec. 1987	% Chg.	Nov. 1988(p)	Oct. 1988(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	514.4	505.4	1.8	512.6	502.9	111.1	99.3	11.9	108.6	104.3
Employed Persons	491.2	477.0	3.0	488.2	481.8	104.6	93.9	11.4	104.2	100.4
Unemployed	23.2	28.4	—18.3	24.4	21.1	6.5	5.4	20.4	4.4	3.9
Percent of Labor Force	4.5	5.6	—	4.8	4.2	5.8	5.4	—	4.0	3.8
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	487.2	453.4	3.0	465.7	461.4	84.0	79.5	5.7	83.8	82.7
Mining	2.5	2.6	—3.8	2.5	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	17.5	17.9	—2.2	18.4	18.8	2.4	2.4	0.0	2.4	2.6
Manufacturing	64.3	62.2	3.4	64.5	64.2	13.2	12.4	6.5	13.1	12.8
Durable Goods	43.6	42.7	2.1	43.7	43.8	8.7	8.5	2.4	8.7	8.4
Nondurable Goods	20.7	19.5	6.2	20.8	20.4	4.5	3.9	15.4	4.4	4.4
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	31.2	29.8	4.7	30.7	30.6	3.1	2.9	6.9	3.2	3.2
Total Trade	118.3	115.9	2.1	116.5	113.3	18.2	17.3	5.2	18.0	17.4
Wholesale Trade	28.9	29.3	—1.4	28.9	28.8	2.7	2.2	22.7	2.7	2.7
Retail Trade	89.4	86.6	3.2	87.6	84.5	15.5	15.1	2.6	15.3	14.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	27.1	27.6	—1.8	27.0	27.0	2.2	2.2	0.0	2.2	2.3
Services	112.0	104.2	7.5	111.0	111.1	31.0	28.6	8.4	31.0	30.7
Total Government	94.3	93.2	1.2	95.1	94.2	13.9	13.7	1.5	13.9	13.7

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

[2] Provo - Orem is Utah County.

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Dec.'88(f)	Nov.'88(p)	Oct. '88(r)	Dec.'87	Dec.'88(f)	Dec.'87	% Change	Dec.'88(f)	Dec.'87	% Change
State Total	5.1	4.9	4.3	5.9	786,520	759,030	3.6	677,900	656,120	3.3
Bear R[illegible]	4.1	5.0	3.2	4.1	49,400	46,550	6.1	41,870	40,540	3.3
Box Elder	4.3	3.9	3.9	3.6	18,440	17,240	7.0	16,230	15,870	2.3
Cache	4.0	5.4	2.8	4.4	30,220	28,700	5.3	25,300	24,370	3.8
Rich	3.6	11.9	1.8	4.3	740	610	21.3	340	300	13.3
Wasatch Front	4.5	4.8	4.2	5.6	527,490	517,920	1.8	478,650	464,580	3.0
North	5.2	5.4	4.6	6.0	157,250	154,090	2.1	117,320	113,610	3.3
Davis	4.4	4.7	4.0	5.0	79,580	77,740	2.4	53,560	52,330	2.4
Morgan	8.6	8.2	6.2	8.1	1,610	1,570	2.5	890	890	0.0
Weber	5.9	6.2	5.2	7.0	76,060	74,780	1.7	62,870	60,390	4.1
South	4.3	4.5	4.1	5.5	370,240	363,830	1.8	361,330	350,970	3.0
Salt Lake	4.2	4.5	4.0	5.5	358,750	352,850	1.7	350,870	340,740	3.0
Tooele	5.0	5.2	4.8	5.8	11,490	10,980	4.6	10,460	10,230	2.2
Mountainlands	5.9	4.3	4.1	5.8	124,120	111,830	11.0	93,920	88,920	5.6
Summit	5.4	6.4	6.4	7.6	8,400	8,100	3.7	7,530	7,270	3.6
Utah	5.8	4.0	3.8	5.4	111,030	99,320	11.8	84,020	79,420	5.8
Wasatch	8.6	8.2	6.9	11.4	4,690	4,410	6.3	2,370	2,230	6.3
Central	8.9	6.0	5.5	9.4	21,930	20,840	5.2	14,770	14,270	3.5
Juab	12.8	7.4	7.5	13.8	2,090	1,910	9.4	1,610	1,540	4.5
Millard	5.9	5.3	4.9	7.4	5,220	5,370	—2.8	3,260	3,210	1.6
Piute	7.6	11.0	8.8	11.8	350	380	—7.9	180	180	0.0
Sanpete	11.9	6.4	6.2	11.1	7,070	5,940	19.0	4,380	3,910	12.0
Sevier	6.4	5.0	4.4	7.7	6,270	6,290	—0.3	4,900	4,820	1.7
Wayne	10.8	7.1	5.9	11.4	930	950	—2.1	440	610	—27.9
Southwestern	5.6	5.2	4.2	6.2	31,580	29,590	6.7	22,550	21,590	4.4
Beaver	6.0	4.4	4.9	6.6	2,030	2,020	0.5	1,270	1,240	2.4
Garfield	12.8	10.5	3.2	18.4	1,430	1,460	—2.1	1,260	1,190	5.9
Iron	4.8	4.4	4.1	5.3	9,020	8,470	6.5	7,010	6,800	3.1
Kane	11.0	6.4	4.6	8.5	2,450	2,210	10.9	1,360	1,250	8.8
Washington	4.5	5.0	4.2	5.2	16,650	15,430	7.9	11,650	11,110	4.9
Uintah Basin	9.2	8.4	7.5	10.1	13,350	13,890	—3.9	10,390	10,370	0.2
Daggett	1.5	2.0	1.6	2.9	400	350	14.3	290	280	3.6
Duchesne	11.0	9.2	9.2	12.8	4,700	5,490	—14.4	3,540	3,560	—0.6
Uintah	8.6	8.3	6.9	8.6	8,250	8,050	2.5	6,560	6,530	0.5
Southeastern	8.3	8.0	7.5	9.7	18,680	18,410	1.5	16,060	15,880	1.1
Carbon	8.1	8.2	8.5	8.3	8,540	8,460	0.9	7,430	7,310	1.6
Emery	8.2	6.9	6.4	12.8	3,650	3,650	0.0	3,600	3,640	—1.1
Grand	11.9	10.3	7.5	12.5	2,700	2,630	2.7	1,910	1,880	1.6
San Juan	6.5	7.3	6.2	7.9	3,790	3,670	3.3	3,120	3,050	2.3

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov.(p) 1988	Oct.(r) 1988	Nov. 1987	Nov.(p) 1988	Oct.(r) 1988	Nov. 1987	Nov.(p) 1988	Oct.(r) 1987	Nov. 1987
MINING	$471.58	$492.24	$499.37	40.9	42.0	41.1	$11.53	$11.72	$12.15
MANUFACTURING	409.00	407.41	417.49	40.9	40.7	41.5	10.00	10.01	10.06
Durable Goods	415.66	409.18	428.82	41.4	41.0	42.0	10.04	9.98	10.21
Nondurable Goods	391.64	402.80	389.70	39.6	40.0	40.3	9.89	10.07	9.67
TRADE	224.55	234.09	235.31	30.1	30.6	30.6	7.46	7.65	7.69
Wholesale Trade	392.77	414.25	397.15	37.3	37.9	39.4	10.53	10.93	10.08
Retail Trade	170.97	174.84	182.54	27.8	28.2	27.7	6.15	6.20	6.59
AVERAGE	308.72	314.53	315.79	34.0	34.3	34.4	9.08	9.17	9.18

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov.(p) 1988	Oct.(r) 1988	Nov. 1987	Nov.(p) 1988	Oct.(r) 1988	Nov. 1987	Nov.(p) 1988	Oct.(r) 1988	Nov. 1987
MINING	$539.78	$563.53	$596.40	39.4	40.6	42.6	$13.70	$13.88	$14.00
Metal Mining	535.39	532.99	550.13	42.9	42.2	40.6	12.48	12.63	13.55
Bituminous Coal Mining	575.76	613.68	704.98	33.3	35.7	42.7	17.29	17.19	16.51
MANUFACTURING	411.07	417.38	414.06	40.7	41.0	41.2	10.10	10.18	10.05
Durable Goods	431.39	434.09	434.72	41.4	41.5	41.8	10.42	10.46	10.40
Primary Metal Industries	521.67	583.43	594.26	43.4	43.9	43.0	12.02	13.29	13.82
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	423.02	410.90	411.58	42.6	42.1	41.7	9.93	9.76	9.87
Transportation Equipment	601.17	587.45	573.77	43.5	43.1	43.5	13.82	13.63	13.19
Nondurable Goods	373.91	389.14	374.53	39.4	40.2	40.1	9.49	9.68	9.34
Food & Kindred Products	361.94	378.72	377.39	39.6	41.3	41.7	9.49	9.17	9.05
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	483.20	509.50	539.86	40.2	41.9	41.4	12.02	12.16	13.04
TRADE	205.72	213.51	224.55	29.6	30.2	30.1	6.95	7.07	7.46
Wholesale Trade	376.18	393.89	397.06	36.7	37.3	38.4	10.25	10.56	10.34
Retail Trade	161.49	165.86	177.36	27.7	28.4	27.8	5.83	5.84	6.38
Food Stores	148.67	155.82	228.14	25.5	26.1	30.5	5.83	5.97	7.48
Other Retail	194.69	203.72	186.40	31.1	32.7	29.4	6.26	6.23	6.34
AVERAGE	304.76	313.04	319.47	33.9	34.4	34.5	8.99	9.10	9.26

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

		THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO	
	Forecast Dec. '88	Preliminary Nov. '88	Final Oct. '88	Final Dec. '87	Final Nov. '87	Final Oct. '87
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	9,840	10,709	11,436	7,065	7,689	8,211
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	18,641	20,876	31,130	12,813	14,349	21,397
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	28,481	31,585	42,566	19,878	22,038	29,608
Number of New Applications for Jobs	7,418	8,665	9,626	6,957	8,127	9,028
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	10,174	11,828	9,158	7,020	8,161	6,319
Initial Claims (Key Week)	1,858	1,766	1,105	2,013	1,646	951
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	9,837	7,928	7,006	11,254	9,174	8,330
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	1.58	1.37	1.12	1.87	1.51	1.37
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$5,528,000	$4,622,416	$3,609,988	$6,977,143	$4,697,081	$4,809,013

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

	Index				% Change		
Item	Nov. '88	Oct. '88	Sept. '88	Nov. '87	From Last Month	Nov. '87 to Nov. '88	Oct. '87 to Oct. '88
CONSUMER PRICES: (1982 - 84 = 100)							
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	120.3	120.2	119.8	115.4	0.1	4.2	4.2
Food and Beverages	120.2	120.3	120.1	114.3	—0.1	5.2	5.2
Food at Home	118.7	119.0	119.0	112.1	—0.3	5.9	5.9
Housing	119.9	119.0	119.9	115.5	0.0	3.8	3.8
Rent Residential	129.8	129.4	129.1	124.8	0.3	4.0	3.7
Fuel and Other Util.	104.3	105.4	106.4	102.4	—1.0	1.9	2.1
Medical Care	141.8	141.2	140.4	132.8	0.4	6.8	6.7
Apparel and Upkeep	119.9	120.7	117.8	115.4	—0.7	3.9	4.6
Transportation	110.7	110.0	109.7	107.8	0.6	2.7	2.7
Gasoline	81.4	81.6	83.1	83.1	—0.2	—2.0	—1.8
Energy[3]	88.9	89.9	91.9	89.0	—1.1	—0.1	0.1
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W[2])	119.0	118.9	118.5	114.3	0.1	4.1	4.2
Purchasing Power of Consumer Dollar: 1982 - 84 = $1.00	$.831	$.832	$.835	$.867	—0.1	—4.2	—4.0
PRODUCER PRICES: (1982 = 100)							
ALL COMMODITIES	108.3	108.2	108.1	104.2	0.1	3.9	3.9
Finished Goods	109.7	109.3	108.6	106.3	0.4	3.2	2.9
Intermediate Materials	109.0	108.6	108.7	103.4	0.4	5.4	5.3
Crude Materials	94.0	95.8	96.6	94.7	—1.9	—0.7	0.5

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[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

[2] Consumer Price Index — Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

[3] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

LABOR MARKET REPORT
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  - Nonfarm Jobs and Wages by County and Industry--3rd Quarter 1987
  - Changes in Total & Nonfarm Personal Income, Utah and Other Areas
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CEDAR CITY
176 East 2nd North
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84720-0869 586-6585

CLEARFIELD
1579 South State
P.O. Box 835
84015-0835 773-8380

DELTA
520 East Topaz Blvd.
Suite 109
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EPHRAIM
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84627-0721 283-4016

FILLMORE
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P.O. Box 847
84631-0847 743-5451

HEBER
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Shopping Center, Suite 4
P.O. Box 158
84032-0158 654-0360

KANAB
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LOGAN
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UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

JANUARY 1989

published February 1989

- From November 1988 to January 1989, Utah's unemployment rate dropped 0.3 point to 4.5.
- Unemployment in Utah has declined 23.2 percent since January 1988.
- The average weekly count of Unemployment Compensation claimants hit a 15-year low in 1988.
- Utah's year-over job growth has plateaued at 3.5 percent, matching the long-term average.
- Since January 1988, Utah's labor market has generated 22,100 new nonagricultural jobs.

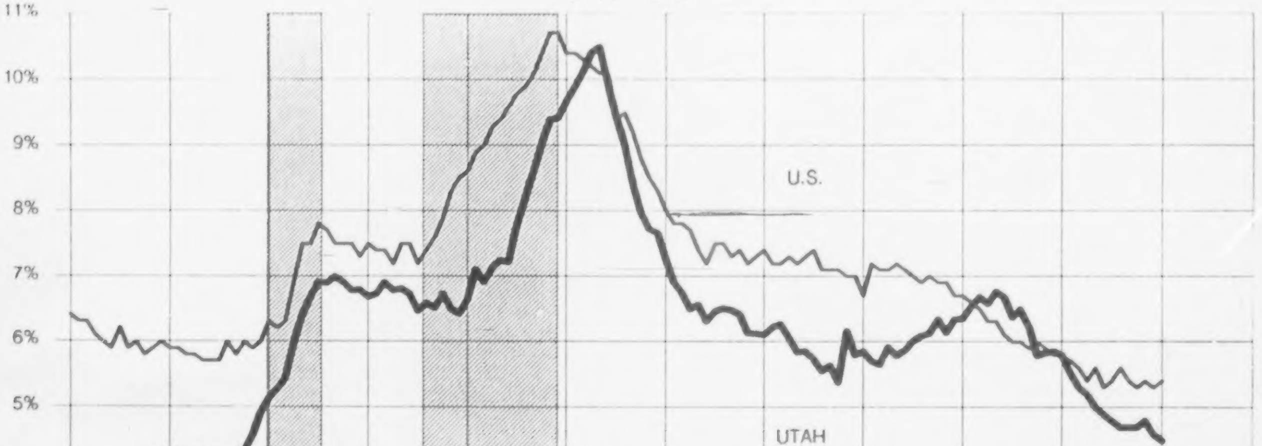
UNEMPLOYMENT HITS NINE-YEAR LOW!

Utah's unemployment rate, at 4.5 in January 1989, hit a nine-year low. After remaining at or near 4.7 for five months, Utah's rate fell 0.2 points in December to 4.6, then

In this issue:

- Feature: New Methodology for Estimating Statewide Employment and Unemployment.
- U.S. Consumer Price Index (CPI-U, CPI-W), January '78-December '88.
- ACCRA Cost of Living Comparisons, Selected Metro Areas, 3rd Quarter 1988.
- State Insured Unemployment Weekly Average--1978-1988, page 7.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
UTAH AND UNITED STATES
1978 - 1989



Shaded areas represent U.S. recessions.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

JOB SERVICE

it dropped again in January. By comparison, a year ago the rate was 5.8 percent. This sharp decline reflects a 23.2 percent reduction in Utah's unemployed--from 50,400 a year ago to 38,700 now.

WHY THE RECENT DECLINE?

A year ago, unemployment was high because Utah's labor market was generating relatively few new jobs. In other words, people who had lost or left their jobs had a difficult time replacing them. Similarly, unemployed new entrants and re-entrants to the labor force were unable to readily find work.

As 1988 progressed, employment opportunities became more plentiful. Concurrently, fewer people lost their jobs, thus reducing the number of people looking for work. An indication of this is that 1988's average weekly count of persons claiming eligibility (claimants) for Unemployment Compensation was down 23.7 percent from the 1987 average. In fact, 1988's average claimant count is the lowest of any year since 1973 (see chart on page 7). Because of these two factors, Utah's unemployment is much lower now than a year ago.

However, unemployment remains a bothersome problem in many of Utah's non-metropolitan labor markets. And, for people such as construction workers whose skills are not presently in demand, unemployment is a critical concern.

JOB GROWTH CONTINUES

Utah's nonagricultural employers have created 22,100 jobs in the past 12 months. This is a 3.5 percent increase since January 1987. For each of the past six months, year-over employment growth has been near 3.5 percent. Thus, Utah's job growth, while no longer accelerating, has plateaued at a respectable level. Interestingly, the compound annual growth rate of Utah's nonagricultural jobs from 1970 through 1988 is also 3.5.

Roughly one-half (10,700) of Utah's new jobs are, as usual, from the services industry. But, since November, this sector's year-over growth has moderated slightly--from 7.6 to 7.2 percent. At the same time, employment growth in manufacturing and trade has picked up a little. These industries added 4,200 and 4,600 new jobs respectively.

IN MORE DETAIL

Business services, with 5,400 new jobs, continues to provide the bulk of job growth in the services industry. Educational and nonprofit membership organizations' employment increased by 2,200.

In manufacturing's two major divisions--durable goods and nondurable goods--the job growth is roughly equal: 2,000 and 2,200 respectively. But, because nondurable has only one-half the number of jobs that durable has, its year-over job growth is more than twice that of durable. Within each division, job growth was diversified. Examples of manufacturing activities with increasing employment are primary metals (900 jobs), electric and electronic equipment (600 jobs), food and related products (700 jobs), and chemicals and petroleum products (500 jobs).

Employment in Utah's trade industry increased by 4,600 in the past year. General merchandise stores (including Shopko) led the growth list, but restaurants, etc. added 900 jobs. Of note is the pick-up in job growth in wholesale trade. All through 1987, Utah's wholesale trade industry jobs count was lower than the 1986 level. However, in second quarter 1988, a turn-around occurred, and since then year-over job growth in wholesale trade has been gradually increasing to its present 700 jobs, 2.0 percent level.

OTHER GROWING INDUSTRIES

Although federal government jobs declined by 300, local government jobs increased by 1,700, and State government by 700. Thus, the net year-over increase for government jobs was 2,100.

The major industry group comprising transportation, communication and public utilities experienced the second fastest year-over employment growth of all Utah's major industries. Its 4.8 percent, 1,800 job increase was entirely due to job growth in trucking and airlines. Railroad employment was the same as year-ago, while communication and public utilities, in aggregate, lost 400 jobs.

INDUSTRIES WITH DECLINING EMPLOYMENT

Utah's three smallest industries, mining, construction, and finance, insurance and real estate, have experienced employment declines from year-ago levels.

Mining's 400 job loss was spread through its three subcategories: metal, coal and other.

Construction's employment level continues to run slightly (300 jobs) lower than a year ago. When the winter weather breaks, this industry's employment should increase rapidly, as many projects are planned to begin soon.

Year-over job losses in the finance, insurance and real estate industry numbered 700. These cutbacks occurred in all facets of this industry except insurance.

Kenneth E. Jensen
Labor Market Econmist

NEW METHODOLOGY FOR ESTIMATING STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

In February 1989, the Utah Department of Employment Security will begin using new procedures for calculating monthly estimates of statewide employment and unemployment. The new methodology, developed by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), will be adopted in 39 states. This change was made because data from the formerly-used procedures performed poorly in most analytical reviews. The new series is viewed by Utah's labor market economists as a major improvement in its labor market information data base. These changes will not affect the nonagricultural wage and salaried jobs data also prepared by the Department of Employment Security.

BACKGROUND

Monthly labor force estimates for the Nation as a whole are produced directly from the Current Population Survey (CPS), a randomly selected sample of households that is representative of the total population. In eleven states, the CPS sample sizes are large enough to produce reliable monthly estimates. For the remaining states, the sample sizes are too small to support direct use of monthly CPS estimates. Accurate, or even consistently reasonable, estimation of current monthly employment and unemployment in these nondirect-use states has been very difficult.

Since the early 1960s, labor force estimates for most states were computed by a procedure known as the Handbook method. This procedure is based on two major data sources: (1) the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey, an employer payroll survey of employment, and (2) Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims, which is a count of the number of workers claiming unemployment insurance benefits. When compared to the standard employment and unemployment definitions from the CPS, these data, while very important, are conceptually different in content and more restricted in coverage. Thus, when statewide Handbook estimates were compared with 1970 Census data, the estimates were found to be not sufficiently accurate to use in distributing funds among the states. As an interim measure to standardize employment and unemployment estimates among states, BLS introduced an extrapolation procedure to adjust these estimates in the nondirect-use states based on a six-month moving average of CPS data. However, the resulting data have often been poor approximations of benchmarked estimates later prepared for the same period. For this reason, Utah's labor market economists have generally avoided analyzing current monthly and year-over changes in Utah's civilian labor force and total employed persons data.

WHAT IS THE NEW PROCEDURE?

Research at BLS has resulted in a complete redesign of the methodology for estimating state employment and unemployment. The new procedure does not require error-introducing adjustments and is based on rigorous statistical techniques. By using dynamic time series regression models, the new methodology analyses data from the CPS, CES and the UI system in a more accurate and reliable manner. More than ten years of monthly data from these sources have been collected to build regression models that reflect the individual features of the State's economy. Using computers, BLS analysts tested thousands of different models for Utah, and, together with Utah analysts, selected the single pair that performed the best. These models are designed to track the respective monthly CPS estimates for the state, and to remove the large random error that exists in CPS data because they are based on a relatively small sample.

WHAT IS A REGRESSION MODEL?

Simply stated, a regression model is a mathematical equation that is used to estimate a numerical characteristic based upon related statistical information. Utah's employment model has the following components:

1. The CES estimate of nonfarm wage and salary employment.
2. The sum of the following three items from the Utah portion of the CPS household survey:
   - private household employment;
   - nonfarm self-employed and unpaid family business employment;
   - agricultural employment.
3. A seasonal addition for each summer month.

In the regression equation, each piece of related statistical information (a variable) is multiplied by a "coefficient." The size of a coefficient describes its variable's importance in the equation. In addition, there is a term called the "intercept" that sets the general level of the equation. Utah's employment model may be expressed as:

Employment = Intercept
+ CES * Coefficient 1
+ SELF & AG * Coefficient 2
+ Seasonal * Coefficient 3

Using this model, the employment estimate for December 1987 is calculated as follows:

$$\begin{array}{lrcr} \text{Employment} = & -93{,}515 & & \\ & +\ 656{,}100 & * & 1.21534 \\ & +\ 80{,}000 & * & 0.287314 \\ & +\ 0 & * & 0 \end{array}$$

$$726{,}855 = -93{,}515 + 797{,}385 + 22{,}985 + 0$$

It is evident that the CES input is the largest component of Utah's employment estimates. The seasonal component is zero in all months except June through September. Don't be alarmed by the strange intercept. It is reasonable, but cannot be explained in the conventional high school algebra concept. (There is no zero month where the regression line intersects the Y axis.)

Utah's unemployment rate is derived using a regression equation that includes the following components:

1. The number of UI claimants with no earnings divided by the total CES wage and salary employment.
2. An employment-to-population ratio which reflects both the business cycle and the experienced unemployed who are not reflected in the claims data.
3. A three-month moving average (from the CPS) of Utah's rate of new entrants and re-entrants to the labor force.

Monthly estimates of Utah's employment and unemployment from the model for January 1978 through December 1988 are still being refined. This historical series will be published in the February 1989 Utah Labor Market Report.

WHAT ARE THE NEW METHOD'S ADVANTAGES?

A very important feature of both the employment and unemployment models is that they automatically adjust to structural change as it occurs. A built-in tuning mechanism, known as the Kalman Filter, revises the coefficients of the model as new data become available each month. In practice, the coefficient change has been smooth and gradual for each state's models.

Experience with the historical series has also shown that the differences between the annual average CPS and model estimates have been very small, well within CPS sampling error confidence intervals. Although the model closely tracks the CPS, benchmarking the model estimates will still be necessary to force exact equality to the CPS annual averages.

Utah's new regression models have been extensively tested by BLS, with input and review from Utah's analysts. During 1988, current estimates from the new series were prepared concurrently with those of the old series. Additional refinements were made to the models as the year progressed.

The new method has a number of additional theoretical and practical advantages, including:

1. Improved accuracy of the monthly estimates--particularly with month-to-month changes.
2. Improved comparisons with year-ago estimates.
3. Improved seasonally adjusted data.
4. Improved explainability of month-to-month changes in the current estimates.
5. Improved estimates which better reflect the individual nature of Utah's economy, and the ability to maintain that sensitivity in the future.
6. Improved statistical basis for making the estimates. The new procedure is more technically sound and thus can be better defended.
7. Calculation of the new estimates is much simpler.

This new methodology is so good (or the old one is so poor) that no disadvantages have yet been discovered.

WHAT ABOUT COUNTY DATA?

Estimates of county employment and unemployment will continue to be calculated with the Handbook procedure and forced to add to the state totals. Since the monthly historical state data series is being revised, the monthly county data will all change also. However, because the intercounty relationships will not change, this revision will be minor, and will have minimal effect on the annual averages. The revision in county data will be from 1984 forward.

Kenneth E. Jensen
Labor Market Economist

UNITED STATES CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) — ALL ITEMS

1982-84 = 100

To figure the percentage increase between any two months: Subtract the index for the earlier month from the later month; divide that number by the index for the earlier month; and then multiply the result by 100 by moving the decimal two places to the right.

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Average	% Change from Prior Year
1978-U	62.5	62.9	63.4	63.9	64.5	65.2	65.7	66.0	66.5	67.1	67.4	67.7	65.2	7.6
-W	62.8	63.2	63.7	64.3	64.9	65.6	66.0	66.4	66.8	67.4	67.7	68.1	65.6	7.7
1979-U	68.3	69.1	69.8	70.6	71.5	72.3	73.1	73.8	74.6	75.2	75.9	76.7	72.6	11.3
-W	68.7	69.5	70.3	71.1	71.9	72.8	73.7	74.4	75.1	75.1	76.4	77.2	73.1	11.4
1980-U	77.8	78.9	80.1	81.0	81.8	82.7	82.7	83.3	84.0	84.8	85.5	86.3	82.4	13.5
-W	78.3	79.4	80.5	81.4	82.3	83.2	83.3	83.8	84.6	85.3	86.1	86.9	82.9	13.4
1981-U	87.0	87.9	88.5	89.1	89.8	90.6	91.6	92.3	93.2	93.4	93.7	94.0	90.9	10.3
-W	87.5	88.5	89.0	89.6	90.3	91.1	92.2	92.8	93.7	93.9	94.1	94.4	91.4	10.3
1982-U	94.3	94.6	94.5	94.9	95.8	97.0	97.5	97.7	97.9	98.2	98.0	97.6	96.5	6.2
-W	94.7	95.0	94.8	95.2	96.2	97.4	98.0	98.2	98.3	98.6	98.4	98.0	96.9	6.0
1983-U	97.8	97.9	97.9	98.6	99.2	99.5	99.9	100.2	100.7	101.0	101.2	101.3	99.6	3.2
-W	98.1	98.1	98.4	99.0	99.5	99.8	100.1	100.5	101.0	101.2	101.2	101.2	99.8	3.0
1984-U	101.9	102.4	102.6	103.1	103.4	103.7	104.1	104.5	105.0	105.3	105.3	105.3	103.9	4.3
-W	101.6	101.8	101.8	102.1	102.5	102.8	103.2	104.2	104.8	104.8	104.7	104.8	103.3	3.5
1985-U	105.5	106.0	106.4	106.9	107.3	107.6	107.8	108.0	108.3	108.7	109.0	109.3	107.6	3.6
-W	104.9	105.4	105.9	106.3	106.7	107.0	107.1	107.3	107.6	107.9	108.3	108.6	106.9	3.5
1986-U	109.6	109.3	108.8	108.6	108.9	109.5	109.5	109.7	110.2	110.3	110.4	110.5	109.6	1.9
-W	108.9	108.5	107.9	107.6	107.9	108.4	108.4	108.6	109.1	109.1	109.2	109.3	108.6	1.6
1987-U	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.7	113.1	113.5	113.8	114.4	115.0	115.3	115.4	115.4	113.6	3.6
-W	110.0	110.5	111.0	111.6	111.9	112.4	112.7	113.3	113.8	114.1	114.3	114.2	112.5	3.6
1988-U	115.7	116.0	116.5	117.1	117.5	118.0	118.5	119.0	119.8	120.2	120.3	120.5	118.3	4.1
-W	114.5	114.7	115.1	115.7	116.2	116.7	117.2	117.7	118.5	118.9	119.0	119.2	117.0	4.0

-U = CPI for all urban consumers.

-W = CPI for urban wage earners and clerical workers.

Source: Prepared by the Utah Department of Employment Security from tabulations published by Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor.

ACCRA* COMPOSITE COST-OF-LIVING COMPARISONS FOR SELECTED METROPOLITAN AREAS

THIRD QUARTER 1988

Component Index Weights:	100%	17%	22%	11%	13%	7%	30%
City	**All Items**	**Groceries**	**Housing**	**Utilities**	**Transportation**	**Health Care**	**Miscellaneous**
U.S. Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Salt Lake City, Utah	**97.3**	**96.0**	**89.6**	**93.9**	**102.5**	**103.3**	**101.4**
Provo, Utah	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
Western States							
Phoenix, Arizona	107.4	99.2	135.3	90.7	102.7	112.6	98.5
Los Angeles, California	123.9	101.8	185.8	74.3	105.5	125.5	116.7
San Francisco, California	144.7	107.2	246.3	73.8	132.9	164.0	117.9
Denver, Colorado	105.3	90.6	126.4	90.7	106.9	116.8	100.1
Boise, Idaho	95.0	92.8	105.3	71.8	99.3	91.2	96.1
Pocatello, Idaho	87.5	98.6	72.3	64.0	95.6	102.0	94.2
Great Falls, Montana	94.6	105.1	79.5	88.6	94.0	100.0	100.7
Reno, Nevada	104.9	91.6	115.6	95.1	102.6	118.6	106.0
Albuquerque, New Mexico	101.3	96.0	106.3	96.1	110.0	106.9	97.5
Seattle, Washington	105.2	111.1	108.6	62.8	110.1	120.0	109.4
Casper, Wyoming	90.4	96.1	78.5	73.2	90.2	100.5	99.9
Other Areas							
Atlanta, Georgia	109.0	100.9	115.5	117.3	102.0	120.1	106.2
Indianapolis, Indiana	99.0	97.1	98.2	98.4	106.1	101.0	97.4
St. Louis, Missouri	99.1	99.5	95.6	108.4	98.4	99.8	98.2
Syracuse, New York	95.4	93.6	83.1	130.7	102.2	83.1	92.3
Houston, Texas	102.0	109.5	82.0	117.6	112.2	103.3	102.1
Highest City	164.1 Boston, MA	112.4 Midland, TX	246.3 San Francisco, CA	171.3 Philadelphia, PA-NJ	132.9 San Francisco, CA	164.0 San Francisco, CA	118.8 Boston, MA
Lowest City	86.4 Pueblo, CO	87.1 Canton, OH	73.3 Pueblo, CO	59.0 Eugene-Springfield, OR	83.1 Tempa-St. Petersberg, FL	69.5 Fayetteville-Springdale, AR	83.6 Sharon, PA

Note: These indexes give a "reasonably accurate" measurement of intercity cost-of-living differences. They measure relative price levels in participating cities, as compared with the national average of 100, and are a comparison of prices at a single point in time. They do not measure inflation (price changes through time). Percentage differences between cities should not be considered as exact measures. Spreads of three or fewer index whole numbers in the All Items index do not represent statistically significant differences and may not show which city is more expensive. Differences of more than three whole numbers in the All Items index can be considered to represent actual inter-city differences in costs of consumer goods and services; but the differences should be considered a reasonable indication rather than a precise measure of the extent of difference.

Source: *American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Jan. 1989(f)	Jan. 1988	% Change	Dec. 1988(p)	Dec. 1987	% Change	Nov. 1988(r)	Nov. 1987	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**765,900**	757,800	1.1	785,500	759,000	3.5	782,400	757,300	3.3
Employed Persons	**727,200**	707,400	2.8	748,800	714,500	4.8	744,000	715,100	4.0
Unemployed	**38,700**	50,400	—23.2	36,600	44,500	—17.8	38,400	42,200	—9.0
Percent of Labor Force	**5.1**	6.7	—	4.7	5.9	—	4.9	5.6	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	**4.5**	5.8	—	4.6	5.9	—	4.8	5.8	—
U.S. Unemployment Rate (Seasonally Adjusted)	**5.4**	5.8	—	5.3	5.8	—	5.4	5.9	—

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL JOBS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Jan. 1989(f)	Jan. 1988	% Change	Dec. 1988(p)	Dec. 1987	% Change	Nov. 1988(r)	Nov. 1987	% Change
Total	**658.8**	636.7	3.5	678.1	656.1	3.4	676.8	653.9	3.5
Mining	**8.0**	8.4	—4.8	8.1	8.4	—3.6	8.0	8.4	—4.8
Metal Mining	**2.7**	2.8	—3.6	2.8	2.9	—3.4	2.8	2.9	—3.4
Bituminous Coal Mining	**2.5**	2.6	—3.8	2.5	2.6	—3.8	2.5	2.6	—3.8
Other Mining & Quarrying	**2.8**	2.9	—3.4	2.8	2.9	—3.4	2.7	2.9	—6.9
Contract Construction	**20.4**	20.7	—1.4	24.9	25.3	—1.6	26.5	26.5	0.0
Manufacturing	**98.7**	94.5	4.4	100.4	96.3	4.3	100.2	96.2	4.2
Durable Goods	**65.4**	63.4	3.2	66.7	64.7	3.1	66.6	64.7	2.9
Primary Metals	**5.7**	4.8	18.8	5.6	4.7	19.1	5.4	4.5	20.0
Fabricated Metals, Machinery & Computers	**16.1**	16.4	—1.8	18.0	18.3	—1.6	17.9	18.3	—2.2
Electronic & Elec. Equipment Exc. Computers	**8.9**	8.3	7.2	9.0	8.4	7.1	9.1	8.4	8.3
Transportation Equipment	**16.4**	16.4	0.0	16.4	16.4	0.0	16.3	16.3	0.0
Other Durable Goods	**18.3**	17.5	4.6	17.7	16.9	4.7	17.9	17.2	4.1
Non-Durable Goods	**33.3**	31.1	7.1	33.7	31.5	7.0	33.6	31.5	6.7
Food & Kindred Products	**10.7**	10.0	7.0	11.4	10.7	6.5	11.3	10.9	3.7
Textile & Apparel Products	**6.4**	6.2	3.2	6.3	6.1	3.3	6.3	6.1	3.3
Chemical & Petroleum Products	**4.4**	3.9	12.8	4.2	3.7	13.5	4.2	3.6	16.7
Other Non-Durable Goods	**11.8**	11.0	7.3	11.8	11.0	7.3	11.8	10.9	8.3
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	**39.5**	37.7	4.8	41.0	39.1	4.9	40.7	38.8	4.9
Railroad Transportation	**2.6**	2.6	0.0	2.7	2.7	0.0	2.7	2.7	0.0
Other Transportation	**23.0**	20.8	10.6	23.8	21.5	10.7	23.5	21.2	10.8
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	**13.9**	14.3	—2.8	14.5	14.9	—2.7	14.5	14.9	—2.7
Trade	**155.2**	150.6	3.1	163.1	158.4	3.0	160.4	156.1	2.8
Wholesale Trade	**34.9**	34.2	2.0	35.4	34.7	2.0	35.1	34.7	1.2
Retail Trade	**120.3**	116.3	3.4	127.7	123.7	3.2	125.3	121.4	3.2
Building Materials	**4.5**	4.5	0.0	4.8	4.8	0.0	4.9	5.0	—2.0
Food Stores	**22.2**	21.8	1.8	23.1	22.7	1.8	22.6	22.3	1.3
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	**14.2**	13.6	4.4	14.2	13.6	4.4	14.3	13.6	5.1
Eating & Drinking Places	**37.4**	36.5	2.5	38.9	38.0	2.4	39.2	38.0	3.2
Other Retail	**42.0**	39.9	5.3	46.7	44.6	4.7	44.3	42.5	4.2
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**32.7**	33.4	—2.1	32.9	33.6	—2.1	32.9	33.4	—1.5
Services	**159.3**	148.6	7.2	163.4	152.4	7.2	162.3	150.9	7.6
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	**11.0**	10.2	7.8	10.6	9.8	8.2	9.9	9.4	5.3
Personal Services & Amusements	**14.4**	14.1	2.1	15.2	14.9	2.0	15.0	14.0	7.1
Business Services	**44.1**	38.6	14.2	47.0	41.3	13.8	46.1	40.6	13.5
Medical & Other Health Services	**41.5**	40.2	3.2	41.8	40.5	3.2	41.8	40.4	3.5
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	**35.4**	33.2	6.6	35.6	33.4	6.6	35.9	34.0	5.6
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	**11.5**	10.9	5.5	11.7	11.1	5.4	11.7	11.0	6.4
Agricultural Services	**1.4**	1.2	16.7	1.5	1.3	15.4	1.9	1.5	26.7
Government	**145.0**	142.9	1.5	144.3	142.9	1.0	145.8	143.6	1.5
Federal Government	**39.1**	39.4	—0.8	38.8	39.4	—1.5	39.4	39.0	1.0
U.S. Federal Defense	**21.4**	21.9	—2.3	21.5	22.3	—3.6	21.9	22.3	—1.8
Other Federal Government	**17.7**	17.5	1.1	17.3	17.1	1.2	17.5	16.7	4.8
State Government	**39.4**	38.7	1.8	38.8	38.1	1.8	39.5	39.2	0.8
State Education	**21.5**	21.4	0.5	21.2	21.1	0.5	22.0	22.1	—0.5
Other State Government	**17.9**	17.3	3.5	17.6	17.0	3.5	17.5	17.1	2.3
Local Government	**66.5**	64.8	2.6	66.7	65.4	2.0	66.9	65.4	2.3
Local Education	**43.9**	42.5	3.3	43.8	42.4	3.3	43.6	42.3	3.1
Other Local Government	**22.6**	22.3	1.3	22.9	23.0	1.3	23.3	23.2	0.4
Labor—Management Disputes	**0**	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION, AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Jan. 1989 (f)	Jan. 1988	% Change	Dec. 1988 (p)	Nov. 1988 (r)	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	July 1988	June 1988	May 1988
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	1,706.0	1,686.0	1.2	1,704.0	1,702.0	1,700.0	1,698.0	1,696.0	1,695.0	1,693.0	1,691.0
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	1,103.8	1,090.8	1.2	1,102.5	1,101.2	1,099.9	1,098.6	1,097.3	1,096.6	1,095.4	1,094.1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	778.1	767.2	1.4	782.6	776.1	762.7	753.7	745.8	743.8	755.7	756.8
Participation Rate	70.5	70.3	—	71.0	70.5	69.3	68.6	68.0	67.8	69.0	69.2
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS[2]	743.1	722.9	2.8	746.2	738.9	726.8	718.6	710.5	708.2	719.0	719.0
Employment Ratio[3]	67.3	66.3	—	67.7	67.1	66.1	65.4	64.8	64.6	65.6	65.7
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	35.0	44.3	—21.0	36.4	37.2	35.9	35.2	35.3	35.6	36.7	37.9
Unemployment Rate	4.5	5.8	—	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	326.6	323.7	0.9	319.9	322.3	337.2	344.9	351.5	352.8	339.6	337.2
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	133.6	130.8	2.1	137.6	137.4	137.4	136.6	135.0	138.6	137.5	135.3
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	667.3	645.1	3.4	670.6	668.8	665.1	663.9	656.7	655.3	655.5	653.4
Mining	7.8	8.1	—4.2	7.7	7.7	8.1	8.2	8.7	9.0	8.8	8.5
Contract Construction	24.0	24.4	—1.5	25.5	25.3	24.5	24.5	23.6	24.0	25.1	25.2
Manufacturing	100.4	96.1	4.4	100.3	99.3	98.2	98.3	97.7	97.1	96.6	96.5
Durable Goods	66.3	64.3	3.1	66.9	66.4	65.6	65.5	64.8	64.5	64.3	64.6
Nondurable Goods	34.1	31.8	7.1	33.3	33.0	32.6	32.8	32.9	32.5	32.3	31.9
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util.	40.1	38.3	4.9	40.6	40.5	40.3	39.9	38.8	38.9	39.4	38.8
Trade	157.5	152.8	3.1	156.9	156.6	156.1	156.9	154.4	154.0	153.6	153.8
Wholesale	35.4	34.7	1.9	35.2	35.0	34.8	34.6	34.3	34.5	34.6	34.8
Retail	122.1	118.1	3.4	121.7	121.5	121.2	122.3	120.1	119.5	119.0	119.0
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	33.0	33.7	—2.2	32.9	33.0	33.0	33.2	33.8	34.1	33.4	33.4
Services	159.7	149.0	7.2	163.2	162.3	161.6	159.9	159.2	157.8	156.7	156.0
Government	144.8	142.7	1.5	143.5	144.2	143.4	143.1	140.5	140.4	142.0	141.3
Federal	39.6	39.9	—0.7	39.4	40.1	39.9	39.2	39.1	39.0	38.9	39.1
State	38.7	38.0	1.8	38.3	38.2	38.0	38.3	39.1	38.9	37.1	36.9
Local	66.5	64.8	2.6	65.9	65.9	65.5	65.5	62.4	62.5	65.9	65.2

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[1] Figures represent estimated trends; they are not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private households.
[3] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person, by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Dec. 1988(p)	% Change from Dec. '87	% Distribution	Dec. 1988(p)	% Change from Dec. '87	% Distribution	Dec. 1988(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	380.3	3.7	100.0	297.8	2.8	100.0	NA	NA
Mining	7.4	—5.1	1.9	0.7	16.7	0.2	6.2	76.5
Contract Construction	21.9	—3.9	5.8	3.0	20.0	1.0	19.1	76.7
Manufacturing	68.8	3.5	18.1	31.6	6.4	10.6	64.9	64.6
Durable Goods	48.0	2.1	12.6	18.7	5.6	6.3	41.7	62.5
Nondurable Goods	20.8	6.7	5.5	12.9	7.5	4.3	23.2	68.8
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	28.0	1.8	7.4	13.0	12.1	4.4	30.6	74.6
Total Trade	90.4	12.0	23.8	72.7	—6.4	24.4	142.8	87.6
Wholesale Trade	24.3	12.0	6.4	11.1	—14.6	3.7	29.2	82.5
Retail Trade	66.1	12.0	17.4	61.6	—4.8	20.7	113.6	89.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	13.1	—5.1	3.4	19.8	0.0	6.6	26.0	79.0
Services	76.7	4.6	20.2	86.7	9.6	29.1	123.1	75.3
Total Government	74.0	—0.3	19.5	70.3	2.3	23.6	NA	NA
Federal Government	23.2	—2.9	6.1	15.6	0.6	5.2	NA	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	15.4	—2.5	4.0	6.1	—6.2	2.0	NA	NA
Other Federal Government	7.8	—3.7	2.1	9.5	5.6	3.2	NA	NA
State Government	19.2	9.1	5.0	19.6	—4.4	6.6	NA	NA
State Education	13.2	10.9	3.5	8.0	—13.0	2.7	NA	NA
Other State Government	6.0	5.3	1.6	11.6	2.7	3.9	NA	NA
Local Government	31.6	—3.4	8.3	35.1	7.3	11.8	NA	NA
Local Education	16.6	—6.2	4.4	27.2	10.1	9.1	NA	NA
Other Local Government	15.0	—0.0	3.9	7.9	—1.2	2.7	NA	NA

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p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake - Ogden[1]					Provo - Orem[2]				
	Jan. 1989(f)	Jan. 1988	% Chg.	Dec. 1988(p)	Nov. 1988(r)	Jan. 1989(f)	Jan. 1988	% Chg.	Dec. 1988(p)	Nov. 1988(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**501.7**	504.4	—0.5	514.1	512.8	**105.1**	98.9	6.3	110.0	108.9
Employed Persons	**478.6**	473.0	1.2	492.4	488.4	**100.4**	92.6	8.4	104.2	104.5
Unemployed	**23.1**	31.4	—26.4	21.7	24.4	**4.7**	6.3	—25.4	5.8	4.4
Percent of Labor Force	**4.6**	6.2	—	4.2	4.8	**4.5**	6.3	—	5.3	4.0
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	**454.3**	439.8	3.3	467.3	466.8	**80.9**	77.1	4.9	84.0	83.9
Mining	**2.4**	2.6	—7.7	2.5	2.4	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	**14.6**	15.2	—3.9	17.4	18.6	**2.0**	2.0	0.0	2.3	2.4
Manufacturing	**64.1**	61.6	4.1	64.7	64.7	**12.8**	12.0	6.7	13.2	13.1
Durable Goods	**43.3**	41.8	3.6	43.9	43.9	**8.3**	8.0	3.8	8.7	8.7
Nondurable Goods	**20.8**	19.8	5.1	20.8	20.8	**4.5**	4.0	12.5	4.5	4.4
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	**30.1**	28.7	4.9	31.3	30.9	**2.8**	2.6	7.7	3.2	3.2
Total Trade	**112.7**	109.5	2.9	118.9	116.7	**17.2**	16.7	3.0	18.2	18.1
Wholesale Trade	**29.0**	28.7	1.0	29.4	29.1	**2.6**	2.6	0.0	2.7	2.7
Retail Trade	**83.7**	80.8	3.6	89.5	87.6	**14.6**	14.1	3.5	15.5	15.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	**27.0**	27.5	—1.8	27.1	27.1	**2.1**	2.2	—4.5	2.2	2.2
Services	**108.3**	100.9	7.3	111.7	111.2	**30.2**	28.2	7.1	31.0	31.0
Total Government	**95.1**	93.8	1.4	93.7	95.2	**13.8**	13.4	3.0	13.9	13.9

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

[2] Provo - Orem is Utah County.

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Jan.'89(f)	Dec.'88(p)	Nov. '88(r)	Jan.'88	Jan.'89(f)	Jan.'88	% Change	Jan.'89(f)	Jan.'88	% Change
State Total	**5.1**	4.7	4.9	6.7	**765,920**	757,820	1.1	**658,800**	636,740	3.5
Bear River	**3.7**	3.7	4.9	4.8	**48,880**	46,080	6.1	**41,210**	39,780	3.6
Box Elder	**3.6**	3.9	3.8	4.6	**18,250**	16,970	7.5	**16,080**	15,700	2.4
Cache	**3.7**	3.5	5.4	5.0	**29,900**	28,500	4.9	**24,800**	23,800	4.2
Rich	**3.0**	2.7	11.8	5.5	**730**	610	19.7	**330**	280	17.9
Wasatch Front	**4.6**	4.2	4.8	6.3	**514,450**	516,960	—0.5	**465,420**	450,660	3.3
North	**5.4**	4.9	5.4	6.7	**153,610**	153,900	—0.2	**115,010**	111,100	3.5
Davis	**4.5**	4.1	4.7	5.4	**77,580**	77,430	0.2	**51,780**	50,040	3.5
Morgan	**9.0**	9.4	8.1	7.7	**1,640**	1,590	3.1	**890**	880	1.1
Weber	**6.2**	5.7	6.1	7.9	**74,390**	74,880	—0.7	**62,340**	60,180	3.6
South	**4.3**	4.0	4.5	6.1	**360,840**	363,060	—0.6	**350,410**	339,560	3.2
Salt Lake	**4.3**	3.9	4.5	6.0	**349,730**	352,080	—0.7	**340,290**	329,570	3.3
Tooele	**4.8**	4.6	5.2	7.3	**11,110**	10,980	1.2	**10,120**	9,990	1.3
Mountainlands	**4.7**	5.3	4.3	6.5	**118,210**	111,790	5.7	**90,870**	87,030	4.4
Summit	**4.0**	4.6	6.4	6.0	**8,840**	8,760	0.9	**7,980**	7,950	0.4
Utah	**4.5**	5.3	4.0	6.3	**105,110**	98,890	6.3	**80,790**	77,060	4.8
Wasatch	**11.0**	7.5	8.2	12.8	**4,260**	4,410	2.9	**2,100**	2,020	4.0
Central	**11.0**	8.0	5.9	12.9	**21,420**	20,880	2.6	**13,810**	13,110	5.3
Juab	**11.5**	11.5	7.4	15.6	**2,050**	1,860	10.2	**1,570**	1,520	3.3
Millard	**5.9**	5.4	5.3	8.0	**5,030**	5,770	—12.8	**3,090**	3,000	3.0
Piute	**7.7**	7.5	11.0	16.7	**350**	420	—16.7	**180**	180	0.0
Sanpete	**18.9**	11.0	6.4	20.5	**6,530**	5,920	10.3	**3,700**	3,280	12.8
Sevier	**7.2**	5.7	5.0	9.1	**6,330**	6,070	4.3	**4,860**	4,710	3.2
Wayne	**9.8**	8.3	7.1	13.9	**1,130**	840	34.5	**410**	420	—2.4
Southwestern	**6.2**	4.8	5.2	7.0	**31,000**	29,590	4.8	**21,870**	21,050	3.9
Beaver	**6.4**	4.9	4.4	6.5	**1,990**	2,170	—8.3	**1,240**	1,200	3.3
Garfield	**17.5**	13.4	10.5	22.3	**1,400**	1,400	0.0	**1,150**	1,110	3.6
Iron	**5.0**	4.1	4.4	5.6	**8,750**	8,480	3.2	**6,800**	6,580	3.3
Kane	**13.7**	9.9	6.4	13.7	**2,240**	2,160	3.7	**1,190**	1,140	4.4
Washington	**4.8**	3.8	5.0	5.5	**16,620**	15,380	8.1	**11,490**	11,020	4.3
Uintah Basin	**10.6**	8.3	8.4	12.0	**13,570**	14,140	—4.0	**10,160**	9,960	2.0
Daggett	**8.5**	1.9	2.0	2.6	**320**	350	—8.6	**230**	220	4.5
Duchesne	**11.9**	9.1	9.2	15.0	**4,740**	5,570	—14.9	**3,500**	3,440	1.7
Uintah	**10.0**	8.1	8.2	10.4	**8,510**	8,220	3.5	**6,430**	6,300	2.1
Southeastern	**10.1**	8.0	8.1	11.4	**18,420**	18,440	—0.1	**15,490**	15,180	2.0
Carbon	**8.7**	7.5	8.2	8.8	**8,420**	8,470	—0.6	**7,290**	7,150	2.0
Emery	**11.0**	7.5	6.9	14.6	**3,570**	3,790	—5.8	**3,400**	3,350	1.5
Grand	**15.3**	11.5	10.3	14.9	**2,600**	2,590	0.4	**1,780**	1,730	2.9
San Juan	**8.7**	6.9	7.3	11.8	**3,830**	3,590	6.7	**3,020**	2,950	2.4

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec.(p) 1988	Nov.(r) 1988	Dec. 1987	Dec.(p) 1988	Nov.(r) 1988	Dec. 1987	Dec.(p) 1988	Nov.(r) 1987	Dec. 1987
MINING	$489.90	$471.58	$518.18	42.6	40.9	42.3	$11.50	$11.53	$12.25
MANUFACTURING	413.00	409.77	408.59	41.3	41.1	40.9	10.00	9.97	9.99
Durable Goods	418.91	417.00	415.52	41.6	41.7	41.1	10.07	10.00	10.11
Nondurable Goods	398.12	391.64	390.67	40.5	39.6	40.4	9.83	9.89	9.67
TRADE	231.31	224.55	245.23	30.8	30.1	31.2	7.51	7.46	7.86
Wholesale Trade	398.24	391.72	422.08	38.0	37.2	39.3	10.48	10.53	10.74
Retail Trade	178.41	170.97	188.47	28.5	27.8	28.6	6.26	6.15	6.59
AVERAGE	283.92	278.22	293.42	33.8	33.2	34.0	8.40	8.38	8.63

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec.(p) 1988	Nov.(r) 1988	Dec. 1987	Dec.(p) 1988	Nov.(r) 1988	Dec. 1987	Dec.(p) 1988	Nov.(r) 1988	Dec. 1987
MINING	$599.23	$539.78	$635.91	41.7	39.4	45.1	$14.37	$13.70	$14.10
Metal Mining	532.66	535.39	556.61	43.2	42.9	41.2	12.33	12.48	13.51
Bituminous Coal Mining	690.69	575.76	791.54	38.5	33.3	47.2	17.94	17.29	16.77
MANUFACTURING	415.34	416.12	408.63	40.8	41.2	40.7	10.18	10.10	10.04
Durable Goods	436.80	437.02	428.49	41.6	41.9	41.4	10.50	10.43	10.35
Primary Metal Industries	557.09	560.29	624.70	43.9	43.4	45.4	12.69	12.91	13.76
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	412.41	423.16	409.50	41.7	42.7	42.0	9.89	9.91	9.75
Transportation Equipment	598.84	601.37	575.52	43.3	43.8	43.6	13.83	13.73	13.20
Nondurable Goods	376.49	378.80	369.42	39.3	40.0	39.3	9.58	9.47	9.40
Food & Kindred Products	385.93	375.24	339.30	41.1	41.1	37.7	9.39	9.13	9.00
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	502.24	483.20	514.23	40.7	40.2	40.3	12.34	12.02	12.76
TRADE	214.90	205.72	225.34	30.7	29.6	30.7	7.00	6.95	7.34
Wholesale Trade	382.13	375.81	406.62	37.5	36.7	38.8	10.19	10.24	10.48
Retail Trade	172.55	161.80	176.70	29.0	27.8	28.5	5.95	5.82	6.20
Food Stores	160.25	150.16	209.38	27.3	25.8	29.0	5.87	5.82	7.22
Other Retail	217.22	195.31	196.56	34.1	31.2	31.4	6.37	6.26	6.26
AVERAGE	286.78	292.92	293.60	34.1	34.1	34.1	8.41	8.59	8.61

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

		THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO	
	Forecast Jan. '89	Preliminary Dec. '88	Final Nov. '88	Final Jan. '88	Final Dec. '87	Final Nov. '87
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	12,094	9,840	10,709	8,673	7,065	7,689
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	19,334	18,641	20,876	13,289	12,813	14,349
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	31,428	24,481	31,585	21,972	19,878	22,038
Number of New Applications for Jobs	10,570	7,418	8,665	9,913	6,957	8,127
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	11,302	10,174	11,828	7,798	7,020	8,161
Initial Claims (Key Week)	1,238	1,858	1,766	2,066	2,013	1,646
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	13,883	9,837	7,928	15,851	11,254	9,174
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	2.24	1.58	1.37	2.69	1.87	1.51
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$7,500,000	$5,108,180	$4,622,416	$7,744,301	$6,977,143	$4,697,081

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

	Index				% Change		
Item	Dec. '88	Nov. '88	Oct. '88	Dec. '87	From Last Month	Dec. '87 to Dec. '88	Nov. '87 to Nov. '88
CONSUMER PRICES: (1982 - 84 = 100)							
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**120.5**	**120.3**	**120.2**	**115.4**	**0.2**	**4.4**	**4.2**
Food and Beverages	**120.6**	120.2	120.3	114.8	0.3	5.1	5.2
Food at Home	**119.1**	118.7	119.0	112.8	0.3	5.6	5.9
Housing	**120.2**	119.9	119.0	115.6	0.3	4.0	3.8
Rent Residential	**130.1**	129.8	129.4	125.6	0.2	3.6	4.0
Fuel and Other Util.	**105.0**	104.3	105.4	102.0	0.7	2.9	1.9
Medical Care	**142.3**	141.8	141.2	133.1	0.4	6.9	6.8
Apparel and Upkeep	**118.0**	119.9	120.7	112.7	—1.6	4.7	3.9
Transportation	**110.8**	110.7	110.0	107.6	0.1	3.0	2.7
Gasoline	**80.3**	81.4	81.6	81.8	—1.4	—1.8	—2.0
Energy[3]	**88.7**	88.9	89.9	88.3	—0.2	0.5	—0.1
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W[2])	**119.2**	119.0	118.9	114.2	0.2	4.4	4.1
Purchasing Power of Consumer Dollar: 1982 - 84 = $1.00	**$.830**	**$.831**	**$.832**	**$.866**	**—0.1**	**—4.2**	**—4.2**
PRODUCER PRICES: (1982 = 100)							
ALL COMMODITIES	109.0	108.3	108.2	104.1	0.6	4.7	3.9
Finished Goods	110.0	109.7	109.3	105.8	0.3	4.0	3.2
Intermediate Materials	109.5	109.0	108.6	103.6	0.5	5.7	5.4
Crude Materials	97.0	94.0	95.8	94.4	3.2	2.8	—0.7

---

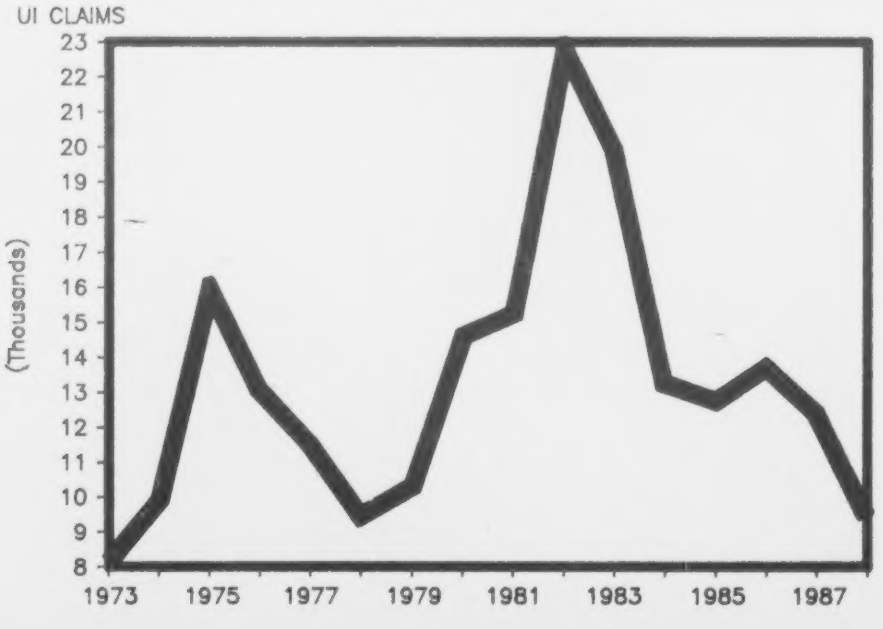
[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

[2] Consumer Price Index — Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

[3] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

AVERAGE WEEKLY CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION IN UTAH
1973 TO 1988



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UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

FEBRUARY 1989 **published March 1989**

- In the past 12 months, Utah's nonagricultural employers have created over 25,000 new jobs.
- Services leads Utah's job creation industries with 10,500 since February 1988.
- Trade has added 6,400 new jobs in 12 months.
- New manufacturing jobs in the past 12 months number 5,600.
- Utah's unemployment rate--4.0--is a 10-year low. The U.S. rate--5.1--is a 15-year low.
- Utah has adopted a new methodology for estimating labor force data. (See feature article in January 1989 issue.)

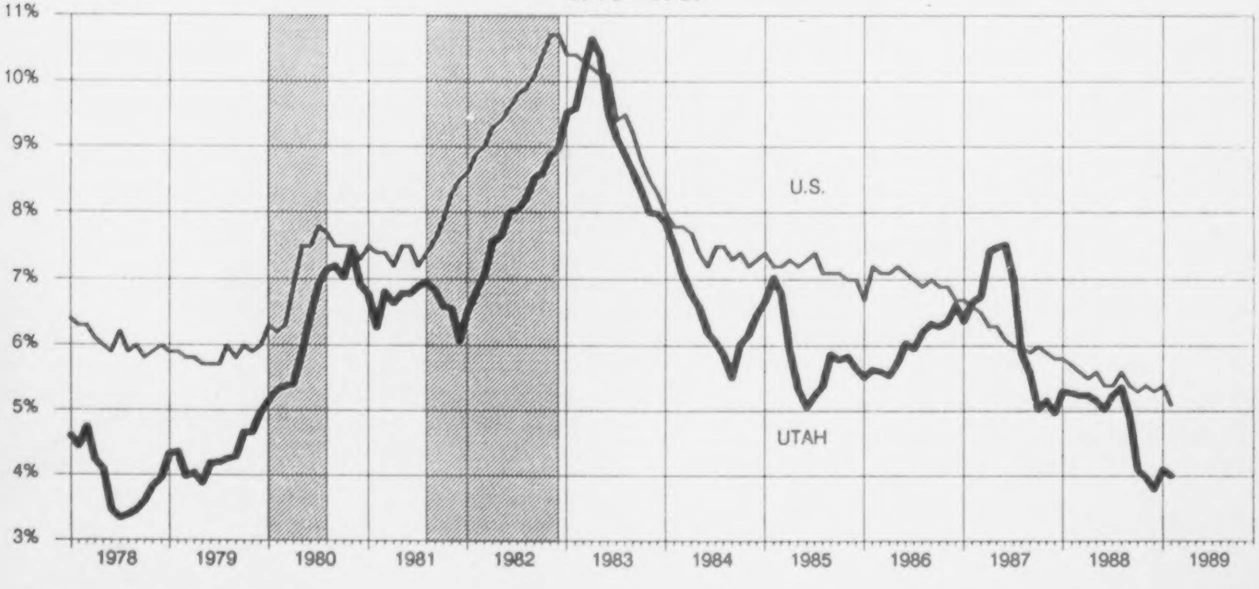
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE AT 4.0!

Utah's unemployment rate was 4.0 for February 1989. This is 1.3 points lower than a year ago, and is down from 4.1 in January. However, since October 1988 it has hovered near

In this issue:

- Feature Article: Nonagricultural Insured Employment and Wage Comparison by Industry, Utah and United States--1987.
- Utah Nonfarm Employment and Wages, by County and Industry, Third Quarter 1988.
- Revised 1988 and 1989 Nonfarm Job Estimates for Utah, by Industry.
- 1988 Labor Force and Unemployment Rates by County.
- Governor Declares Older Worker Week, page 7.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
UTAH AND UNITED STATES
1978 - 1989



Shaded areas represent U.S. recessions.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

JOB SERVICE

4.0. These unemployment estimates are based on new estimating procedures described in the January 1989 Utah Labor Market Report. The new data series pegs recent unemployment rates roughly 0.5 lower than those used previously.

25,000 NEW NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS!

Utah's nonagricultural employers have created 25,200 jobs in the past twelve months. This is a 3.9 percent increase since February 1988. Three of Utah's largest industries--services, trade and manufacturing--are responsible for 90 percent of this growth.

For each of the past six months (September through February), Utah's year-over employment growth has been near 4.0 percent. Thus, job growth, while no longer accelerating, has plateaued at a respectable, sustainable level.

MANUFACTURING

Utah's manufacturing industry has added 5,600 new jobs, a 5.9 percent increase, in the last 12 months. This very important industry's recent job growth has been remarkable. In January 1987, manufacturing jobs numbered 88,700, the lowest count since September 1983. In the following 25 months, 11,700 new manufacturing jobs were created, an increase of nearly 500 per month. Over this same period, durable goods manufacturing jobs have increased by 7,300 (12.1 percent), and nondurables jobs by 4,400 (15.4 percent).

TRADE

Utah's trade industry has also made a considerable recovery from its 1987 slump. From January 1987 to January 1988, trade's job count increased by only 300. In contrast, from February1988 to February 1989, 6,400 trade industry jobs, (nearly 550 per month) have been created, for a year-over increase of 4.3 percent. Of particular note is the wholesale trade sector, which went from January 1987's year-over loss of 300 jobs to February 1989's year-over increase of 1,700 jobs.

SERVICES

Since February 1988, 10,500 new jobs have been created by Utah's services industry employers. This is the continuation of a long-term trend of rapid job growth in this industry. Even in the economically troubled times of Utah's 1986-1987 slump, the services industry was producing 600 jobs a month. This activity prevented Utah's year-over job growth from being negative for several months during this period.

As usual, business services provided the bulk (5,800) of the industry's 12-month job growth.

TRANSPORTATION

The aggregation of employers comprising Utah's transportation/communication/public utilities industry has also experienced considerable employment growth. From its 18-month low of 36,900 jobs in January 1987, this industry's employment level had increased 2.2 percent by January 1988, and an additional 4.5 percent by January 1989. Thus, 2,500 jobs were added in 24 months, with 1,400 of this gain occurring in the past 12 months. Most of these new jobs were with trucking and airline employers.

GOVERNMENT

Because of gradual civilian employment reductions at federal defense installations, federal government jobs are 200 fewer than in February 1988. However, local government employment (primarily public education) has increased by 1,200, and state government employment has grown by 800. Thus, total government employment is 1,800 (1.3 percent) higher than its year-ago level.

CONSTRUCTION

Three months ago, these pages reported that the decline of employment in Utah's construction industry had bottomed out. Current data verify that in recent months Utah's construction employment has been slightly higher than the respective year-ago levels. Thus, the three-year, 12,000 job cutback appears to have finally ended.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

Utah's mining industry, at only 7,800 jobs in January and February, hit a 20-month low. The present total is 400 fewer than the February 1988 figure. The three categories of mining activities--metal, coal, and other--are all sharing the employment cutbacks.

Finance/insurance/real estate is also in a long-term employment decline. This industry has lost 1,400 jobs since July 1987, with 500 of the loss since February 1988.

Kenneth E. Jensen
Labor Market Economist

NONAGRICULTURAL INSURED EMPLOYMENT & WAGE COMPARISON BY INDUSTRY UTAH & UNITED STATES - 1987

Provided in this report are comparisons of 1987 nonagricultural employment and average weekly wages of employers insured under state and federal unemployment insurance programs, for the United States as a whole and for the State of Utah.

These comparisons are made for 2-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) categories and for major industries (See table). The accompanying charts depict Utah's average weekly wage levels by industry and historical Utah wages as a percentage of U.S. wages.

The data presented are based on quarterly reports submitted by employers subject to State Unemployment Insurance laws, and by federal agencies subject to the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program. This information is collected by individual state Employment Security Departments and submitted to the Bureau of Labor Statistics for aggregation to national totals. These reports cover about 98 percent of wage and salaried civilian employment; they provide a virtual census of employees and their wages for nearly all sectors of the economy. Workers are reported in the state where their jobs are physically located. Covered nonagricultural employment includes most corporation officials, executives, supervisory personnel, clerical workers, wage earners, piece workers and part-time workers. It excludes proprietors, self employed persons, unpaid family members, farm and domestic workers.

Wages of nonagricultural insured workers include the gross amount of all payrolls for all pay periods ending within the quarter. Included are payments of any cash value: cash, bonuses, commissions, gifts and tips.

In reviewing average weekly wage data, the user should be cautious. For example, industries with high proportions of part-time workers will show average weekly wage levels appreciably below the actual weekly earnings levels of regular full-time employees in these industries. The opposite effect characterizes industries with low proportions of part-time workers. Average weekly wage data may also be influenced by overtime work, work stoppages, labor turnover, retroactive payments, seasonal factors, bonuses, etc.

Major industry employment as a percentage of total employment varies somewhat in Utah compared to the U.S. data. Mining, for instance, has nearly twice as high an employment share in Utah than in the U.S. This has occurred despite reduced employment in uranium, coal, and oil and gas sectors. Manufacturing employment's importance, on the other hand, is considerably higher in the United States than in Utah due to the influence of more highly industrialized states. The Transportation/Communication/Public Utilities/Trade industries are slightly higher in Utah than in the nation, while Construction, Finance and Services are somewhat lower. Government has a considerably higher concentration of employment in Utah than in the U.S. as a whole. This relatively large Utah government employment is due mainly to its federal defense installations and numerous state and local educational facilities.

Overall, average weekly wages are lower in Utah than in the nation: $352 versus $403. Only a few Utah industries had higher average weekly wages levels than those of the U.S. These were coal and non-metallic, legal and education services. Historically, Utah's overall average weekly wages have always been less than the nation's. During the past six years, the gap between Utah's average wage level and the nation's has grown. The primary factors behind this trend are: (1) depressed markets for some natural resources; (2) increased employment of more women and youth; and (3) lower or negative employment growth in high-paying Utah industries accompanied by high job growth in those industries paying lower wages and utilizing large numbers of part-time workers.

Richard W. Newman, Labor Market Economist

INSURED NON-AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT & WAGES - 1987
UTAH VS USA

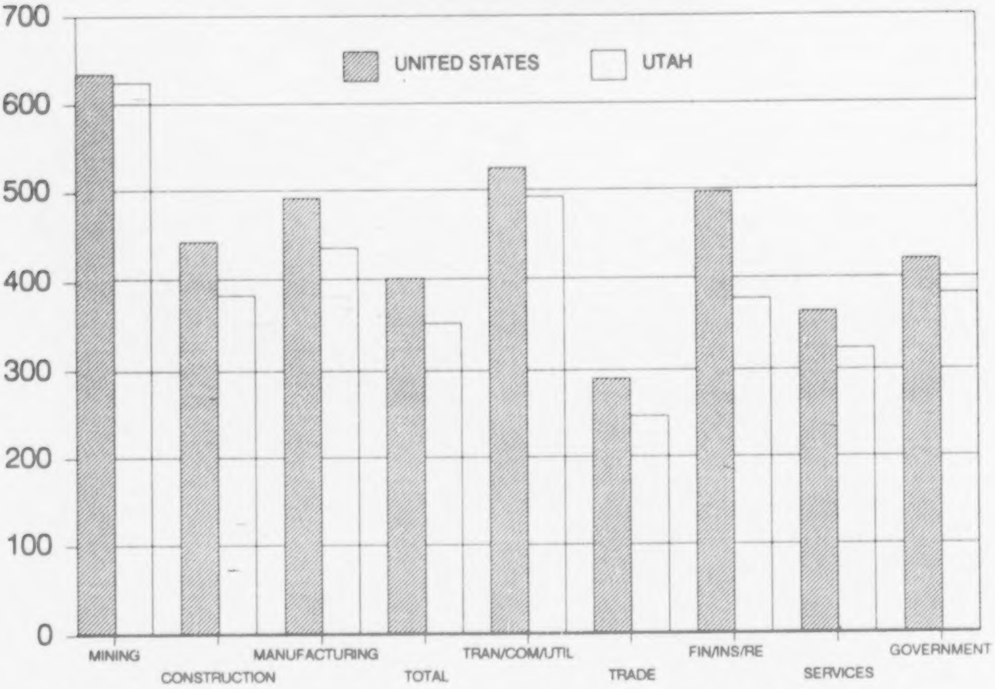
	USA			UTAH			
INDUSTRY	EMPL	% TOTAL EMPL	AVE WEEKLY WAGE	EMPL	% TOTAL EMPL	AVE WEEKLY WAGE	WAGE RATIO UTAH/USA
TOTAL	99,759,432	100.00%	403	609,854	100.00%	352	0.87
MINING	712,722	0.71%	634	7,997	1.31%	625	0.99
10 Metal Mining	44,551	0.04%	624	2,757	0.45%	624	1.00
11 Anthracite Mining	2,159	0.00%	392	0	0.00%	0	0.00
12 Butuminous Coal	158,877	0.16%	675	2,577	0.42%	729	1.08
13 Oil & Gas Extraction	396,519	0.40%	653	1,903	0.31%	519	0.79
14 Nonmetallic Minerals	110,616	0.11%	516	761	0.12%	540	1.05
CONSTRUCTION	4,905,566	4.92%	445	26,675	4.37%	384	0.86
15 Building-General Contractor	1,314,863	1.32%	446	7,411	1.22%	382	0.86
16 Roads, Heavy Duty Construction	770,135	0.77%	507	4,111	0.67%	485	0.96
17 Special Trade Contractor	2,820,567	2.83%	427	15,153	2.48%	358	0.84
MANUFACTURING	19,007,106	19.05%	494	92,005	15.09%	438	0.89
20 Food Products	1,618,517	1.62%	429	10,320	1.69%	350	0.82
21 Tobacco Manufacturers	54,770	0.05%	661	1	0.00%	453	0.69
22 Textile Mill Products	727,650	0.73%	343	247	0.04%	184	0.54
23 Apparel Products	1,096,162	1.10%	261	4,948	0.81%	213	0.82
24 Lumber & Wood Products	739,295	0.74%	363	3,340	0.55%	286	0.79
25 Furniture & Fixtures	515,867	0.52%	352	2,646	0.43%	325	0.92
26 Paper & Allied Products	680,960	0.68%	564	1,175	0.19%	484	0.86
27 Printing & Publishing	1,499,450	1.50%	443	7,484	1.23%	335	0.76
28 Chemicals & Allied Products	1,023,168	1.03%	653	2,680	0.44%	519	0.79
29 Petroleum Refining	166,033	0.17%	730	809	0.13%	696	0.95
30 Rubber & Plastic Products	822,581	0.82%	428	1,849	0.30%	392	0.92
31 Leather Products	143,240	0.14%	286	36	0.01%	220	0.77
32 Stone, Clay, Glass, Concrete	586,592	0.59%	483	4,075	0.67%	424	0.88
33 Primary Metal Industries	741,297	0.74%	565	3,299	0.54%	528	0.93
34 Fabricated Metal Products	1,401,604	1.40%	474	5,472	0.90%	415	0.88
35 Machinery Exc. Electrical	2,018,701	2.02%	558	12,733	2.09%	529	0.95
36 Electrical Machinery	2,076,675	2.08%	534	8,159	1.34%	425	0.80
37 Transportation Equipment	2,034,403	2.04%	643	15,731	2.58%	608	0.95
38 Instruments, Optical, Clocks	689,517	0.69%	554	3,894	0.64%	403	0.73
39 Misc. Manufacturing	370,626	0.37%	383	3,107	0.51%	292	0.76
TRANS. COMM. & PUB. UTIL.	5,065,261	5.08%	527	34,950	5.73%	495	0.94
40 Railroads	538	0.00%	425	0	0.00%	0	0.00
41 Passenger Transportation	298,705	0.30%	255	879	0.14%	221	0.87
42 Motor Freight Trans.	1,472,278	1.48%	430	11,802	1.94%	412	0.96
44 Water Transportation	178,290	0.18%	529	15	0.00%	181	0.34
45 Air Transportation	603,566	0.61%	589	5,504	0.90%	522	0.89
46 Pipe Lines Exc. Natural Gas	18,232	0.02%	756	79	0.01%	727	0.96
47 Transportation Services	295,397	0.30%	388	1,594	0.26%	282	0.73
48 Communication	1,281,837	1.28%	609	7,253	1.19%	549	0.90
49 Electric, Gas & Sanitary	916,418	0.92%	655	7,824	1.28%	624	0.95

INSURED NON-AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT & WAGES - 1987 (CON'T)
UTAH VS USA

	USA			UTAH			
INDUSTRY	EMPL	% TOTAL EMPL	AVE WEEKLY WAGE	EMPL	% TOTAL EMPL	AVE WEEKLY WAGE	WAGE RATIO UTAH/USA
TRADE	24,372,309	24.43%	289	151,652	24.87%	246	0.85
WHOLESALE	5,875,946	5.89%	501	34,705	5.69%	425	0.85
50 Wholesale, Durable Goods	3,444,145	3.45%	527	20,810	3.41%	446	0.85
51 Wholesale, Non-Durable	2,431,801	2.44%	463	13,895	2.28%	393	0.85
RETAIL	18,496,363	18.54%	221	116,947	19.18%	193	0.87
52 Building Materials	737,589	0.74%	311	5,070	0.83%	288	0.93
53 General Merchandise	2,402,756	2.41%	221	13,082	2.15%	189	0.86
54 Food Stores	2,987,406	2.99%	231	21,678	3.55%	230	1.00
55 Auto Dealter & Gas Station	2,001,601	2.01%	364	13,654	2.24%	301	0.83
56 Apparel Stores	1,128,802	1.13%	202	5,929	0.97%	173	0.86
57 Furniture & Equip. Stores	792,930	0.79%	309	4,303	0.71%	290	0.94
58 Eating & Drinking Places	6,099,289	6.11%	142	38,101	6.25%	106	0.75
59 Misc. Retail	2,345,989	2.35%	246	15,131	2.48%	215	0.87
FINANCE	6,420,579	6.44%	500	33,751	5.53%	379	0.76
60 Banking	1,738,563	1.74%	425	10,392	1.70%	350	0.82
61Non-Bank Credit Agencies	893,660	0.90%	439	6,445	1.06%	369	0.84
62 Securities & Commodities	445,988	0.45%	1188	1,586	0.26%	742	0.62
63 Insurance Carriers	1,318,814	1.32%	500	5,217	0.86%	432	0.86
64 Insurance Agents	605,139	0.61%	491	3,063	0.50%	393	0.80
65 Real Estate	1,235,636	1.24%	374	6,161	1.01%	264	0.71
66 Insurance & Real Estate	10,381	0.01%	421	9	0.00%	219	0.52
67 Holding & Inv. Offices	172,397	0.17%	725	878	0.14%	581	0.80
SERVICES	22,784,849	22.84%	364	130,088	21.33%	322	0.88
70 Hotels & Other Lodging	1,453,271	1.46%	218	10,164	1.67%	165	0.76
72 Personal Services	1,138,186	1.14%	209	5,806	0.95%	175	0.84
73 Business Services	5,232,242	5.24%	365	30,471	5.00%	279	0.76
75 Auto Repair	799,178	0.80%	317	5,612	0.92%	280	0.88
76 Misc. Repair	322,816	0.32%	383	2,290	0.38%	361	0.94
78 Motion Pictures	233,719	0.23%	484	2,409	0.40%	229	0.47
79 Amusement & Recreation	892,792	0.89%	258	6,585	1.08%	179	0.69
80 Health Services	6,776,233	6.79%	413	39,617	6.50%	372	0.90
81 Legal Services	806,788	0.81%	650	3,996	0.66%	666	1.02
82 Education Services	1,185,319	1.19%	348	6,075	1.00%	472	1.36
83 Social Services	1,370,965	1.37%	217	4,924	0.81%	182	0.84
84 Museums, Art Galleries, Zoos	49,219	0.05%	286	166	0.03%	170	0.59
86 Membership Organizations	773,620	0.78%	270	3,339	0.55%	207	0.77
89 Misc. Services	1,329,719	1.33%	562	6,952	1.14%	499	0.89
074,5,8 Ag Services	420,785	0.42%	264	1,684	0.28%	215	0.81
GOVERNMENT	16,491,040	16.53%	424	132,737	21.77%	384	0.91
Federal	3,105,675	3.11%	516	39,855	6.54%	474	0.92
State	3,653,767	3.66%	433	32,290	5.29%	369	0.85
Local	9,730,828	9.75%	392	60,592	9.94%	333	0.85

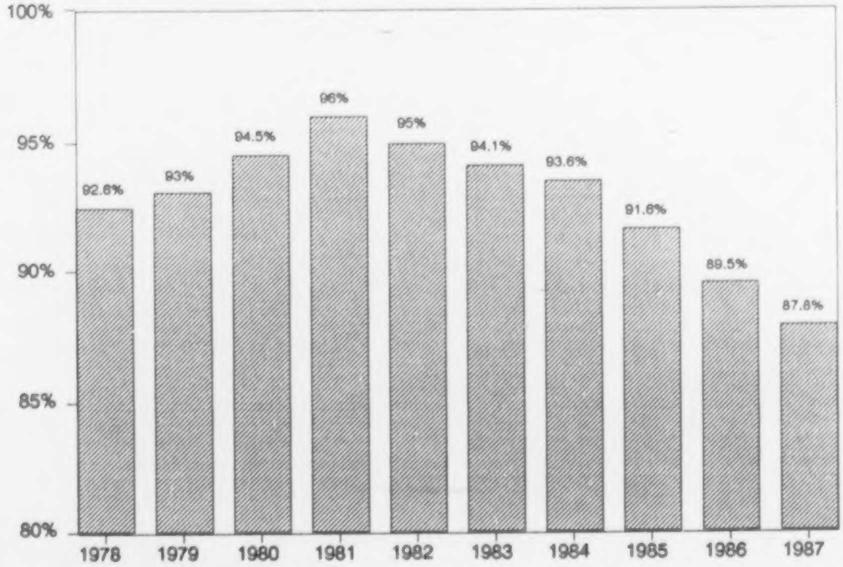
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE-1987 UTAH AND UNITED STATES



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

UTAH AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY* AS A PERCENT OF U.S. AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY*: 1978 TO 1987



*For workers covered by unemployment insurance.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

AVERAGE NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT, COUNTY AND MAJOR INDUSTRY
THIRD QUARTER 1988

District & County	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Trans.Comm. & Pub.Util.	Trade	Fin.Ins.& Real Est.	Services	Government	Total	Year Over % Change	Employment 3RD QTR 87
State Total	8,096	27,543	100,894	40,210	158,467	33,594	158,127	136,546	663,477	3.60%	640,391
Bear River	22	1,577	15,848	849	7,246	895	5,238	8,532	40,207	4.47%	38,487
Box Elder	20	519	8,981	232	2,690	274	1,212	1,844	15,772	2.03%	15,458
Cache	0	1,056	6,864	605	4,469	574	3,946	6,514	24,028	5.82%	22,706
Rich	2	2	3	12	87	47	80	174	407	26.01%	323
Wasatch Front	2,746	19,627	66,425	31,229	115,445	27,730	108,484	97,039	468,725	2.52%	457,196
North	115	4,804	16,947	4,258	26,632	3,553	23,545	37,977	117,831	3.62%	113,716
Davis	78	2,604	6,230	2,102	12,084	1,129	9,035	21,154	54,416	3.47%	52,589
Morgan	0	76	178	7	294	17	45	271	888	1.83%	872
Weber	37	2,124	10,539	2,149	14,254	2,407	14,465	16,552	62,527	3.77%	60,255
South	2,631	14,823	49,478	26,971	88,813	24,177	84,939	59,062	350,894	2.16%	343,480
Salt Lake	2,391	14,559	48,452	26,740	87,666	24,019	84,200	52,831	340,858	2.24%	333,381
Tooele	240	264	1,026	231	1,147	158	739	6,231	10,036	-0.62%	10,099
Mountainland	213	3,895	14,038	3,032	20,315	3,176	31,938	14,558	91,165	11.05%	82,097
Summit	186	450	192	238	1,635	777	1,960	1,014	6,452	3.90%	6,210
Utah	26	3,047	13,765	2,705	18,036	2,360	29,244	13,031	82,214	11.55%	73,699
Wasatch	1	398	81	89	644	39	734	513	2,499	14.21%	2,188
Central	471	734	1,968	1,326	3,370	374	2,069	4,015	14,327	-0.61%	14,415
Juab	80	62	269	24	424	33	275	422	1,589	8.17%	1,469
Millard	107	164	226	702	750	81	425	765	3,220	-2.87%	3,315
Piute	0	0	30	9	14	5	8	118	184	-13.21%	212
Sanpete	0	158	855	142	800	95	412	1,254	3,716	1.17%	3,673
Sevier	282	313	523	449	1,304	160	878	1,177	5,086	-1.09%	5,142
Wayne	2	37	65	0	78	0	71	279	532	-11.92%	604
Southwestern	215	956	1,772	1,234	6,566	886	5,791	5,416	22,836	5.06%	21,736
Beaver	1	30	90	173	363	39	161	475	1,332	-0.82%	1,343
Garfield	13	16	229	49	241	20	612	458	1,638	-0.61%	1,648
Iron	158	230	292	281	1,917	221	1,417	1,823	6,339	2.03%	6,213
Kane	9	16	71	32	498	46	558	369	1,599	-0.99%	1,615
Washington	34	664	1,090	699	3,547	560	3,043	2,291	11,928	9.26%	10,917
Uintah Basin	1,515	222	302	981	2,252	184	1,906	2,918	10,280	-4.09%	10,718
Daggett	0	0	0	33	46	0	99	183	361	0.00%	361
Duchesne	392	104	100	393	792	82	398	1,151	3,412	-13.07%	3,925
Uintah	1,123	118	202	555	1,414	102	1,409	1,584	6,507	1.17%	6,432
Southeastern	2,914	532	541	1,559	3,273	349	2,701	4,068	15,937	1.24%	15,742
Carbon	1,286	177	270	386	1,665	191	1,292	1,805	7,072	-1.26%	7,162
Emery	966	146	9	817	385	49	314	885	3,571	4.54%	3,416
Grand	193	72	55	221	677	77	468	493	2,256	1.76%	2,217
San Juan	469	137	207	135	546	32	627	885	3,038	3.09%	2,947
Year-over %	0.83%	-3.27%	7.85%	5.52%	3.52%	-2.16%	5.44%	1.26%	3.60%		
Emp 3 87	8,029	28,475	93,552	38,105	153,081	34,334	149,966	134,849	640,391		

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL WAGES IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT, COUNTY AND MAJOR INDUSTRY
THIRD QUARTER 1988

District & County	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Trans.Comm. & Pub.Util	Trade	Fin.Ins.& Real Est.	Services	Government	Total	Year Over % Change	Wages 3RD Quarter 87
State Total	$66,901,542	$143,941,788	$601,300,905	$278,555,408	$530,365,180	$169,441,351	$636,836,616	$682,840,533	$3,110,183,323	8.43%	$2,868,427,244
Bear River	190,113	8,448,466	110,092,050	4,435,367	17,460,017	3,353,736	17,542,779	35,939,997	197,462,525	7.48%	183,716,340
Box Elder	178,281	2,518,312	80,412,265	1,340,930	7,095,358	1,054,999	3,441,909	7,509,905	103,551,959	5.15%	98,480,815
Cache	0	5,919,373	29,663,941	3,029,205	10,215,530	2,232,747	13,954,063	27,783,546	92,798,405	10.15%	84,248,402
Rich	11,832	10,781	15,844	65,232	149,129	65,990	146,807	646,546	1,112,161	12.67%	987,123
Wasatch Front	23,445,176	102,490,312	394,774,723	220,876,337	420,195,198	145,907,646	462,111,782	526,332,889	2,296,134,063	7.30%	2,139,821,678
North	701,956	24,066,174	98,070,348	24,709,028	79,237,455	15,628,920	88,372,756	202,491,452	533,278,089	8.53%	491,370,243
Davis	420,221	13,323,773	34,818,128	10,987,122	38,520,953	4,927,562	33,882,630	125,917,308	262,797,697	8.26%	242,753,162
Morgan	0	382,434	1,039,151	63,301	1,209,828	81,281	116,027	1,024,778	3,916,800	-2.47%	4,015,941
Weber	281,735	10,359,967	62,213,069	13,658,605	39,506,674	10,620,077	54,374,099	75,549,366	266,563,592	8.98%	244,601,140
South	22,743,220	78,424,138	296,704,375	196,167,309	340,957,743	130,278,726	373,739,026	323,841,437	1,762,855,974	6.94%	1,648,451,435
Salt Lake	20,275,220	77,059,548	289,887,338	194,913,369	338,068,248	129,674,890	371,129,692	285,242,841	1,706,251,146	7.29%	1,590,318,830
Tooele	2,468,000	1,364,590	6,817,037	1,253,940	2,889,495	603,836	2,609,334	38,598,596	56,604,828	-2.63%	58,132,605
Mountainland	1,119,099	20,642,447	78,051,512	17,318,440	55,393,384	13,455,699	120,344,106	55,056,540	361,381,227	21.21%	298,151,938
Summit	998,808	3,274,775	862,046	1,294,012	4,112,190	3,234,336	6,016,347	4,506,709	24,299,223	21.32%	20,028,427
Utah	116,101	13,431,867	76,950,021	15,458,297	49,953,958	10,059,060	112,568,853	48,392,871	326,931,028	20.41%	271,508,399
Wasatch	4,150	3,935,805	239,445	566,131	1,327,236	162,303	1,758,906	2,156,960	10,150,976	53.45%	6,615,112
Central	4,186,995	4,580,932	7,704,766	10,472,180	6,919,899	1,526,548	5,964,382	14,547,513	55,903,215	3.04%	54,254,403
Juab	592,767	195,846	1,083,119	136,042	876,494	136,084	672,708	1,370,588	5,063,648	21.58%	4,164,077
Millard	878,549	1,535,173	1,216,660	6,685,531	1,480,359	303,825	1,371,951	2,434,090	15,906,138	4.85%	15,170,230
Piute	0	0	58,213	51,850	16,133	14,010	23,935	396,067	560,208	-3.26%	579,064
Sanpete	0	692,758	3,126,254	706,421	1,377,795	342,419	1,312,797	4,260,540	11,818,984	-0.47%	11,875,297
Sevier	2,703,867	1,988,869	2,069,474	2,892,336	3,075,734	730,210	2,444,007	5,001,766	20,906,263	3.58%	20,183,686
Wayne	11,812	168,286	151,046	0	93,384	0	138,984	1,084,462	1,647,974	-27.76%	2,281,249
Southwestern	1,380,543	3,968,709	7,441,931	7,792,375	15,991,834	3,176,168	17,198,030	23,601,830	80,551,420	10.39%	72,970,503
Beaver	4,816	194,810	294,204	1,883,746	646,865	137,832	316,937	1,565,668	5,044,878	5.33%	4,789,452
Garfield	90,366	69,375	1,132,775	241,684	378,700	81,080	1,612,095	1,839,265	5,445,340	4.59%	5,206,127
Iron	1,014,764	887,989	1,154,008	1,756,327	4,515,175	770,436	3,787,721	8,374,404	22,260,824	5.67%	21,065,778
Kane	48,811	44,094	251,658	162,447	1,020,741	181,155	1,414,768	1,537,731	4,661,405	3.54%	4,501,856
Washington	221,786	2,772,441	4,609,286	3,748,171	9,430,353	2,005,665	10,066,509	10,284,762	43,138,973	15.32%	37,407,290
Uintah Basin	10,553,877	1,019,802	1,396,619	6,482,994	6,282,190	726,920	5,807,319	12,290,569	44,560,290	-6.77%	47,795,934
Daggett	0	0	0	173,223	80,136	0	205,692	827,668	1,286,719	7.93%	1,192,137
Duchesne	2,604,114	514,593	521,995	2,421,206	2,060,526	336,246	1,132,284	4,628,745	14,219,709	-21.17%	18,039,199
Uintah	7,949,763	505,209	874,624	3,888,565	4,141,528	390,674	4,469,343	6,834,156	29,053,862	1.71%	28,564,598
Southeastern	26,025,739	2,791,120	1,839,304	11,177,715	8,122,658	1,294,634	7,868,218	15,071,195	74,190,583	3.45%	71,716,448
Carbon	12,792,368	863,068	1,074,682	2,614,809	4,611,053	825,335	4,074,528	7,265,407	34,121,250	0.91%	33,814,632
Emery	8,586,904	897,103	40,349	6,815,876	576,754	143,130	1,009,752	1,835,212	19,905,080	1.66%	19,580,462
Grand	1,220,555	285,353	197,237	1,184,443	1,647,600	216,541	1,040,346	2,442,429	8,234,504	10.35%	7,462,307
San Juan	3,425,912	745,596	527,036	562,587	1,287,251	109,628	1,743,592	3,528,147	11,929,749	9.86%	10,859,047
Year-over %	2.37%	0.95%	13.62%	11.98%	9.19%	4.57%	8.85%	5.11%	8.43%		
Tot 3 87	65,353,696	142,590,593	529,237,579	248,756,868	485,716,748	162,037,257	585,080,495	649,654,008	2,868,427,244		

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN UTAH'S COUNTIES AND PLANNING DISTRICTS
1988 ANNUAL AVERAGES

	LABOR FORCE	TOTAL EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	
			NUMBER	RATE
STATE TOTAL	759,000	722,000	37,000	4.9
BEAR RIVER	48,480	46,660	1,820	3.8
BOX ELDER	18,100	17,420	680	3.7
CACHE	29,550	28,440	1,110	3.8
RICH	830	800	30	3.8
WASATCH FRONT	509,300	485,490	23,810	4.7
NORTH	150,490	142,800	7,690	5.1
DAVIS	75,860	72,500	3,360	4.4
MORGAN	1,630	1,510	120	7.1
WEBER	73,000	68,790	4,210	5.8
SOUTH	358,810	342,690	16,120	4.5
SALT LAKE	347,730	332,220	15,510	4.5
TOOELE	11,080	10,470	610	5.5
MOUNTAINLAND	117,350	111,980	5,370	4.6
SUMMIT	7,820	7,310	510	6.5
UTAH	104,940	100,480	4,460	4.2
WASATCH	4,590	4,190	400	8.8
CENTRAL	21,380	19,690	1,690	7.9
JUAB	2,000	1,810	190	9.6
MILLARD	5,280	4,990	290	5.5
PIUTE	400	350	50	13.0
SANPETE	6,190	5,500	690	11.2
SEVIER	6,410	6,020	390	6.0
WAYNE	1,100	1,020	80	7.0
SOUTHWESTERN	30,880	29,370	1,510	4.9
BEAVER	2,070	1,960	110	5.3
GARFIELD	1,490	1,360	130	8.8
IRON	8,370	7,970	400	4.8
KANE	2,480	2,330	150	6.0
WASHINGTON	16,470	15,750	720	4.4
UINTAH BASIN	13,290	12,060	1,230	9.3
DAGGETT	450	440	10	2.5
DUCHESNE	4,620	4,060	560	12.1
UINTAH	8,220	7,560	660	8.0
SOUTHEASTERN	18,320	16,750	1,570	8.6
CARBON	8,280	7,580	700	8.4
EMERY	3,550	3,220	330	9.3
GRAND	2,740	2,500	240	8.8
SAN JUAN	3,750	3,450	300	7.9

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security,
LMI Services, March 1989. (kj2)

UTAH LABOR FORCE AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
1980-1989

							Percentage Change			
	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988p	1989f	85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89
Civilian Labor Force	**634,000**	**730,000**	**754,000**	**757,000**	**759,000**	**794,000**	**3.3**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**4.6**
Total Employed Persons	594,000	687,000	709,000	709,000	722,000	760,000	3.2	0.0	1.8	5.3
Unemployed Persons	40,000	43,000	45,000	48,000	37,000	34,000	4.7	6.7	-22.9	-8.1
Unemployment Rate	6.3	5.9	6.0	6.3	4.9	4.3	1.7	5.0	-22.6	-12.2
Nonagricultural Jobs	**551,900**	**624,400**	**634,100**	**640,300**	**660,200**	**682,600**	**1.6**	**1.0**	**3.1**	**3.4**
Mining	18,500	9,700	7,800	8,000	8,200	8,200	-19.6	2.6	2.5	0.0
Contract Construction	31,500	35,500	32,200	26,700	25,000	27,500	-9.3	-17.1	-6.4	10.0
Manufacturing	87,700	94,000	92,100	92,500	99,000	103,400	-2.0	0.4	7.0	4.4
Durable Goods	60,100	65,900	63,200	62,500	66,400	69,000	-4.1	-1.1	6.2	3.9
Nondurable Goods	27,600	28,100	28,900	30,000	32,600	34,400	2.8	3.8	8.7	5.5
Trans.,Comm.,& Publ. Util.	34,100	37,000	37,500	37,900	39,500	40,200	1.4	1.1	4.2	1.8
Trade	128,700	147,900	152,400	152,600	156,300	160,300	3.0	0.1	2.4	2.6
Wholesale	34,100	35,600	36,100	34,700	35,500	35,800	1.4	-3.9	2.3	0.8
Retail	94,600	112,400	116,300	117,800	120,800	124,500	3.5	1.3	2.5	3.1
Finance,Ins.,& Real Estate	25,800	31,100	32,900	33,700	33,300	33,500	5.8	2.4	-1.2	0.6
Services	100,500	131,400	137,900	147,500	156,300	166,000	4.9	7.0	6.0	6.2
Government	125,000	137,800	141,300	141,500	142,600	143,500	2.5	0.1	0.8	0.6
Federal	37,100	39,400	40,400	39,900	39,300	38,800	2.5	-1.2	-1.5	-1.3
State	32,300	36,300	37,800	37,900	38,400	38,900	4.1	0.3	1.3	1.3
Local	55,700	62,100	63,100	63,700	64,800	65,800	1.6	1.0	1.7	1.5
Goods-Producing	137,700	139,200	132,100	127,200	132,200	139,100	-5.1	-3.7	3.9	5.3
Service-Producing	414,100	485,200	502,000	513,200	528,000	543,500	3.5	2.2	2.9	2.9
Percent Service-Producing	75.0%	77.7%	79.2%	80.1%	80.0%	79.6%				

p = Preliminary f = Forecast

Note: The 1988 and 1989 columns of this table contain revisions based on new information that has become available since the table was originally published in the December 1988 Utah Labor Market Report.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, LMI Services, March 1989.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Feb. 1989(f)	Feb. 1988	% Change	Jan. 1989(p)	Jan. 1988	% Change	Dec. 1988(r)	Dec. 1987	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	769,000	743,700	3.4	764,100	740,000	3.3	779,900	759,600	2.7
Employed Persons	734,000	698,200	5.1	730,600	697,600	4.7	752,100	723,500	4.0
Unemployed	35,000	45,500	—23.1	33,500	42,400	—21.0	27,900	36,100	—22.7
Percent of Labor Force	4.6	6.1	—	4.4	5.7	—	3.6	4.8	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	4.0	5.3	—	4.1	5.3	—	3.8	5.0	—
U.S. Unemployment Rate (Seasonally Adjusted)	5.1	5.7	—	5.4	5.8	—	5.3	5.8	—

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f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL JOBS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Feb. 1989(f)	Feb. 1988	% Change	Jan. 1989(p)	Jan. 1988	% Change	Dec. 1988(r)	Dec. 1987	% Change
Total	664.7	639.5	3.9	661.8	636.7	3.9	682.7	656.1	4.1
Mining	7.8	8.2	—4.9	7.8	8.4	—7.1	8.0	8.4	—4.8
Metal Mining	2.8	2.9	—3.4	2.7	2.8	—3.6	2.6	2.9	—10.3
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.5	2.7	—7.4	2.4	2.6	—7.7	2.5	2.6	—3.8
Other Mining & Quarrying	2.5	2.7	—7.4	2.7	2.9	—6.9	2.9	2.9	0.0
Contract Construction	20.7	20.5	1.0	20.9	20.7	1.0	25.6	25.3	1.2
Manufacturing	100.4	94.8	5.9	100.2	94.5	6.0	102.1	96.3	6.0
Durable Goods	67.5	63.6	6.1	67.4	63.4	6.3	68.3	64.7	5.6
Primary Metals	5.6	4.9	14.3	5.5	4.8	14.6	5.5	4.7	17.0
Fabricated Metals, Machinery & Computers	17.0	16.5	3.0	17.0	16.4	3.7	17.1	18.3	—6.6
Electronic & Elec. Equipment Exc. Computers	9.3	8.4	10.7	9.2	8.3	10.8	9.4	8.4	11.9
Transportation Equipment	16.8	16.4	2.4	16.8	16.4	2.4	16.8	16.4	2.4
Other Durable Goods	18.8	17.4	8.0	18.9	17.5	8.0	19.5	16.9	15.4
Non-Durable Goods	32.9	31.2	5.4	32.8	31.1	5.5	33.8	31.5	7.3
Food & Kindred Products	10.5	9.9	6.1	10.6	10.0	6.0	11.4	10.7	6.5
Textile & Apparel Products	6.3	6.3	0.0	6.2	6.2	0.0	6.2	6.1	1.6
Chemical & Petroleum Products	4.2	3.9	7.7	4.2	3.9	7.7	4.3	3.7	16.2
Other Non-Durable Goods	11.9	11.1	7.2	11.8	11.0	7.3	11.9	11.0	8.2
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	39.4	37.7	4.5	39.4	37.7	4.5	41.4	39.1	5.9
Railroad Transportation	2.7	2.6	3.8	2.7	2.6	3.8	2.7	2.7	0.0
Other Transportation	22.5	20.8	8.2	22.5	20.8	8.2	24.1	21.5	12.1
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	14.2	14.3	—0.7	14.2	14.3	—0.7	14.6	14.9	—2.0
Trade	156.1	149.7	4.3	157.0	150.6	4.2	165.2	158.4	4.3
Wholesale Trade	36.1	34.4	4.9	35.9	34.2	5.0	36.4	34.7	4.9
Retail Trade	120.1	115.3	4.2	121.1	116.3	4.1	128.8	123.7	4.1
Building Materials	4.6	4.5	2.2	4.6	4.5	2.2	4.9	4.8	2.1
Food Stores	22.1	21.6	2.3	22.3	21.8	2.3	23.1	22.7	1.8
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	14.6	13.7	6.6	14.5	13.6	6.6	14.6	13.6	7.4
Eating & Drinking Places	37.8	36.6	3.3	37.7	36.5	3.3	39.4	38.0	3.7
Other Retail	40.9	38.9	5.1	42.0	39.9	5.3	46.8	44.6	4.9
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	33.1	33.6	—1.5	32.9	33.4	—1.5	33.0	33.6	—1.8
Services	161.8	151.3	6.9	158.9	148.6	6.9	162.7	152.4	6.8
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	11.4	10.5	8.6	11.1	10.2	8.8	10.8	9.8	10.2
Personal Services & Amusements	14.0	14.3	—2.1	13.8	14.1	—2.1	14.3	14.9	—4.0
Business Services	45.8	40.0	14.5	44.2	38.6	14.5	46.7	41.3	13.1
Medical & Other Health Services	41.7	40.5	3.0	41.4	40.2	3.0	41.7	40.5	3.0
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	35.9	33.7	6.5	35.4	33.2	6.6	35.7	33.4	6.9
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	11.7	11.1	5.4	11.5	10.9	5.5	11.8	11.1	6.3
Agricultural Services	1.6	1.3	23.1	1.5	1.2	25.0	1.7	1.3	30.8
Government	145.4	143.6	1.3	144.7	142.9	1.3	144.7	142.9	1.3
Federal Government	38.8	39.0	—0.5	39.2	39.4	—0.5	39.1	39.4	—0.8
U.S. Federal Defense	21.4	21.8	—1.8	21.5	21.9	—1.8	21.5	22.3	—3.6
Other Federal Government	17.4	17.2	1.2	17.7	17.5	1.1	17.6	17.1	2.9
State Government	40.1	39.3	2.0	39.5	38.7	2.1	38.9	38.1	2.1
State Education	22.4	22.0	1.8	21.8	21.4	1.9	21.3	21.1	0.9
Other State Government	17.7	17.3	2.3	17.7	17.3	2.3	17.6	17.0	3.5
Local Government	66.5	65.3	1.8	66.0	64.8	1.9	66.7	65.4	2.0
Local Education	44.0	42.9	2.6	43.6	42.5	2.6	43.8	42.4	3.3
Other Local Government	22.5	22.4	0.4	22.4	22.3	0.4	22.9	23.0	—0.4
Labor—Management Disputes	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION, AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Feb. 1989 (f)	Feb. 1988	% Change	Jan. 1989 (p)	Dec. 1988 (r)	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	July 1988	June 1988
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	**1,708.0**	1,687.0	1.2	1,706.0	1,704.0	1,702.0	1,700.0	1,698.0	1,696.0	1,695.0	1,693.0
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	**1,105.1**	1,091.5	1.2	1,103.8	1,102.5	1,101.2	1,099.9	1,098.6	1,097.3	1,096.6	1,095.4
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**782.3**	754.5	3.7	780.2	775.7	765.8	764.5	769.0	774.1	762.2	762.4
Participation Rate	**70.8**	69.1	—	70.7	70.4	69.5	69.5	70.0	70.5	69.5	69.6
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS[2]	**751.0**	714.4	5.1	748.8	746.2	735.0	733.1	731.2	733.3	722.4	724.3
Employment Ratio[3]	**68.0**	65.5	—	67.8	67.7	66.7	66.7	66.6	66.8	65.9	66.1
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	**31.3**	40.1	—21.9	31.4	29.5	30.8	31.4	37.8	40.8	39.8	38.1
Unemployment Rate	**4.0**	5.3	—	4.1	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.9	5.4	5.2	5.0
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	**322.8**	337.0	—4.2	323.6	326.8	335.4	335.4	329.6	323.2	334.4	333.0
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	**135.5**	131.5	3.0	136.5	141.2	138.9	137.3	135.7	139.4	138.2	136.0
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	**673.1**	647.5	4.0	670.4	675.1	672.9	669.9	668.3	661.8	658.6	662.5
Mining	**7.7**	8.1	—5.1	7.6	7.6	7.6	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.7	8.8
Contract Construction	**24.8**	24.5	1.2	24.6	26.2	26.0	25.1	25.1	24.6	24.9	25.2
Manufacturing	**101.9**	96.2	5.9	101.9	102.0	101.5	100.6	100.3	99.7	99.5	98.9
Durable Goods	**68.4**	64.5	6.1	68.3	68.5	68.2	67.6	67.0	66.8	66.5	66.3
Nondurable Goods	**33.4**	31.7	5.5	33.6	33.4	33.4	33.0	33.2	32.9	32.9	32.6
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util	**39.8**	38.1	4.4	40.0	41.0	40.9	40.5	40.3	39.8	39.7	39.6
Trade	**160.5**	153.8	4.3	159.3	158.9	158.3	158.3	159.2	157.9	156.6	155.1
Wholesale	**36.6**	34.9	4.8	36.4	36.2	35.9	35.9	35.7	35.6	35.5	35.2
Retail	**123.8**	118.8	4.2	122.9	122.7	122.4	122.3	123.6	122.3	121.1	119.9
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	**33.3**	33.7	—1.4	33.2	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.2	33.3	33.3	33.2
Services	**161.5**	151.1	6.9	159.3	162.5	161.3	160.7	158.9	158.2	156.5	157.0
Government	**143.7**	142.0	1.2	144.5	143.9	144.2	143.7	143.3	140.1	139.5	144.8
Federal	**39.1**	39.4	—0.6	39.7	39.7	40.0	39.8	39.1	38.9	38.9	39.2
State	**38.7**	38.0	1.9	38.8	38.4	38.3	38.2	38.5	39.1	39.0	39.3
Local	**65.8**	64.6	1.9	66.0	65.9	65.9	65.7	65.6	62.2	61.6	66.3

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[1] Figures represent estimated trends; they are not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private households.

[3] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.

[4] Base year 1977 = 100.

[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person, by place of work.

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Jan. 1989(p)	% Change from Jan. '88	% Distribution	Jan. 1989(p)	% Change from Jan. '88	% Distribution	Jan. 1989(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	**366.7**	3.3	100.0	**295.1**	4.7	100.0	**NA**	NA
Mining	**7.1**	—9.0	1.9	**0.7**	16.7	0.2	**6.0**	76.9
Contract Construction	**18.3**	—1.1	5.0	**2.6**	18.2	0.9	**16.3**	78.0
Manufacturing	**68.0**	3.7	18.5	**32.2**	11.4	10.9	**65.1**	65.0
Durable Goods	**48.0**	4.6	13.1	**19.4**	10.9	6.6	**41.7**	61.9
Nondurable Goods	**20.0**	1.5	5.5	**12.8**	12.3	4.3	**23.4**	71.3
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	**26.6**	1.9	7.3	**12.8**	10.3	4.3	**27.2**	69.0
Total Trade	**85.2**	8.8	23.2	**71.8**	—0.6	24.3	**139.0**	88.5
Wholesale Trade	**24.4**	11.9	6.7	**11.5**	—7.3	3.9	**29.7**	82.7
Retail Trade	**60.8**	7.6	16.6	**60.3**	0.8	20.4	**109.3**	90.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**13.2**	—5.0	3.6	**19.7**	1.0	6.7	**25.5**	77.5
Services	**73.8**	6.3	20.1	**85.1**	7.4	28.8	**119.9**	75.5
Total Government	**74.5**	—1.1	20.3	**70.2**	3.8	23.8	**NA**	NA
Federal Government	**23.5**	—0.4	6.4	**15.7**	—0.6	5.3	**NA**	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	**15.4**	0.0	4.2	**6.1**	—6.2	2.1	**NA**	NA
Other Federal Government	**8.1**	—1.2	2.2	**9.6**	3.2	3.3	**NA**	NA
State Government	**19.6**	10.7	5.3	**19.9**	—5.2	6.7	**NA**	NA
State Education	**13.8**	16.9	3.8	**8.0**	—16.7	2.7	**NA**	NA
Other State Government	**5.8**	—1.7	1.6	**11.9**	4.4	4.0	**NA**	NA
Local Government	**31.4**	—7.6	8.6	**34.6**	12.3	11.7	**NA**	NA
Local Education	**17.0**	—13.3	4.6	**26.6**	16.2	9.0	**NA**	NA
Other Local Government	**14.4**	—0.0	3.9	**8.0**	1.3	2.7	**NA**	NA

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p = preliminary.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake - Ogden[1]					Provo - Orem[2]				
	Feb. 1989(f)	Feb. 1988	% Chg.	Jan. 1989(p)	Dec. 1988(r)	Feb. 1989(f)	Feb. 1988	% Chg.	Jan. 1989(p)	Dec. 1988(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	501.5	488.1	2.7	499.5	493.0	108.3	101.1	7.1	107.1	111.8
Employed Persons	480.1	460.4	4.3	479.1	476.5	103.9	95.3	9.0	103.0	107.4
Unemployed	21.4	27.7	—22.7	20.4	16.5	4.4	5.8	—24.1	4.1	4.4
Percent of Labor Force	4.3	5.7	—	4.1	3.3	4.0	5.7	—	3.8	4.0
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	458.1	441.7	3.7	455.6	470.9	83.0	77.7	6.8	82.8	85.4
Mining	2.7	2.6	3.8	2.5	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	14.9	14.9	0.0	14.9	18.1	2.0	2.0	0.0	2.2	2.5
Manufacturing	65.2	61.7	5.7	65.0	66.0	13.5	12.2	10.7	13.5	13.9
Durable Goods	45.2	41.8	8.1	45.1	45.3	8.8	8.2	7.3	8.8	9.3
Nondurable Goods	20.0	19.9	0.5	19.9	20.7	4.7	4.0	17.5	4.7	4.6
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	30.0	28.8	4.2	30.1	32.1	2.8	2.7	3.7	2.8	2.7
Total Trade	113.6	108.9	4.3	114.3	120.7	17.2	16.5	4.2	17.2	18.2
Wholesale Trade	30.1	28.8	4.5	30.0	30.4	2.7	2.6	3.8	2.6	2.7
Retail Trade	83.5	80.1	4.2	84.3	90.3	14.5	13.9	4.3	14.6	15.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	27.3	27.6	—1.1	27.2	27.1	2.2	2.2	0.0	2.1	2.2
Services	109.1	102.8	6.1	106.9	110.1	31.5	28.6	10.1	31.2	32.0
Total Government	95.3	94.4	1.0	94.7	94.2	13.8	13.5	2.2	13.8	13.9

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

[2] Provo - Orem is Utah County.

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding. Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Feb.'89(f)	Jan.'89(p)	Dec. '88(r)	Feb.'88	Feb.'89(f)	Feb.'88	% Change	Feb.'89(f)	Feb.'88	% Change
State Total	4.6	4.4	3.6	6.1	769,000	743,710	3.4	664,800	639,470	4.0
Bear River	3.5	3.2	2.8	4.1	49,160	47,310	3.9	41,160	39,950	3.0
Box Elder	3.3	3.2	3.0	4.0	18,000	17,690	1.8	15,760	15,560	1.3
Cache	3.6	3.2	2.7	4.2	30,400	28,950	5.0	25,070	24,100	4.0
Rich	3.5	3.5	2.4	4.5	760	670	13.4	330	290	13.8
Wasatch Front	4.3	4.1	3.4	5.7	514,410	500,600	2.8	468,920	452,360	3.7
North	4.6	4.4	3.6	6.1	152,890	147,910	3.4	115,780	111,380	4.0
Davis	3.9	3.8	3.0	5.4	77,340	74,500	3.8	52,000	50,130	3.7
Morgan	7.2	8.9	7.2	8.7	1,690	1,640	3.0	920	890	3.4
Weber	5.3	5.0	4.2	6.8	73,860	71,770	2.9	62,860	60,360	4.1
South	4.2	4.0	3.3	5.5	361,520	352,690	2.5	353,140	340,980	3.6
Salt Lake	4.1	4.0	3.2	5.5	350,340	341,820	2.5	343,070	331,200	3.6
Tooele	4.6	4.5	3.4	6.8	11,180	10,870	2.9	10,070	9,780	3.0
Mountainlands	4.2	4.0	4.0	5.9	121,840	114,090	6.8	93,390	87,810	6.4
Summit	3.7	3.3	3.5	5.7	9,090	9,020	0.8	8,160	8,130	0.4
Utah	4.0	3.8	4.0	5.7	108,260	101,050	7.1	82,990	77,680	6.8
Wasatch	9.1	8.0	5.9	11.5	4,490	4,020	11.7	2,240	2,000	12.0
Central	7.9	8.6	6.1	12.4	20,550	20,700	—0.7	13,660	13,180	3.6
Juab	8.1	9.3	8.7	13.5	2,020	2,050	—1.5	1,590	1,530	3.9
Millard	5.3	5.0	4.1	8.4	5,110	5,040	1.4	3,090	2,980	3.7
Piute	10.4	8.6	5.9	18.9	380	410	—7.3	180	180	0.0
Sanpete	11.2	14.3	8.7	19.6	5,780	5,970	—3.2	3,540	3,330	6.3
Sevier	6.4	5.5	4.4	8.1	6,360	6,180	2.9	4,850	4,670	3.9
Wayne	10.8	11.2	5.2	12.1	900	1,050	—14.3	410	490	—16.3
Southwestern	5.5	5.1	3.7	6.7	31,680	29,620	7.0	22,340	21,220	5.3
Beaver	5.6	5.1	3.9	7.6	2,010	1,940	3.6	1,230	1,190	3.4
Garfield	19.2	17.6	10.9	17.4	1,430	1,360	5.1	1,140	1,120	1.8
Iron	3.6	3.5	3.1	5.7	8,830	8,400	5.1	6,890	6,550	5.2
Kane	13.4	10.7	7.5	11.8	2,320	2,150	7.9	1,230	1,190	3.4
Washington	4.2	4.2	2.9	5.4	17,090	15,770	8.4	11,850	11,170	6.1
Uintah Basin	9.1	8.9	6.5	12.5	13,390	13,210	1.4	10,010	9,830	1.8
Daggett	2.2	4.4	1.5	4.8	310	300	3.3	230	230	0.0
Duchesne	10.7	10.1	7.4	17.0	4,680	4,870	—3.9	3,460	3,450	0.3
Uintah	8.5	8.4	6.2	10.0	8,400	8,040	4.5	6,320	6,150	2.8
Southeastern	8.6	8.9	6.2	11.2	18,020	18,180	—0.9	15,310	15,170	0.9
Carbon	7.6	7.8	5.9	9.1	8,270	8,330	—0.7	7,240	7,230	0.1
Emery	7.7	9.2	5.8	14.2	3,430	3,590	—4.5	3,360	3,310	1.5
Grand	15.1	14.4	9.2	14.7	2,590	2,450	5.7	1,760	1,720	2.3
San Juan	7.0	7.1	5.3	10.9	3,730	3,810	—2.1	2,950	2,910	1.4

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan.(p) 1989	Dec.(r) 1988	Jan. 1988	Jan.(p) 1989	Dec.(r) 1988	Jan. 1988	Jan.(p) 1989	Dec.(r) 1987	Jan. 1988
MINING	$509.08	$517.78	$564.79	44.5	45.3	46.6	$11.44	$11.43	$12.12
MANUFACTURING	401.94	418.90	400.60	40.6	42.1	40.1	9.90	9.95	9.95
Durable Goods	408.53	429.00	410.06	41.1	42.9	40.6	9.94	10.00	10.10
Nondurable Goods	387.30	395.75	376.94	39.4	40.3	38.9	9.83	9.82	9.69
TRADE	231.05	222.85	249.07	29.1	29.4	30.3	7.94	7.58	8.22
Wholesale Trade	429.28	396.00	435.05	38.5	37.5	39.3	11.15	10.56	11.07
Retail Trade	167.30	169.47	187.55	26.1	26.9	27.3	6.41	6.30	6.87
AVERAGE	281.77	280.36	295.15	32.5	33.1	33.2	8.67	8.47	8.89

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan.(p) 1989	Dec.(r) 1988	Jan. 1988	Jan.(p) 1989	Dec.(r) 1988	Jan. 1988	Jan.(p) 1989	Dec.(r) 1988	Jan. 1988
MINING	$556.92	$557.60	$640.79	40.8	40.0	46.2	$13.65	$13.94	$13.87
Metal Mining	516.63	531.79	602.56	41.9	43.2	44.7	12.33	12.31	13.48
Bituminous Coal Mining	656.08	640.44	747.84	36.9	36.0	45.6	17.78	17.79	16.40
MANUFACTURING	403.00	411.23	394.42	40.3	41.0	39.6	10.00	10.03	9.96
Durable Goods	422.92	433.82	414.73	41.1	42.2	40.7	10.29	10.28	10.19
Primary Metal Industries	561.95	547.01	591.30	45.1	44.4	43.8	12.46	12.32	13.50
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	396.32	403.38	410.05	40.4	41.5	43.3	9.81	9.72	9.47
Transportation Equipment	603.29	597.46	552.11	43.0	43.2	41.7	14.03	13.83	13.24
Nondurable Goods	368.55	373.01	355.50	39.0	39.1	37.5	9.45	9.54	9.48
Food & Kindred Products	351.78	378.27	344.65	38.7	40.5	36.9	9.09	9.34	9.34
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	515.39	503.88	484.96	41.8	40.8	39.3	12.33	12.35	12.34
TRADE	219.12	212.82	228.10	29.1	29.6	29.7	7.53	7.19	7.68
Wholesale Trade	402.47	378.30	415.17	37.3	36.8	38.3	10.79	10.28	10.84
Retail Trade	169.20	170.14	175.81	26.9	27.8	27.3	6.29	6.12	6.44
Food Stores	148.90	152.88	206.93	24.9	26.0	28.7	5.98	5.88	7.21
Other Retail	204.48	208.22	197.78	28.4	31.5	29.3	7.20	6.61	6.75
AVERAGE	285.90	283.23	291.50	32.9	33.4	33.2	8.69	8.48	8.78

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

		THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO	
	Forecast Feb. '89	Preliminary Jan. '89	Final Dec. '88	Final Feb. '88	Final Jan. '88	Final Dec. '87
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	9,000	10,210	9,428	6,812	7,251	7,065
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	3,724	4,497	4,337	17,685	21,354	12,813
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	13,316	14,707	13,765	24,497	28,605	19,878
Number of New Applications for Jobs	7,924	8,984	6,391	8,227	9,328	6,957
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	5,960	5,704	6,134	5,698	13,772	7,020
Initial Claims (Key Week)	1,217	1,238	1,858	1,300	2,066	2,013
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	12,759	13,683	9,837	16,579	15,851	11,254
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	2.13	2.24	1.58	2.82	2.69	1.87
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$7,270,000	$7,877,255	$5,108,180	$8,993,453	$7,744,301	$6,977,143

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

Item	Index				% Change		
	Jan. '89	Dec. '88	Nov. '88	Jan. '88	From Last Month	Jan. '88 to Jan. '89	Dec. '87 to Dec. '88
CONSUMER PRICES: (1982 - 84 = 100)							
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	121.1	120.5	120.3	115.7	0.5	4.7	4.4
Food and Beverages	122.0	120.6	120.2	115.7	1.2	5.4	5.1
Food at Home	121.2	119.1	118.7	114.1	1.8	6.2	5.6
Housing	120.7	120.2	119.9	116.2	0.4	3.9	4.0
Rent Residential	130.5	130.1	129.8	126.0	0.3	3.6	3.6
Fuel and Other Util.	106.0	105.0	104.3	102.4	1.0	3.5	2.9
Medical Care	143.8	142.3	141.8	134.4	1.1	7.0	6.9
Apparel and Upkeep	115.3	118.0	119.9	110.4	—2.3	4.4	4.7
Transportation	111.1	110.8	110.7	107.1	0.3	3.7	3.0
Gasoline	79.4	80.3	81.4	79.5	—1.1	—0.1	—1.8
Energy[3]	89.0	88.7	88.9	87.4	0.3	1.8	0.5
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W[2])	119.7	119.2	119.0	114.5	0.4	4.5	4.4
Purchasing Power of Consumer Dollar: 1982 - 84 = $1.00	$.826	$.830	$.831	$.864	—0.5	—4.4	—4.2
PRODUCER PRICES: (1982 = 100)							
ALL COMMODITIES	110.3	109.0	108.3	104.5	1.2	5.6	4.7
Finished Goods	111.0	110.0	109.7	106.2	0.9	4.4	4.0
Intermediate Materials	110.5	109.5	109.0	104.2	0.9	6.0	5.7
Crude Materials	101.0	97.0	94.0	93.4	4.1	7.8	2.8

---

[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

[2] Consumer Price Index — Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

[3] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

GOVERNOR DECLARES OLDER WORKER WEEK

On Friday, March 10, Governor Norman H. Bangerter declared March 13-17 as

"EMPLOY THE OLDER WORKER WEEK"

Governor Bangerter stated, "Older Workers represent our nation's largest untapped resource pool of skills, knowledge and experience. With the graying of America's workforce, businesses should make every effort to utilize this abundance of problem-solving wisdom and recognize the contribution our older workers can provide. I urge the business community and citizens of Utah to recognize the worth of experience and knowledge found in older workers and to give them an equal opportunity for employment."

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UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

MARCH 1989 published April 1989

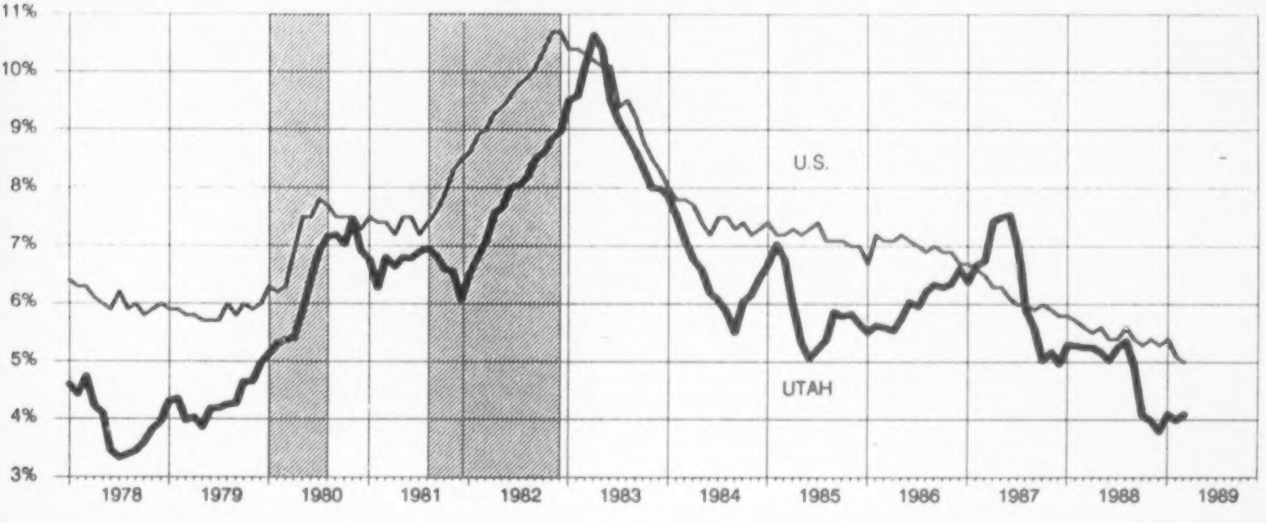
- 25,700 new nonagricultural jobs have been created in Utah since March 1988.
- Year-over job growth in Utah has levelled off at about 4.0 percent, enough to accomodate current growth in the labor force.
- Utah's slight unemployment rate increase to 4.1 may be due to the airline strike.
- The services industry, with 10,100 new jobs, leads the State's 12-month job growth. At 6.6 percent, it was also the most rapid.
- Manufacturing's new jobs number 5,900 in the past year; trade's jobs have increased 6,700.

REPLACEMENT-LEVEL JOB GROWTH CONTINUES!

In the past twelve months, Utah's nonagricultural employers have created 25,700 jobs, an increase of 4.0 percent. March 1989 is the seventh consecutive month wherein Utah's year-over job growth has been greater than 25,000. This rate of job growth is probably slightly higher than that

In this issue:
- Feature Article: Occupational Employment Statistics in Utah.
- Cost of Living Indexes: CPI and ACCRA.
- New Publications Available, page 2.
- Employment Related to Manufactured Exports, Utah & U.S., page 7.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
UTAH AND UNITED STATES
1978 - 1989



Shaded areas represent U.S. recessions.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
JOB SERVICE

needed to accommodate the employment needs caused by growth in Utah's labor force. It thus appears that, on the whole, the employment-based pressure for net population outmigration has diminished.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DRIFTS UPWARD TO 4.1

Utah's unemployment rate was 4.1 for March 1989, up one tenth of a point from February's figure, and 1.2 points lower than in March 1988. The unemployed in March numbered roughly 37,000, which is 85 percent of Utah's year-ago figure.

Since October 1988, Utah's unemployment rate has remained near 4.0. This trend corroborates the observation that Utah's net population out-migration is slowing (or may even have ended).

MANUFACTURING--RAPID JOB INCREASES!

Utah's manufacturing industry continues its rapid employment growth. This key industry has added 5,900 new jobs, a 6.2 percent increase, in the last twelve months. Nearly two-thirds (3,800) of these are in the durable goods sector. Of particular note is the increase of 1,700 jobs in the miscellaneous durable goods category, which includes sporting goods, medical instruments, furniture, and wood, stone, clay and glass products. Job increases in nondurable goods manufacturing have been primarily in food products and in printing-related activities.

TRADE--ALSO A STRENGTH

Utah's trade industry is experiencing moderate employment increases. The 6,700 new jobs created during the past twelve months are concentrated in variety and department stores (2,200), in restaurants (1,500), and in wholesale trade (1,500). Also noteworthy is the 7.2 percent, 1,000 job increase posted by auto dealers (including service stations).

SERVICES--JOB GROWTH SLOWS SLIGHTLY

The year-over job growth of Utah's services industry, at 6.6 percent, leads all major industries. However, this growth, while still rapid, has begun to moderate. Since March 1988, 10,100 new jobs have been created by Utah's services industry employers. This is down from the 10,600 jobs accumulated in the twelve months ending January 1989. As usual, business services enterprises are increasing most rapidly, with 4,500 new jobs, mostly in help supply (employee leasing) services. In addition, employment in private educational and nonprofit membership organizations is up by 2,000.

TRANSPORTATION, ETC.

Employment growth in Utah's transportation, communication and public utilities industry is slightly slower this month because of the Eastern Airlines strike. Of Utah's roughly 600 Eastern employees, less than ten are union members actually on strike. Nearly all the remainder have filed an unemployment compensation claim. This number of additional unemployed could raise the State unemployment rate by 0.1, and may be the cause of March's rate increase.

Employment levels in the other sectors of this industry--railroads, communication and public utilities--are virtually unchanged from last year and last month.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

Local government, the largest category of public service employment, increased 1,100 jobs from March 1988 to March 1989. Nearly all this job growth occurred in public school districts. State government employment also increased by 1,100 jobs, most of which were in non-education state agencies. Federal government employment experienced a net year-over increase of only 400 jobs. Defense jobs are down by 200, while "other" federal jobs are up 600.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

Construction employment is only 200 higher than a year ago, but this difference is expected to widen when the weather permits several projects to begin or resume.

Mining employment is down 500 jobs. All three categories--metal, coal and "other"--are lower than year-ago levels.

Utah's finance, insurance and real estate industry has also lost 500 jobs in the past 12 months. This reduction is primarily due to employment cutbacks in real estate related activities.

Kenneth E. Jensen
Labor Market Economist

NEW PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE:

- Statistical Abstract 1987: Labor Market Information, Employment Service Activities, Unemployment Compensation Program.
- Hard at Work: Women in the Utah Labor Force.
- Copies available on request: Phone (801)533-2746.

OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS IN UTAH

Occupational employment information is a valuable and important data resource. Educational planners and counselors, labor analysts and economists, private employers, and others involved in economic planning need current, accurate data to be well informed so that programs or training can be adequately developed. Individuals make decisions about their own education or careers based upon the information that is available. Employment data by occupation are obtained by the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey, conducted jointly by the Utah Department of Employment Security and the U.S. Department of Labor - Bureau of Labor Statistics.

THE OES SURVEY

The OES survey is a national program conducted by the states and territories of the United States. It is a mail survey of a sample of non-agricultural employers conducted for the purpose of developing employment estimates by occupation and by type of industry, within the State, and as input for national estimates. The OES survey is conducted on a three-year cycle, with each year representing a survey round. Manufacturing industries and hospitals are surveyed one year; a selected portion of non-manufacturing (mining, construction, finance, insurance, real estate, services) are surveyed the next and the balance of the non-manufacturing (transportation, public utilities, trade, education, and government) are covered the last year. Employment estimates are currently developed for approximately 750 occupations.

A sample is selected from all employers reporting to the Unemployment Insurance Program, from which the most current second quarter employment figures are used. The sample uses a stratified sample design. The three-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code and employment size classes (9 sizes) are used to stratify the units. The sample is then selected independently in each stratum (size class, and three digit SIC). The overall sample design is accomplished based on the ultimate use of the final estimates. In short, the sample must support the estimates.

Because the variety and number of occupations reported differ by size of establishments, two types of survey questionnaires -- long and short -- are used. Long questionnaire forms are generally mailed to those establishments employing a large number of people with a wide diversity of occupations; and short questionnaires are mailed to establishments employing fewer people and having less occupational diversity. Both forms include specific occupational titles and definitions, firm identification information, and several questions concerning the nature of the business.

Long forms contain an extensive list of occupations, specific to industries and are organized into various categories: managerial and administrative, professional-paraprofessional and technical, sales and related, clerical and administrative support, service, agriculture-forestry-fishing and related, and production-construction-operating-maintenance-and material handling occupations. Short forms contain an abbreviated occupational list which are selected for a specific industry. The questionnaires also provide a description of the 4-digit SIC industry being surveyed to ensure that the respondent is placed in the correct industry. Employers are asked to slot the number of employees in each job title and report any that are not listed or which are in the "all other' category, on the supplemental page at the back of the form. These supplemental pages are a valuable tool for improving future occupational lists as well as for clarifying and correcting reported data.

Occupational employment data are requested for the reference period which includes the 12th day of either April, May, or June (second quarter data). Survey questionnaire mailing begins during the month of an industry's reference date. All establishments receive the forms by mail except for some larger employers who may be visited personally to assure participation. After the first mail-out, if a response is not received then a second mail-out is conducted. *A response rate of at least 75 percent is required* to insure good results. If after the second mailing there is still no response, a telephone call is made to obtain the data. Obviously this is a long process, but necessary to get the needed information.

UTAH EMPLOYERS RESPOND

Many employers in Utah are responsive to the request for OES data, as *eighty to eighty-five percent have replied* over the past few years. Again, this response rate is achieved after two mail-outs and telephone follow-up. About forty to fifty percent respond on the first mailout. Time and resources could be saved by both the employer and the state if a response were received on the first request.

Employers should be aware that *all information provided is confidential,* and is combined with that of other firms so that no individual firm can be identified. Units in the sample are representative of other firms in the same SIC and size class, so it is very important that a response is received and the information is accurate. Occasionally employers may not know where to slot some of the workers because they do a combination of jobs. Employees should be listed only once and in the occupation that they perform most of the time. Basically, all that is asked for is the total number (both full and part-time,) by job title. No name, wage or salary data is required. At times employers may receive more than one form because they have more than one location that has been sampled. Also, they may report for more than one location when only one was sampled. Employers are asked to report only for those locations that are listed on the front of the form. A check of the employment and unit location listed on the mailing label is an easy way to determine the desired units.

After data collection is complete, the information is then certified for correctness by the state and BLS. Final estimates can then be tabulated based on the results of the survey. These estimates are submitted to Washington for inclusion in development of national estimates. The state then analyzes its data and produces publishable tables for the survey round. Publications include a brief analysis of the findings accompanied by statistical tables showing estimates of occupational employment and measurements of the sampling error associated with the estimates.

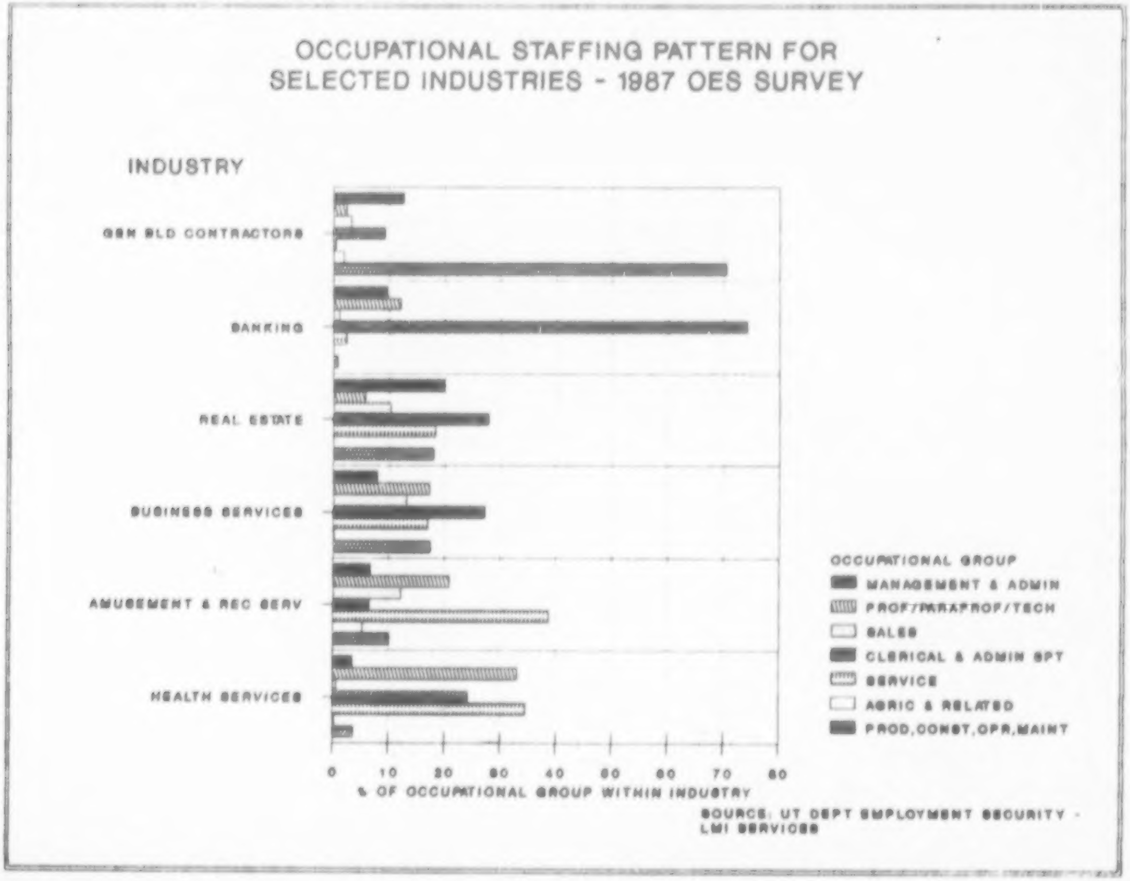
USES OF OES DATA

The data, in summary form, are used as a job placement aid by helping to identify industries that employ the skills gained by those enrolled in vocational training programs. OES data are primary ingredients into the production of materials and systems for those who explore career opportunities and those who assist in the career decision process. The survey meets the needs of the National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (NOICC) by providing for a systematic approach to the development of occupational employment information and is an essential to the Occupational Information System (OIS) being developed by NOICC and by the State's Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (SOICC).

Occupational employment data compiled from OES surveys have been used by business firms for marketing purposes, by analysts studying the employment impact of various Federally funded programs, and by firms conducting studies for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. Employers can use OES information to determine if their staffing pattern is in line with that of their industry (Chart 1 illustrates the pattern of selected industries by major occupational group from the 1987 OES survey). The data is used by educators to identify the relative importance of occupations in vocational education program curricula and provide insight into modification of course content to reflect current skill level need and changing job opportunities. Individuals, at times, have requested to know in which industries a particular occupation can be found, in order to help direct their job seeking efforts.

The availability of these data assist analysts in measuring the changing occupational composition of industries within the state and areas of the state, and to make projections as to what the labor force will look like. Projections are made every two years for five years in advance. In 1990, information will be available for projections to 1995 based on the most current survey cycle. The data is also helpful in determining reasons for the change, in-

Chart 1



SOURCE: UT DEPT EMPLOYMENT SECURITY - LMI SERVICES cluding the impact of technology, new product development, geographic shift in industries, and the availability of specific types of skilled workers such as those related to national defense..

Users of the OES survey data can be divided into three groups:

Federal Government:	Department of Labor NOICC Department of Education Department of Agriculture Department of Defense National Science Foundation
State and local Government:	State Employment Agencies SOICC State Department of Education State and local public schools Colleges and Universities Departments of Economic Development Departments of Finance
Private Sector:	Private businesses Trade and professional associations Research organizations Private schools Chambers of Commerce Individuals

A NEW DIMENSION

A pilot OES wage survey is being conducted by BLS-Washington this year which covers certain manufacturing industries. Only a few Utah employers will be involved in this survey. Wage information from the OES survey would more clearly define wages offered for the particular occupations. Currently, wage information is received from other surveys (but only covers a selected number of occupations) or from activity at Job Service offices (which would not reflect prevailing wages). Employers and job seekers would benefit from such data by having a better feel for what wages were being offered.

The 1989 OES survey will be mailed out to approximately 1,500 Utah manufacturing and hospital employers within the next few months. Employers in those industries as well as those in the other two survey rounds (about 5,000 in each) are urged to respond to the survey when it is received. The data collected from this program is a very significant source of occupational information from which all can benefit. A toll-free number has been established so that employers can learn more about the program, call in their response, or ask any questions on filling out the form. This number is 1-800-848-0588.

Mike Sylvester, Labor Market Economist

UNITED STATES CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) — ALL ITEMS

1982-84 = 100

To figure the percentage increase between any two months: Subtract the index for the earlier month from the later month; divide that number by the index for the earlier month; and then multiply the result by 100 by moving the decimal two places to the right.

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Average	% Change from Prior Year
1978-U	62.5	62.9	63.4	63.9	64.5	65.2	65.7	66.0	66.5	67.1	67.4	67.7	65.2	7.6
-W	62.8	63.2	63.7	64.3	64.9	65.6	66.0	66.4	66.8	67.4	67.7	68.1	65.6	7.7
1979-U	68.3	69.1	69.8	70.6	71.5	72.3	73.1	73.8	74.6	75.2	75.9	76.7	72.6	11.3
-W	68.7	69.5	70.3	71.1	71.9	72.8	73.7	74.4	75.1	75.1	76.4	77.2	73.1	11.4
1980-U	77.8	78.9	80.1	81.0	81.8	82.7	82.7	83.3	84.0	84.8	85.5	86.3	82.4	13.5
-W	78.3	79.4	80.5	81.4	82.3	83.2	83.3	83.8	84.6	85.3	86.1	86.9	82.9	13.4
1981-U	87.0	87.9	88.5	89.1	89.8	90.6	91.6	92.3	93.2	93.4	93.7	94.0	90.9	10.3
-W	87.5	88.5	89.0	89.6	90.3	91.1	92.2	92.8	93.7	93.9	94.1	94.4	91.4	10.3
1982-U	94.3	94.6	94.5	94.9	95.8	97.0	97.5	97.7	97.9	98.2	98.0	97.6	96.5	6.2
-W	94.7	95.0	94.8	95.2	96.2	97.4	98.0	98.2	98.3	98.6	98.4	98.0	96.9	6.0
1983-U	97.8	97.9	97.9	98.6	99.2	99.5	99.9	100.2	100.7	101.0	101.2	101.3	99.6	3.2
-W	98.1	98.1	98.4	99.0	99.5	99.8	100.1	100.5	101.0	101.2	101.2	101.2	99.8	3.0
1984-U	101.9	102.4	102.6	103.1	103.4	103.7	104.1	104.5	105.0	105.3	105.3	105.3	103.9	4.3
-W	101.6	101.8	101.8	102.1	102.5	102.8	103.2	104.2	104.8	104.8	104.7	104.8	103.3	3.5
1985-U	105.5	106.0	106.4	106.9	107.3	107.6	107.8	108.0	108.3	108.7	109.0	109.3	107.6	3.6
-W	104.9	105.4	105.9	106.3	106.7	107.0	107.1	107.3	107.6	107.9	108.3	108.6	106.9	3.5
1986-U	109.6	109.3	108.8	108.6	108.9	109.5	109.5	109.7	110.2	110.3	110.4	110.5	109.6	1.9
-W	108.9	108.5	107.9	107.6	107.9	108.4	108.4	108.6	109.1	109.1	109.2	109.3	108.6	1.6
1987-U	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.7	113.1	113.5	113.8	114.4	115.0	115.3	115.4	115.4	113.6	3.6
-W	110.0	110.5	111.0	111.6	111.9	112.4	112.7	113.3	113.8	114.1	114.3	114.2	112.5	3.6
1988-U	115.7	116.0	116.5	117.1	117.5	118.0	118.5	119.0	119.8	120.2	120.3	120.5	118.3	4.1
-W	114.5	114.7	115.1	115.7	116.2	116.7	117.2	117.7	118.5	118.9	119.0	119.2	117.0	4.0
1989-U	121.1	121.6												
-W	119.7	120.2												

-U = CPI for all urban consumers.
-W = CPI for urban wage earners and clerical workers.
Source: Prepared by the Utah Department of Employment Security from tabulations published by Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor.

ACCRA* COMPOSITE COST-OF-LIVING COMPARISONS FOR SELECTED URBAN AREAS

FOURTH QUARTER 1988

Component Index Weights:	100%	17%	22%	11%	13%	7%	30%
City	All Items	Groceries	Housing	Utilities	Transportation	Health Care	Miscellaneous
U.S. Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Salt Lake City, Utah	**98.8**	**94.2**	**88.8**	**93.7**	**104.8**	**107.5**	**105.9**
Provo, Utah	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
Western States							
Phoenix, Arizona	102.8	102.4	111.3	93.1	103.6	114.4	97.4
Sacramento, California	108.8	101.8	107.0	111.3	120.8	121.9	104.9
San Diego, California	127.1	103.1	186.4	79.5	136.0	128.9	110.3
Denver, Colorado	105.3	91.3	127.2	91.0	105.7	122.2	98.2
Pocatello, Idaho	90.3	94.5	73.9	73.0	99.8	99.1	100.1
Great Falls, Montana	96.2	106.1	80.6	89.5	98.0	101.2	102.5
Reno, Nevada	104.8	94.8	116.6	94.4	101.1	111.3	105.6
Albuquerque, New Mexico	103.4	97.8	107.6	98.6	113.5	108.4	99.9
Seattle, Washington	106.7	106.0	111.0	62.8	114.1	142.1	108.7
Casper, Wyoming	89.6	98.1	75.2	73.2	91.7	103.3	97.0
Other Areas							
Atlanta, Georgia	107.6	98.5	111.4	117.2	103.3	119.2	105.7
Indianapolis, Indiana	98.0	93.0	97.5	98.9	108.4	100.2	95.9
St. Louis, Missouri	97.3	94.7	94.5	90.5	96.8	103.1	102.3
Kansas City, Missouri/Kansas	97.3	94.7	94.5	90.5	96.8	103.1	102.3
Buffalo, New York	102.0	103.6	94.8	109.0	105.2	97.4	103.5
Houston, Texas	102.9	105.8	81.4	118.3	115.0	105.5	105.4
Highest City	128.3 Manchester, NH	114.5 Caruthersville, MO	186.7 San Jose, CA	164.9 Montpelier-Barre, VT	136.0 San Diego, CA	163.7 Bakersfield, CA	116.2 Philadelphia, PA
Lowest City	84.3 Kennett, MO	88.6 Las Vegas, NV	71.2 Gadsden, AL	58.9 Eugene, OR	81.9 Jonesboro, AR	70.1 Fayetteville, AR	84.3 Canton, OH

Note: These indexes give a "reasonably accurate" measurement of intercity cost-of-living differences. They measure relative price levels in participating cities, as compared with the national average of 100, and are a comparison of prices at a single point in time. They do not measure inflation (price changes through time). Percentage differences between cities should not be considered as exact measures. Spreads of three or fewer index whole numbers in the All Items index do not represent statistically significant differences and may not show which city is more expensive. Differences of more than three whole numbers in the All Items index can be considered to represent actual inter-city differences in costs of consumer goods and services; but the differences should be considered a reasonable indication rather than a precise measure of the extent of difference.

Source: *American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Mar. 1989(f)	Mar. 1988	% Change	Feb. 1989(p)	Feb. 1988	% Change	Jan. 1989(r)	Jan. 1988	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	771,000	745,200	3.5	765,400	743,700	2.9	765,300	740,000	3.4
Employed Persons	734,000	701,500	4.6	729,500	698,200	4.5	731,700	697,600	4.9
Unemployed	37,000	43,700	—15.3	35,900	45,500	—21.1	33,600	42,400	—20.8
Percent of Labor Force	4.8	5.9	—	4.7	6.1	—	4.4	5.7	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	4.1	5.3	—	4.0	5.3	—	4.1	5.3	—
U.S. Unemployment Rate (Seasonally Adjusted)	5.0	5.6	—	5.1	5.7	—	5.4	5.8	—

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f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL JOBS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Mar. 1989(f)	Mar. 1988	% Change	Feb. 1989(p)	Feb. 1988	% Change	Jan. 1989(r)	Jan. 1988	% Change
Total	672.1	646.4	4.0	665.7	639.5	4.1	663.2	636.7	4.2
Mining	7.8	8.3	—6.0	7.7	8.2	—6.1	7.8	8.4	—7.1
Metal Mining	2.7	2.9	—6.9	2.7	2.9	—6.9	2.7	2.8	—3.6
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.3	2.6	—11.6	2.4	2.7	—11.1	2.4	2.6	—7.7
Other Mining & Quarrying	2.6	2.8	—7.1	2.5	2.7	—7.4	2.7	2.9	—6.9
Contract Construction	21.6	21.4	0.9	20.7	20.5	1.0	21.2	20.7	2.4
Manufacturing	101.2	95.3	6.2	100.9	94.8	6.4	100.4	94.5	6.2
Durable Goods	67.8	64.0	5.9	67.6	63.6	6.3	67.3	63.4	6.2
Primary Metals	5.6	4.9	14.3	5.6	4.9	14.3	5.5	4.8	14.6
Fabricated Metals, Machinery & Computers	17.3	16.6	4.2	17.2	16.5	4.2	17.1	16.4	4.3
Electronic & Elec. Equipment Exc. Computers	9.2	8.5	8.2	9.2	8.4	9.5	9.2	8.3	10.8
Transportation Equipment	16.4	16.3	0.6	16.5	16.4	0.6	16.6	16.4	1.2
Other Durable Goods	19.4	17.7	9.6	19.1	17.4	9.8	18.9	17.5	8.0
Non-Durable Goods	33.4	31.3	6.7	33.3	31.2	6.7	33.1	31.1	6.4
Food & Kindred Products	11.2	10.2	9.8	10.9	9.9	10.1	10.9	10.0	9.0
Textile & Apparel Products	6.1	6.1	0.0	6.3	6.3	0.0	6.2	6.2	0.0
Chemical & Petroleum Products	4.3	4.0	7.5	4.2	3.9	7.7	4.2	3.9	7.7
Other Non-Durable Goods	11.8	11.0	7.3	11.9	11.1	7.2	11.8	11.0	7.3
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	39.4	38.1	3.4	39.6	37.7	5.0	39.5	37.7	4.8
Railroad Transportation	2.6	2.6	0.0	2.6	2.6	0.0	2.6	2.6	0.0
Other Transportation	22.4	21.2	5.7	22.6	20.8	8.7	22.6	20.8	8.7
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	14.4	14.3	0.7	14.4	14.3	0.7	14.3	14.3	0.0
Trade	158.5	151.8	4.4	156.3	149.7	4.4	157.3	150.6	4.4
Wholesale Trade	36.3	34.8	4.3	35.9	34.4	4.4	35.7	34.2	4.4
Retail Trade	122.2	117.0	4.4	120.4	115.3	4.4	121.6	116.3	4.6
Building Materials	4.6	4.6	0.0	4.5	4.5	0.0	4.6	4.5	2.2
Food Stores	22.6	22.2	1.8	22.0	21.6	1.9	22.2	21.8	1.8
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	14.9	13.9	7.2	14.7	13.7	7.3	14.7	13.6	8.1
Eating & Drinking Places	39.0	37.5	4.0	38.1	36.6	4.1	37.9	36.5	3.8
Other Retail	41.0	38.8	5.7	41.1	38.9	5.7	42.2	39.9	5.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	33.0	33.5	—1.5	33.1	33.6	—1.5	33.0	33.4	—1.2
Services	163.5	153.4	6.6	161.3	151.3	6.6	159.2	148.6	7.1
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	11.4	10.7	6.5	11.2	10.5	6.7	10.9	10.2	6.9
Personal Services & Amusements	15.1	14.4	4.9	15.0	14.3	4.9	14.7	14.1	4.3
Business Services	45.6	41.1	10.9	44.4	40.0	11.0	42.1	38.6	9.1
Medical & Other Health Services	41.8	40.6	3.0	41.7	40.5	3.0	41.4	40.2	3.0
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	36.0	34.0	5.9	35.7	33.7	5.9	35.2	33.2	6.0
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	11.7	11.2	4.5	11.6	11.1	4.5	11.4	10.9	4.6
Agricultural Services	1.8	1.4	28.6	1.7	1.3	30.8	1.5	1.2	25.0
Government	147.1	144.5	1.8	146.1	143.6	1.7	144.8	142.9	1.3
Federal Government	39.7	39.3	1.0	39.4	39.0	1.0	39.4	39.4	0.0
U.S. Federal Defense	21.4	21.6	—0.9	21.6	21.8	—0.9	21.6	21.9	—1.4
Other Federal Government	18.3	17.7	3.4	17.8	17.2	3.5	17.8	17.5	1.7
State Government	40.1	39.0	2.8	40.3	39.3	2.5	39.6	38.7	2.3
State Education	21.9	21.6	1.4	22.3	22.0	1.4	21.7	21.4	1.4
Other State Government	18.2	17.5	4.0	18.0	17.3	4.0	17.9	17.3	3.5
Local Government	67.3	66.2	1.7	66.4	65.3	1.7	65.8	64.8	1.5
Local Education	43.6	42.6	2.3	43.9	42.9	2.3	43.4	42.5	2.1
Other Local Government	23.7	23.6	0.4	22.5	22.4	0.4	22.4	22.3	0.4
Labor—Management Disputes	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION, AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Mar. 1989 (f)	Mar. 1988	% Change	Feb. 1989 (p)	Jan. 1989 (r)	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	July 1988
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	1,710.0	1,688.0	1.3	1,708.0	1,706.0	1,704.0	1,702.0	1,700.0	1,698.0	1,696.0	1,695.0
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	1,106.4	1,092.1	1.3	1,105.1	1,103.8	1,102.5	1,101.2	1,099.9	1,098.6	1,097.3	1,096.6
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	778.1	753.2	3.3	776.0	779.9	772.4	765.8	764.5	769.0	774.1	762.2
Participation Rate	70.3	69.0	—	70.2	70.7	70.1	69.5	69.5	70.0	70.5	69.5
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS[2]	746.1	713.6	4.6	744.7	747.9	742.9	735.0	733.1	731.2	733.3	722.4
Employment Ratio[3]	67.4	65.3	—	67.4	67.8	67.4	66.7	66.7	66.6	66.8	65.9
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	32.0	39.6	—19.2	31.3	32.0	29.5	30.8	31.4	37.8	40.8	39.8
Unemployment Rate	4.1	5.3	—	4.0	4.1	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.9	5.4	5.2
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	328.3	338.9	—3.1	329.1	323.9	330.1	335.4	335.4	329.6	323.2	334.4
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	138.1	133.5	3.4	137.3	138.3	139.6	139.6	142.7	141.5	139.3	137.2
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	676.0	650.0	4.0	673.9	671.9	675.1	672.9	669.9	668.3	661.8	658.6
Mining	7.7	8.2	—6.0	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.7
Contract Construction	24.5	24.3	1.1	24.8	24.9	26.2	26.0	25.1	25.1	24.6	24.9
Manufacturing	102.1	96.1	6.2	102.3	102.1	102.0	101.5	100.6	100.3	99.7	99.5
Durable Goods	68.4	64.5	6.0	68.4	68.2	68.5	68.2	67.6	67.0	66.8	66.5
Nondurable Goods	33.7	31.6	6.7	33.8	33.9	33.4	33.4	33.0	33.2	32.9	32.9
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util.	39.7	38.5	3.4	40.0	40.1	41.0	40.9	40.5	40.3	39.8	39.7
Trade	161.8	154.9	4.4	160.6	159.6	158.9	158.3	158.3	159.2	157.9	156.6
Wholesale	36.6	35.0	4.4	36.4	36.2	36.2	35.9	35.9	35.7	35.6	35.5
Retail	125.2	119.9	4.4	124.1	123.4	122.7	122.4	122.3	123.6	122.3	121.1
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	33.0	33.5	—1.5	33.3	33.3	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.2	33.3	33.3
Services	162.5	152.4	6.6	161.0	159.6	162.5	161.3	160.7	158.9	158.2	156.5
Government	144.6	142.1	1.8	144.4	144.6	143.9	144.2	143.7	143.3	140.1	139.5
Federal	39.7	39.3	1.0	39.8	39.9	39.7	40.0	39.8	39.1	38.9	38.9
State	38.8	37.8	2.6	38.9	38.9	38.4	38.3	38.2	38.5	39.1	39.0
Local	66.1	65.0	1.7	65.7	65.8	65.9	65.9	65.7	65.6	62.2	61.6

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[1] Figures represent estimated trends; they are not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private households.
[3] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person, by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Feb. 1989(p)	% Change from Feb. '88	% Distribution	Feb. 1989(p)	% Change from Feb. '88	% Distribution	Feb. 1989(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	372.2	5.2	100.0	293.5	2.8	100.0	NA	NA
Mining	7.0	—7.9	1.9	0.7	16.7	0.2	6.0	77.9
Contract Construction	17.9	—2.2	4.8	2.8	27.3	1.0	15.4	74.4
Manufacturing	68.8	4.7	18.5	32.1	10.3	10.9	66.1	65.5
Durable Goods	48.3	4.8	13.0	19.3	10.3	6.6	42.5	62.9
Nondurable Goods	20.5	4.6	5.5	12.8	10.3	4.4	23.6	70.9
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	26.7	3.5	7.2	12.9	8.4	4.4	28.3	71.5
Total Trade	86.8	11.1	23.3	69.5	—2.9	23.7	136.6	87.4
Wholesale Trade	24.5	10.4	6.6	11.4	—6.6	3.9	29.4	81.9
Retail Trade	62.3	11.4	16.7	58.1	—2.2	19.8	107.2	89.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	13.3	—2.9	3.6	19.8	—0.5	6.7	25.4	76.7
Services	75.5	6.5	20.3	85.8	6.7	29.2	121.9	75.6
Total Government	76.2	3.4	20.5	69.9	0.0	23.8	NA	NA
Federal Government	23.1	0.0	6.2	16.3	2.5	5.6	NA	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	15.2	—0.7	4.1	6.4	—1.5	2.2	NA	NA
Other Federal Government	7.9	1.3	2.1	9.9	5.3	3.4	NA	NA
State Government	21.3	18.3	5.7	19.0	—10.8	6.5	NA	NA
State Education	14.1	16.5	3.8	8.2	—17.2	2.8	NA	NA
Other State Government	7.2	22.0	1.9	10.8	—5.3	3.7	NA	NA
Local Government	31.8	—2.5	8.5	34.6	5.8	11.8	NA	NA
Local Education	17.3	—4.4	4.6	26.6	7.3	9.1	NA	NA
Other Local Government	14.5	0.0	3.9	8.0	1.3	2.7	NA	NA

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p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake - Ogden[1]					Provo - Orem[2]				
	Mar. 1989(f)	Mar. 1988	% Chg.	Feb. 1989(p)	Jan. 1989(r)	Mar. 1989(f)	Mar. 1988	% Chg.	Feb. 1989(p)	Jan. 1989(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**503.0**	489.1	2.8	500.8	500.9	**108.2**	101.4	6.7	107.2	107.0
Employed Persons	**480.0**	461.9	3.9	478.6	480.4	**103.7**	96.2	7.8	102.8	102.9
Unemployed	**23.0**	27.2	—15.4	22.2	20.5	**4.5**	5.2	—13.5	4.4	4.1
Percent of Labor Force	**4.6**	5.6	—	4.4	4.1	**4.1**	5.2	—	4.1	3.8
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	**462.0**	446.1	3.6	458.8	457.0	**84.2**	78.9	6.7	83.1	82.8
Mining	**2.6**	2.7	—3.7	2.6	2.5	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	**15.4**	15.5	—0.6	14.9	15.2	**2.2**	2.2	0.0	2.0	2.2
Manufacturing	**65.5**	62.0	5.6	65.6	65.2	**13.7**	12.2	12.3	13.5	13.5
Durable Goods	**45.1**	42.1	7.1	45.2	45.0	**8.9**	8.2	8.5	8.8	8.8
Nondurable Goods	**20.4**	19.9	2.5	20.4	20.2	**4.8**	4.0	20.0	4.7	4.7
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	**30.0**	28.9	3.8	30.2	30.2	**2.8**	2.8	0.0	2.8	2.8
Total Trade	**115.1**	110.4	4.3	113.7	114.6	**17.2**	16.5	4.2	17.2	17.2
Wholesale Trade	**30.2**	29.1	3.8	29.9	29.8	**2.7**	2.6	3.8	2.7	2.6
Retail Trade	**84.9**	81.3	4.4	83.8	84.8	**14.5**	13.9	4.3	14.5	14.6
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	**27.2**	27.6	—1.4	27.3	27.3	**2.2**	2.2	0.0	2.2	2.1
Services	**109.8**	104.3	5.3	108.6	107.2	**32.0**	29.1	10.0	31.5	31.2
Total Government	**96.4**	94.7	1.8	95.9	94.8	**14.1**	13.9	1.4	13.9	13.8

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

[2] Provo - Orem is Utah County.

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Mar.'89(f)	Feb.'89(p)	Jan. '89(r)	Mar.'88	Mar.'89(f)	Mar.'88	% Change	Mar.'89(f)	Mar.'88	% Change
State Total	**4.8**	4.7	4.4	5.9	**771,000**	745,180	3.5	**672,100**	646,700	3.9
Bear River	**3.7**	3.4	3.2	3.8	**49,530**	47,140	5.1	**41,830**	40,230	4.0
Box Elder	**3.7**	3.4	3.2	3.6	**18,040**	17,490	3.1	**15,830**	15,590	1.5
Cache	**3.8**	3.5	3.2	3.8	**30,700**	28,960	6.0	**25,650**	24,340	5.4
Rich	**2.0**	2.6	3.4	5.5	**790**	690	14.5	**350**	300	16.7
Wasatch Front	**4.6**	4.5	4.1	5.6	**515,860**	501,730	2.8	**473,130**	456,980	3.5
North	**4.9**	4.8	4.4	5.8	**153,420**	147,830	3.8	**116,990**	112,480	4.0
Davis	**4.2**	4.1	3.8	5.1	**77,600**	74,520	4.1	**52,480**	50,550	3.8
Morgan	**9.9**	9.8	8.9	7.4	**1,720**	1,600	7.5	**920**	890	3.4
Weber	**5.6**	5.4	5.0	6.4	**74,100**	71,710	3.3	**63,590**	61,040	4.2
South	**4.4**	4.3	4.0	5.5	**362,440**	353,900	2.4	**356,140**	344,500	3.4
Salt Lake	**4.4**	4.3	4.0	5.5	**351,340**	342,890	2.5	**345,940**	334,580	3.4
Tooele	**4.4**	4.9	4.4	7.0	**11,100**	11,010	0.8	**10,200**	9,920	2.8
Mountainlands	**4.3**	4.3	4.0	5.4	**121,730**	114,380	6.4	**94,690**	89,000	6.4
Summit	**4.6**	3.6	3.3	5.7	**9,090**	8,860	2.6	**8,240**	8,040	2.5
Utah	**4.1**	4.1	3.8	5.2	**108,160**	101,430	6.6	**84,160**	78,910	6.7
Wasatch	**8.6**	9.1	8.1	11.4	**4,480**	4,090	9.5	**2,290**	2,050	11.7
Central	**7.7**	8.3	8.6	11.2	**20,950**	20,970	—0.1	**14,130**	13,710	3.1
Juab	**9.4**	7.9	9.3	13.5	**2,020**	2,060	—1.9	**1,590**	1,550	2.6
Millard	**5.1**	5.1	5.1	7.2	**5,220**	5,110	2.2	**3,210**	3,110	3.2
Piute	**11.0**	10.3	8.7	21.2	**380**	420	—9.5	**180**	180	0.0
Sanpete	**10.6**	13.1	14.4	16.3	**5,980**	6,060	—1.3	**3,740**	3,570	4.8
Sevier	**6.2**	6.0	5.4	8.3	**6,420**	6,270	2.4	**4,960**	4,790	3.5
Wayne	**8.1**	10.9	11.2	10.5	**930**	1,050	—11.4	**450**	510	—11.8
Southwestern	**5.5**	5.0	5.1	6.3	**31,510**	29,840	5.6	**22,630**	21,570	4.9
Beaver	**5.4**	5.6	5.2	7.2	**1,980**	1,960	1.0	**1,230**	1,210	1.7
Garfield	**18.2**	16.1	17.5	16.6	**1,450**	1,380	5.1	**1,200**	1,160	3.4
Iron	**3.7**	3.6	3.6	5.4	**8,790**	8,420	4.4	**6,970**	6,620	5.3
Kane	**13.8**	10.0	10.7	9.1	**2,410**	2,170	11.1	**1,290**	1,240	4.0
Washington	**4.2**	4.2	4.2	5.3	**16,880**	15,910	6.1	**11,940**	11,340	5.3
Uintah Basin	**10.1**	9.5	8.9	12.4	**13,340**	13,160	1.4	**10,080**	9,860	2.2
Daggett	**1.8**	2.5	4.2	5.0	**340**	340	0.0	**250**	250	0.0
Duchesne	**12.2**	11.2	10.1	16.3	**4,630**	4,690	—1.3	**3,430**	3,370	1.8
Uintah	**9.2**	8.8	8.4	10.4	**8,370**	8,130	3.0	**6,400**	6,240	2.6
Southeastern	**8.5**	9.1	8.9	9.9	**18,120**	17,990	0.7	**15,610**	15,370	1.6
Carbon	**7.8**	8.2	7.9	8.0	**8,290**	8,200	1.1	**7,340**	7,280	0.8
Emery	**7.7**	8.7	9.3	11.8	**3,410**	3,490	—2.3	**3,390**	3,350	1.2
Grand	**13.5**	14.9	14.4	12.9	**2,640**	2,520	4.8	**1,860**	1,820	2.2
San Juan	**7.3**	7.7	7.1	10.2	**3,780**	3,780	0.0	**3,020**	2,920	3.4

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb.(p) 1989	Jan.(r) 1989	Feb. 1988	Feb.(p) 1989	Jan.(r) 1989	Feb. 1988	Feb.(p) 1989	Jan.(r) 1988	Feb. 1988
MINING	**$521.47**	$508.82	$553.83	**44.8**	44.4	45.1	**$11.64**	$11.46	$12.28
MANUFACTURING	**403.19**	401.17	403.10	**40.4**	40.4	40.8	**9.98**	9.93	9.88
Durable Goods	**409.22**	405.73	414.65	**40.8**	40.9	41.3	**10.03**	9.92	10.04
Nondurable Goods	**386.88**	390.43	372.88	**39.4**	39.2	39.5	**9.87**	9.96	9.44
TRADE	**214.27**	223.29	242.35	**27.9**	28.3	30.6	**7.68**	7.89	7.92
Wholesale Trade	**361.28**	389.14	424.91	**35.7**	36.3	40.2	**10.12**	10.72	10.57
Retail Trade	**165.72**	169.62	181.39	**25.3**	25.7	27.4	**6.55**	6.60	6.62
AVERAGE	**271.13**	276.57	292.18	**31.6**	31.9	33.7	**8.58**	8.67	8.67

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb.(p) 1989	Jan.(r) 1989	Feb. 1988	Feb.(p) 1989	Jan.(r) 1989	Feb. 1988	Feb.(p) 1989	Jan.(r) 1989	Feb. 1988
MINING	**$557.18**	$545.76	$596.84	**40.7**	**40.1**	**43.0**	**$13.69**	$13.61	$13.88
Metal Mining	**546.04**	517.44	591.38	**44.0**	**42.0**	**44.1**	**12.41**	12.32	13.41
Bituminous Coal Mining	**691.08**	656.08	627.38	**39.4**	**36.9**	**38.0**	**17.54**	17.78	16.51
MANUFACTURING	**394.79**	401.00	391.42	**39.4**	**39.9**	**39.9**	**10.02**	10.05	9.81
Durable Goods	**413.29**	420.66	415.48	**40.4**	**41.0**	**41.3**	**10.23**	10.26	10.06
Primary Metal Industries	**535.84**	562.40	574.05	**43.6**	**45.1**	**44.5**	**12.29**	12.47	12.90
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	**396.77**	395.92	404.28	**40.2**	**40.4**	**43.1**	**9.87**	9.80	9.38
Transportation Equipment	**584.22**	587.42	560.90	**42.0**	**42.2**	**42.3**	**13.91**	13.92	13.26
Nondurable Goods	**360.96**	365.94	345.59	**37.6**	**38.0**	**37.2**	**9.60**	9.63	9.29
Food & Kindred Products	**346.46**	359.33	347.92	**37.7**	**39.4**	**37.9**	**9.19**	9.12	9.18
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	**512.53**	515.81	467.11	**41.3**	**41.8**	**38.7**	**12.41**	12.34	12.07
TRADE	**203.11**	212.25	223.94	**27.9**	**28.3**	**30.1**	**7.28**	7.50	7.44
Wholesale Trade	**345.22**	368.18	404.42	**34.8**	**35.3**	**38.7**	**9.92**	10.43	10.45
Retail Trade	**163.80**	170.02	172.50	**26.0**	**26.4**	**27.6**	**6.30**	6.44	6.25
Food Stores	**144.65**	149.40	203.06	**25.2**	**24.9**	**28.4**	**5.74**	6.00	7.15
Other Retail	**195.27**	207.92	188.21	**28.3**	**28.6**	**29.5**	**6.90**	7.27	6.38
AVERAGE	**273.70**	280.46	287.10	**31.9**	**32.2**	**.33.5**	**8.58**	8.71	8.57

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO		
	Forecast Mar. '89	Preliminary Feb. '89	Final Jan. '89	Final Mar. '88	Final Feb. '88	Final Jan. '88
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	**13,500**	10,577	10,210	10,373	6,812	7,251
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	**5,000**	4,950	4,497	9,045	4,855	8,524
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	**18,500**	15,527	14,707	19,418	11,667	15,775
Number of New Applications for Jobs	**10,198**	8,193	8,984	10,240	8,227	9,328
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	**7,296**	6,079	5,704	6,828	5,698	13,772
Initial Claims (Key Week)	**927**	1,217	1,238	1,136	1,300	2,066
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	**11,386**	12,759	13,683	14,937	16,579	15,851
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	**1.89**	2.13	2.24	2.53	2.82	2.69
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	**$7,697,000**	$7,474,588	$7,877,255	$9,606,795	$8,993,453	$7,744,301

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

Item	Index				% Change		
	Feb. '89	Jan. '89	Dec. '88	Feb. '88	From Last Month	Feb. '88 to Feb. '89	Jan. '88 to Jan. '89
CONSUMER PRICES: (1982 - 84 = 100)							
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	121.6	121.1	120.5	116.0	0.4	4.8	4.7
Food and Beverages	122.7	122.0	120.6	115.8	0.6	6.0	5.4
Food at Home	122.0	121.2	119.1	113.9	0.7	7.1	6.2
Housing	121.1	120.7	120.2	116.6	0.3	3.9	3.9
Rent Residential	130.9	130.5	130.1	126.3	0.3	3.6	3.6
Fuel and Other Util.	105.9	106.0	105.0	102.8	—0.1	3.0	3.5
Medical Care	145.2	143.8	142.3	135.5	1.0	7.2	7.0
Apparel and Upkeep	115.3	115.3	118.0	110.2	0.0	4.6	4.4
Transportation	111.6	111.1	110.8	106.8	0.5	4.5	3.7
Gasoline	80.1	79.4	80.3	78.1	0.9	2.6	—0.1
Energy[3]	89.3	89.0	88.7	87.0	0.3	2.6	1.8
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W[2])	120.2	119.7	119.2	114.7	0.4	4.8	4.5
Purchasing Power of Consumer Dollar: 1982 - 84 = $1.00	$.823	$.826	$.830	$.862	—0.4	—4.5	—4.4
PRODUCER PRICES: (1982 = 100)							
ALL COMMODITIES	110.8	110.3	109.0	104.6	0.5	5.9	5.6
Finished Goods	111.7	111.0	110.0	105.9	0.6	5.3	4.4
Intermediate Materials	110.9	110.5	109.5	104.1	0.4	6.3	6.0
Crude Materials	101.0	101.0	97.0	94.6	0.0	6.7	7.8

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[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

[2] Consumer Price Index — Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

[3] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

EMPLOYMENT RELATED TO MANUFACTURED EXPORTS - 1986
UTAH AND UNITED STATES

	Employment In Thousands		Utah % of U.S.
	Utah	United States	
Civilian Employment	725.5	111,874.3	0.65
Private Sector Employment	530.5	84,618.3	0.63
Percent	73.1%	75.6%	96.69
Employment Related to Manufactured Exports	23.4	4,544.7	0.51
Manufacturing	11.9	2,318.2	0.51
Direct Export Related	5.2	1,060.9	0.49
Supporting Export Related	6.7	1,257.3	0.53
Non-Manufacturing Industries	11.5	2,226.5	0.52
Trade	4.7	964.6	0.49
Business Services	1.3	247.9	0.52
Trans./Comm./Utilities	1.5	296.4	0.51
Other, includes Mining & Agriculture	4.0	717.6	0.56
Export Employment as Percent of Total Civilian Employment	3.2%	4.1%	78.05
Export Related Manufacturing Employment as Percent of Total Manufacturing Employment	13.0%	12.6%	103.17
Value of Export Related Manufacturing Shipments as Percent of Total Manufacturing Shipments	13.2%	13.0%	101.54

Source: United States Department of Commerce, *NEWS*, March 10, 1989

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UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

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5/17/89

Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

APRIL 1989

published May 1989

- Growth rate of Utah's manufacturing jobs triples the U.S. manufacturing growth rate!
- 25,200 new nonagricultural jobs have been created in Utah since April 1988.
- Utah's unemployment rate for April increased slightly to 4.3.
- Utah's total personal income growth rate surpassed the Nation's in 4th Quarter '88.
- Growth of jobs in the services industry slows to 6.2 percent (year-over).
- Utah's mining employment ties a 50-year low.

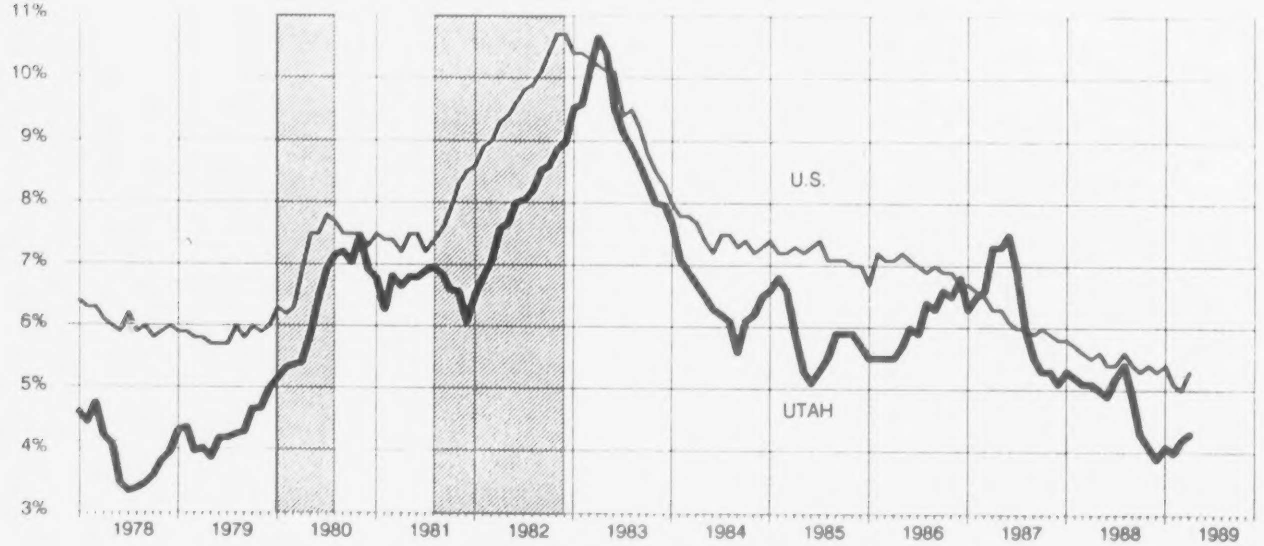
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DRIFTS UPWARD

Utah's unemployment rate, at 4.3 for April 1989, has drifted up one tenth of a point from March's figure, but still is 0.8 of a point lower than in April 1988. In numbers, the total unemployed in April reached 36,000, which is down 12 percent from Utah's year-ago figure.

In this issue:

- BLS Area Wage Survey for Salt Lake-Ogden Metro Area
- Summer Job Prospects for Utah's Youth -- 1989
- Utah Job Outlook for College Graduates
- New! Seasonally Adjusted County Unemployment Rates, Page 5, Table 6
- Percent Change in Total Personal Income, Utah & U.S., Page 7

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
UTAH AND UNITED STATES
1978 - 1989



Shaded areas represent U.S. recessions.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

JOB SERVICE

Unemployed people may be grouped into three categories: job losers, job leavers, and entrants (both new entrants and re-entrants) to the labor force. It appears that, with the increased availability of jobs, more people are entering the labor force. Because some of them have not been immediately successful in finding a job, the unemployment rate has inched upward during the past two months. Supporting this observation is the fact that, thus far in 1989, unemployment compensation claimants are fewer in number than in the counterpart period of any year since the early 1970s. In other words, relatively few unemployed Utahns are job losers; far fewer are job leavers.

NONAG JOB GROWTH REMAINS STEADY

The April 1989 total jobs figure, 676,400, is 25,200 higher than a year-ago, an increase of 3.9 percent. This is the eighth consecutive month with year-over job increases of at least 25,000. During this period, growth has ranged between 3.9 and 4.2 percent, slightly higher than Utah's long-term nonag job growth of 3.5 percent per year.

MANUFACTURING--UTAH TRIPLES U.S. GROWTH!

In April, Utah's manufacturing industry continued its rapid employment growth, adding 5,900 new jobs (a 6.1 percent increase) in the last twelve months. In contrast, manufacturing employment in the United States has increased only 2.0 percent for the same period.

Over two-thirds of Utah's manufacturing jobs are in the durable goods sector. Within this, the small but highly visible category called primary metals (mostly copper and steel) continues to increase employment very rapidly--15.7 percent in the past twelve months. Also noteworthy is the increase of 1,600 jobs in the miscellaneous durable goods category, which includes sporting goods, medical instruments, furniture, and wood, stone, clay and glass products.

Year-over job increases in nondurable goods manufacturing totalled 2,200. These are primarily in food products (800) and in printing-related activities.

TRADE--MORE EMPLOYMENT GROWTH

In a now-familar pattern, Utah's trade industry continues its moderate employment increases. During the past twelve months, 6,600 new jobs have been generated by wholesale and retail employers. This reflects an increase of 4.3 percent. Variety and department stores, restaurants and wholesale trade are responsible for most of the growth.

SERVICES--JOB GROWTH SLOWS

After several months of year-over growth near 7.5 percent, Utah's services industry has cooled off a little. Its April 1989 rate of 6.2 still leads all major industries, but is virtually the same as manufacturing's 6.1.

In the past twelve months, 9,500 new jobs have been created by Utah's services industry employers. Employment in business services increased by 4,300 jobs, mostly in help supply (employee leasing) services. In addition, employment in private educational and nonprofit membership organizations is up by 2,100.

OTHER PRIVATE INDUSTRIES

Employment growth in Utah's transportation, communication and public utilities industry, at 3.9 percent, remains slower because of the continuing airline work stoppage.

Construction employment is at the same level as a year ago-23,300 jobs. A seasonal increase of nearly 3,000 construction jobs has occurred since February. Several thousand more will be added as the year progresses.

Mining employment is down 600 jobs. At only 7,500, employment in this industry is at the same level as in early 1987. It has not been lower than this, except during brief labor disputes, for more than fifty years.

Utah's finance, insurance and real estate industry has lost 600 jobs in the past year, primarily due to employment cutbacks in real estate-related activities.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

Jobs in the public sector have increased by 2,900 since April 1988. Local government, increased 1,400 jobs, while state government grew by 1,300. Nearly all this aggregated job growth occurred in public educational institutions. Federal government employment increased only 200 jobs.

Kenneth E. Jensen
Labor Market Economist

UTAH'S TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME GROWTH ACCELERATES!!

Dramatic evidence of Utah's improving economic performance during 1987 and 1988 was recently released by the U.S. Department of Commerce. As shown by the chart on page 7, the year-over change in Utah's Total Personal Income (TPI), seasonally adjusted at annual rates, has increased from only 2.5 percent in first quarter 1987 to 7.5 percent in fourth quarter 1988. This trend far exceeds the gains in national TPI for the same period. In fact, in the 4th quarter of 1988, Utah's growth rate exceeded the U.S. rate -- 7.5 percent compared to 6.9 percent.

AREA WAGE SURVEY FOR SALT LAKE - OGDEN RELEASED

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has released the Area Wage Survey for the Salt Lake City, Ogden Utah Metropolitan Area. The Survey, conducted in November 1988, covers some 35 occupations in four major worker groups. These four occupational categories are office clerical, electronic data processing, skilled maintenance, and unskilled plant. A summary of the average and middle range of earnings for each of the 35 titles and skill levels within these titles is provided on the following page. This biennial survey provides useful data for comparing a firm's wages to Survey wages, and for measuring changes in wages over time. Also included is information on employe benefits including shift differentials, paid holidays, paid vacation practices, insurance and retirement plans offered employees, and other selected benefits. Ordering information is shown at the bottom of the following page.

Wage Increases Have Slowed Over the Past Four Years

According to the Survey, yearly wage increases between 1986 and 1988 averaged 2.7 percent for office clerical workers, 3.5 percent for electronic data processing employees, 2.1 percent for skilled maintenance workers, and 3.5 percent for unskilled plant occupations (see the chart below). Between 1985 and 1986, percent changes in earnings in these occupational groups were generally higher than between 1986 and 1988.

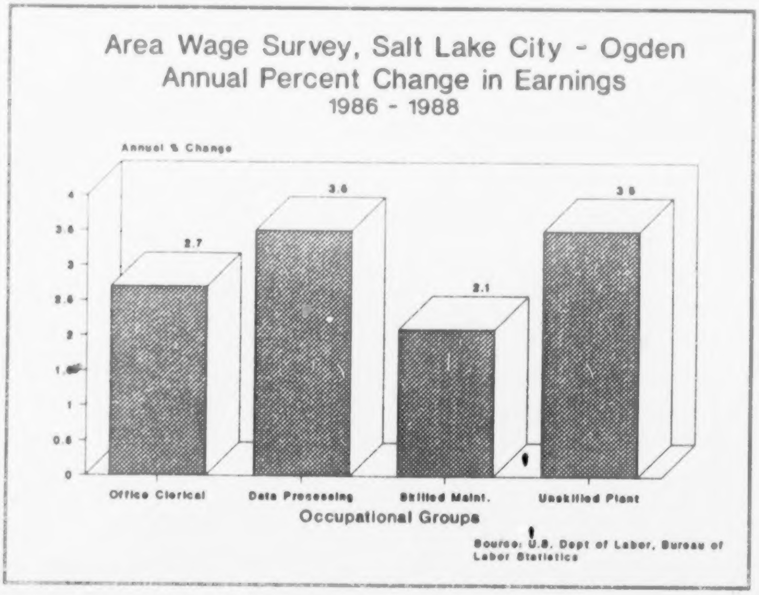
Percent changes in earnings were higher in some of the specific occupations that make up these groups. For example, electronic technicians, typists, secretaries, shippers and receivers, janitors, and file clerks all experienced annual wage increases of about four percent or more between 1986 and 1988. On the other hand, percent decreases were felt by order fillers, drafters, order clerks, and others. In fact, average earnings for some 15 occupations actually declined between 1986 and 1988.

Highlights - the Highs and the Lows

Electronic data processing and skilled maintenance trades topped the list in average earnings. Computer systems analysts averaged $708 per week, or $17.70 per hour. Next were tool-and die makers averaging $13.63 per hour, followed by motor vehicle mechanics $13.50/hour, and computer programmers $537.50/week or $13.44/hour. The $12.00 to $13.00 range included maintenance electricians, electronic technicians, maintenance machinists, and maintenance carpenters. In the office clerical group, secretaries were highest paid with earnings of $9.54 per hour followed by payroll clerks, word processors, and accounting clerks, all in the $7.50 to $8.00 per hour range. On the other end of the earnings scale, were the job titles and average hourly earnings for guards $4.51, janitors $4.88, messengers $5.13, switchboard operators $5.55, and receptionists $5.68.

John T. Mathews
Labor Market Economist

- Note: The industries covered in the Survey include manufacturing, transportation, communication, and public utilities; trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. Excluded industries were mining, construction, and government. Seven hundred establishments fell in the scope of the Survey, of which 180 establishments were surveyed, representing some 80,000 of the total 153,000 employees. The Survey covers Davis, Salt Lake, and Weber counties.


Area Wage Survey, Salt Lake City - Ogden
Annual Percent Change in Earnings
1986 - 1988

Source: U.S. Dept of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

SUMMARY
AREA WAGE SURVEY
SALT LAKE CITY - OGDEN, UTAH, METROPOLITAN AREA
NOVEMBER 1988

OCCUPATION	WEEKLY EARNINGS AVERAGE	WEEKLY EARNINGS MIDDLE RANGE
Office Workers		
Secretaries	$383.00	$309.50 - $441.00
Secretaries I	274.00	244.50 - 300.00
Secretaries II	344.00	288.50 - 387.50
Secretaries III	398.50	346.00 - 448.00
Secretaries IV	455.50	374.00 - 511.50
Typists	265.00	214.50 - 306.00
Typists I	266.00	214.50 - 333.00
Typists II	261.00	231.00 - 295.50
Word Processors	310.50	261.00 - 345.00
Word Processors I	285.50	254.00 - 313.00
Word Processors II	340.50	277.00 - 405.00
Key Entry Operators	262.50	234.00 - 289.00
Key Entry Operators I	260.00	236.00 - 280.00
Key Entry Operators II	264.50	234.00 - 290.00
File Clerks	200.00	182.00 - 222.00
File Clerks I	184.50	170.50 - 200.00
Messengers	205.00	200.00 - 201.50
Receptionists	227.00	210.00 - 260.00
Switchboard Operators	222.00	191.50 - 240.00
Switchboard Operators/ Receptionists	247.00	214.50 - 268.00
Order Clerks	243.00	214.00 - 260.00
Order Clerks I	215.00	160.00 - 246.00
Order Clerks II	288.00	240.00 - 320.00
Accounting Clerks	299.00	243.50 - 340.00
Accounting Clerks II	275.00	232.50 - 303.50
Accounting Clerks III	371.00	315.50 - 403.00
Accounting Clerks IV	374.00	291.00 - 416.50
Payroll Clerks	312.00	250.00 - 363.00
Professional and Technical Workers		
Computer Systems Analysts (Business)	708.00	594.50 - 813.00
Computer Systems Analysts (Business) I	557.50	500.50 - 598.00
Computer Systems Analysts (Business) II	709.50	650.50 - 779.00
Computer Systems Analysts (Business) III	825.50	741.00 - 884.00
Computer Programmers (Business)	537.50	462.50 - 624.00
Computer Programmers (Business) I	376.50	349.50 - 415.50
Computer Programmers (Business) II	494.50	445.50 - 536.50
Computer Programmers (Business) III	607.00	542.50 - 665.50

OCCUPATION	WEEKLY EARNINGS AVERAGE	WEEKLY EARNINGS MIDDLE RANGE
Professional and Technical Workers (Con't)		
Computer Operators	$376.00	$302.50 - $407.00
Computer Operators I	262.50	239.50 - 284.00
Computer Operators II	343.50	300.00 - 360.00
Computer Operators III	423.50	345.00 - 521.00
Drafters	405.50	350.00 - 449.50
Drafters III	376.00	340.00 - 428.00
Drafters IV	482.50	447.50 - 516.50
Electronic Technicians	505.00	387.00 - 603.00
Electronic Technicians I	338.00	303.50 - 360.00
Electronic Technicians II	491.50	386.50 - 603.00
Electronic Technicians III	588.00	510.00 - 699.50
Maintenance, Toolroom, and Powerplant Workers (Hr. Earnings)		
Maintenance Carpenters	12.29	11.25 - 13.01
Maintenance Electricians	12.73	12.00 - 13.41
Maintenance Machinists	12.31	11.46 - 13.09
Maintenance Mechanics (machinery)	11.43	11.25 - 11.58
Motor Vehicle Mechanics	13.50	11.86 - 15.65
Maintenance Workers (General)	7.94	6.40 - 9.50
Tool and Die Makers	13.63	12.80 - 15.00
Material Movement and Custodial Workers (Hourly earnings)		
Truckdriver	10.47	7.00 - 15.10
Truckdrivers, light truck (under 1 1/2 tons)	4.99	3.75 - 5.35
Truckdrivers, medium truck (1 1/2 tons to 4 tons inclusive, 6 wheels)	10.76	7.00 - 15.10
Truckdrivers, heavy truck (over 4 tons, usually 10 wheels)	11.74	8.00 - 15.73
Truckdrivers, Tractor - Trailer	11.90	9.25 - 15.10
Shippers	6.40	5.00 - 7.95
Receivers	7.46	6.00 - 8.22
Shippers and Receivers	8.27	6.15 - 10.39
Warehousemen	8.02	6.67 - 9.23
Order Fillers	7.55	5.25 - 9.10
Shipping Packers	6.25	4.70 - 7.38
Material Handling Laborers	11.33	7.25 - 15.05
Forklift Operators	8.99	7.95 - 9.98
Guards	4.51	3.75 - 5.15
Guards I	4.41	3.75 - 5.00
Guards II	5.59	4.45 - 5.25
Janitors, Porters, and Cleaners	4.88	3.80 - 5.25

NOTE: Because of a restructuring of the area wage survey program, the Bureau of Labor Statistics did not survey the Salt Lake City - Ogden Metropolitan area in 1987. Future surveys will be conducted in November of the even numbered years.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Area Wage Survey, Salt Lake City - Ogden, Utah Metropolitan Area, November, 1988 (Bulletin 3045-56). Summary compiled by Utah Department of Employment Security, LMI Services, April 1989. To order full publication including wage rates, occupational descriptions, methodology, and employe benefit information send $2.25 (payable to the Superintendent of Documents) to Bureau of Labor Statistics, Publications Sales Center, P.O. Box 2145, Chicago, IL 60690. Refer questions to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Federal Office Building 911 Walnut Street 15th Floor, Kansas City, MO 64106. Telephone (816) 426-2481.

SUMMER JOB PROSPECTS FOR UTAH'S YOUTH–1989

In Utah, the youth (16 to 24 year olds) population is expected to experience moderate growth this year--260,000 in 1989 from 254,000 in 1988. Even with this 2.4 percent increase, youth in Utah's labor force should have an improved outlook for summer jobs in 1989. The combined Retail Trade and Services industries, which usually provide the greatest number of summer job opportunities for youth, are growing about 5.7 percent from a year ago. Later this summer, expanding retail operations across the state should enhance job opportunities in that sector. Manufacturing growth has increased from past years and is now growing at a 6.1 percent rate. Construction, another provider of youth jobs, is stronger this year than in the last several years, and should provide some improved opportunities. The agriculture industry should also offer its usual job opportunities.

A consequence of these improved growth rates is that total nonagricultural employment is growing at a rate of 4.0 percent, considerably faster than the 2.5 percent growth of last summer. Job openings listed through the Utah Job Service offices are another evidence of improved growth. For the first quarter of 1989, the average number of job openings listed have been running at roughly 11,000 per month, compared with a monthly average of 7,200 in the preceding five years. In addition, the number of unemployed persons now is roughly 37,000, or 16 percent less than a year ago. This combination of improved job growth, decreased unemployment, and increased job openings will make for the best summer job prospects Utah's youth have had in several years.

110,000 TOTAL JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Although the current 4.0 percent growth in nonfarm jobs has resulted in over 25,000 **new** jobs over the past year, the Utah job market generates many times more actual job opportunities. Despite the apparent calmness in the job market as people go to work each day, there is within the labor market a continuous movement--people starting, changing, or leaving jobs. This activity results in many more job opportunities than are usually perceived by most people.

Approximately 110,000 opportunities are expected during the months of June, July, and August. The total includes all new jobs created by economic growth, those resulting from turnover as people change jobs, and those resulting from replacing people retiring, dying, moving from the area, etc. About one-eighth of the job opportunities are caused by growth and replacement, while nearly seven-eighths result from turnover and replacement.

Growth Jobs

During the last fifteen years, which spans periods of economic growth as well as recessionary periods, Utah has experienced an average net gain of approximately 5,000 **new** nonagricultural jobs each year during the summer months of June, July, and August. Since job growth in 1989 is faster than the long-term average, a net increase of approximately 6,000 nonagricultural jobs is expected during the summer of 1989. These jobs will contribute to the continuing expansion of Utah's nonagricultural jobs base. An additional seasonal gain of around 9,000 jobs in agriculture will occur during the summer months.

Replacement Jobs

Replacement jobs in nonagricultural industries usually number about 20 percent more than the number of growth jobs. Consequently, there will over 7,000 job opportunities this summer to replace those workers who leave the labor force. Usually these jobs are filled from within by workers already working for an employer. This process does not result in an expansion in the total number of jobs in existence; but through a "filtering down process", it eventually provides employment opportunities for people who are hunting for jobs.

Turnover Jobs

The tendency for people to change jobs increases when job growth is faster. This summer it is expected that 88,000 inter-firm job changes will occur in Utah. Job changes occur for a variety of reasons, such as better pay, better hours, a job closer to home, personality conflicts, working conditions, a certain job is completed, etc. A given individual may be hired more than once in a relatively short period of time due to changing jobs.

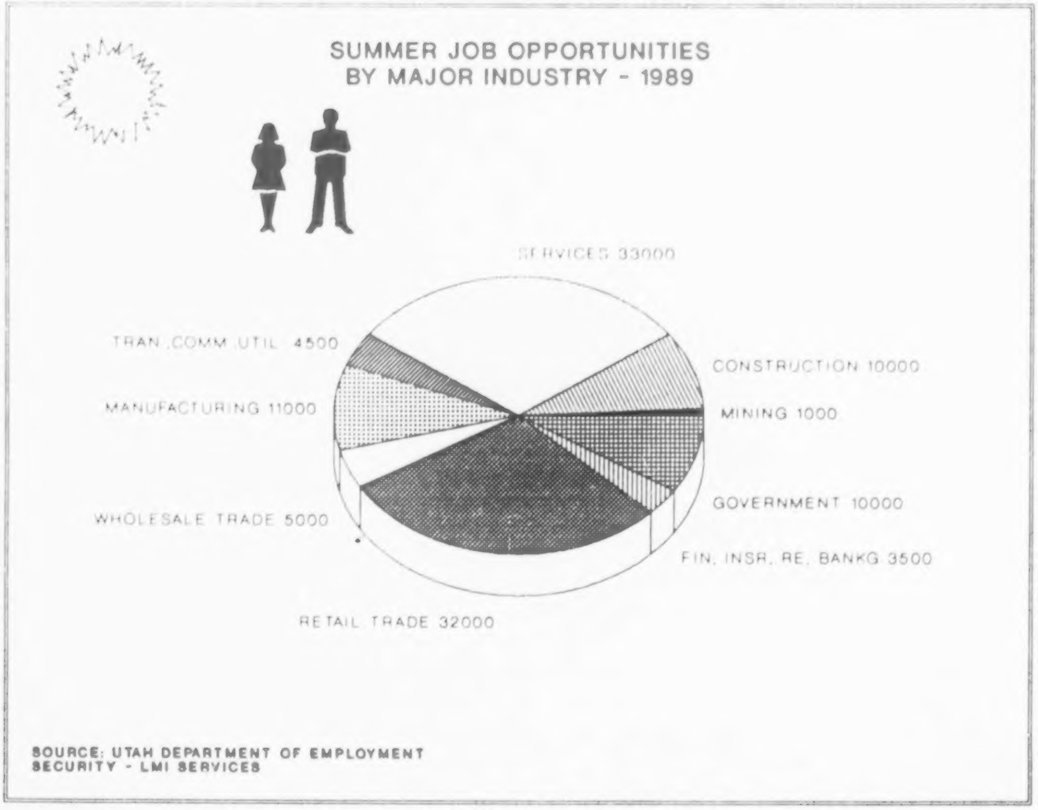
Summer Labor Supply

There will be an estimated 150,000 individuals competing for the 110,000 job opportunities available during June, July, and August of this year. These 150,000 consist of approxiamtely 37,000 currently unemployed people, 25,000 new job seekers, and 88,000 individuals who will be changing jobs during those three months. Therefore, there will be about 1.4 persons vying for each job opportunity, indicating the competitive environment of the job search.

WHERE THE JOB OPENINGS WILL BE

Job Opportunity by Industry

Of the 110,000 expected job opportunities this summer, sixty percent will occur in the services and retail trade industries. Construction, manufacturing and government will account for 28 percent. The remaining 12 percent includes transportation/communication/public utilities, wholesale trade, finance/insurance/real estate. The accompanying chart, based on new hires data, indicates the state distribution by major industry.



SUMMER JOB OPPORTUNITIES
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY - 1989

SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT
SECURITY - LMI SERVICES

Within the services industry most new hires will occur in business services (10,500), health services (5,500), hotels (4,000), and amusement and recreation (2,800). Another 2,000 to 2,500 will come in educational and engineering services, while automotive repair, personal, social, and memebership organization services will each add 1,000 to 1,500.

For retail trade, nearly one-half of the total jobs, or 16,000, will be in eating and drinking establishments. This category remains the largest single group for openings among all industries. Other major contributors will be food stores (5,000), automotive dealers and service stations (3,500), miscellaneous retail (3,000), and general merchandise (2,000).

Construction opportunities are not as plentiful as in some prior years, but will still account for a considerable number of job opportunities. Special trade contractors in plumbing, electrical, painting, masonry, concrete, roofing, and carpentering will offer 5,500 jobs. Residential building jobs will account for 2,500 openings. Heavy construction will add 2,000 jobs.

Among manufacturing jobs, 2,000 will occur mostly in food industries. Apparel, and printing will add 1,100 openings each. Lumber, fabricated metal products, machinery, electrical machinery, transportation equipment, and miscellaneous manufacturing will each provide 750-900 jobs.

Other significant numbers of job opportunities will be in government (10,000), motor freight transportation or warehousing (3,000), wholesale trade (5,000), and real estate (1,400).

Job Openings By Occupation

Typically, summer jobs available to youth are in the unskilled and semi-skilled occupations. The pay for these occupations is usually the minimum wage of $3.35 per hour, although some occupations such as construction laborers, short order cooks, and general office clerks usually pay more. Occupations with better prospects of summer employment for youth are listed below.

fast food service worker
general office clerks
receptionists
hotel & motel maids
landscape laborer
sprinkler system installers
delivery drivers & helpers
child care attendants
telephone solicitor
material handlers and dock workers
construction laborers
sales clerks
typists/data entry
waiter/waitresses
short order cooks/kitchen helpers
amusement and recreation facility workers
warehouse workers
farm workers
grocery clerk

YOUTH IMPACT ON LABOR MARKET

Labor Force Impact

The 16-24 year olds normally account for approximately 22 percent of Utah's labor force. During the three summer months this share increases to roughly 25 percent. This change is due to the fact that approximately 90 percent of the increased size of the labor force during the summer (25,000 this year) is accounted for by the influx of students who have been attending high schools, colleges, and universities, and who were not actively seeking work during the school year. Youth ages 16-19 account for 80 percent of this change, and those 20-24 years of age account for 20 percent.

Impact on Unemployment

Another effect of this summer influx of youth into the labor market is its impact on unemployment. Typically, the youth group (16-24 years) accounts for about 25 percent of the total unemployed. During the three summer months this share increases to about 50 percent. Those 16-19 years of age usually account for 20 percent of the unemployed, but that share rises to nearly 40 percent during the summer months.

Impact on Jobs

Youth's (ages 16-24) share of total job acquisitions averages about 35 percent annually. This share varies from 30 percent from September through May, to 45 percent during the months of June, July, and August--a 50 percent increase due to summer job activities of youth. The 16-19 year old group's share of summer youth job acquisitions more than doubles (from 9% to 21%) during the three summer months, while the 20-24 year old group increases its share of jobs acquired from 22 percent to 24 percent during the same period.

Job-Hunting Success

Job-hunting success increases with age and experience. Persons 16-24 years of age entering the summer labor force this year will number about 25,000 and will join those of this age group who are already among the unemployed. This age group should experience a success ratio of about 75 percent in obtaining work. Within this group, the 20-24 year olds will have close to a 90 percent ratio in obtaining jobs, while the 16-19 year olds will experience about 70 percent success. More education and work experience account for most of this difference.

Job-Searching Tips

As in years past, if a youth waits until the end of school to begin the search for that "great" summer job, that "great" summer job is likely to be already filled by a classmate who began searching several months earlier. Youth should resolve to start their job search early this year. When looking for summer employment, the adage that says "the more ships that you send out, the greater likelihood that one will return" can be applied to youths looking for summer work. Translation: "don't limit yourself to just one type of job, or to just one interview." The following ideas from the U.S. Department of Labor suggest "ships" that can be sent out to increase your chances of getting that "good" summer job:

- Start your job search by asking teachers or counselors for ideas about possible jobs.
- Consider your talents and hobbies, such as woodworking or sports, when deciding which jobs to go after.
- Use the State Job Service. Ask them about summer youth programs.
- Check with newspapers, friends, relatives for openings.
- Make application at many firms.
- Check back with firms if you have not heard back from them.
- Be courteous.

Remember, a good job is one in which a match is made between a person with the right job skills, with the right job, at the right time.

Ray Sargent
Kenneth Jensen
Michael Sylvester
Labor Market Economists

Utah Job Outlook for College Graduates

Graduates from institutions of higher education in Utah will face an improved, though still competitive, job market in the Beehive State this year. Utah's economy is currently generating jobs at about a four percent annual rate of growth. In the somewhat longer run, from 1989 to 1993, the employment growth rate will moderate to about two and one-half percent per year. Current graduates, and those in the pipeline, will continue to experience moderate to high levels of competition for jobs. Graduates in engineering and related science, and business fields will face a better job picture than those in the humanities-related majors. For each of the next five years roughly 40,000 job openings are projected to occur in the Utah labor market. Just over 19,000 of these will be new jobs resulting from growth in the economy. About 21,000 vacancies will open up in existing jobs as current workers leave the labor force (retire, die, move, become disabled, or for some other reason stop working). Excluding openings from job turnover, job seekers will vie for some 40,000 vacancies, of which only about one-fifth require a four-year college degree.

One in Five Utah Jobs Calls for a Four-Year Degree

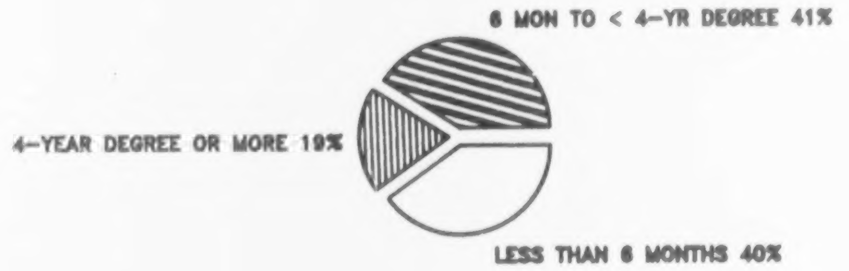
Only about 20 percent of the jobs in Utah call for a four-year college degree (see Chart 1). Total employment in 1989 will number about 760,000. The jobs occupied by 152,00 of these will require individuals with a four-year degree. Nearly 312,000, or 41 percent, of total jobs need at least six months and up to, but not including, a four-year degree. The remaining 296,000 jobs need less than six months of training to qualify.

The Best Job Prospects for College Grads will be in Occupations with the Most Job Openings and Highest Rate of Job Growth.

Obviously, the more job openings projected for an occupation, the better the chances of employment. Likewise, occupations that will experience higher than average job growth rates will also offer better potential for employment. Charts 2 and 3 list these occupations. Chart 2 ranks the occupations with the highest number of annual average job openings. These job openings consist of those openings due to growth and those resulting from the need to replace current workers who leave the labor force. Chart 3 lists the occupations with the highest annual job growth rates. Job growth rates in excess of 2.6 percent per year will provide better job prospects.

John Mathews, Labor Market Economist

CHART 1
JOBS BY TRAINING LEVEL
UTAH – 1988 to 1993



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, LMI Services, April 1988.

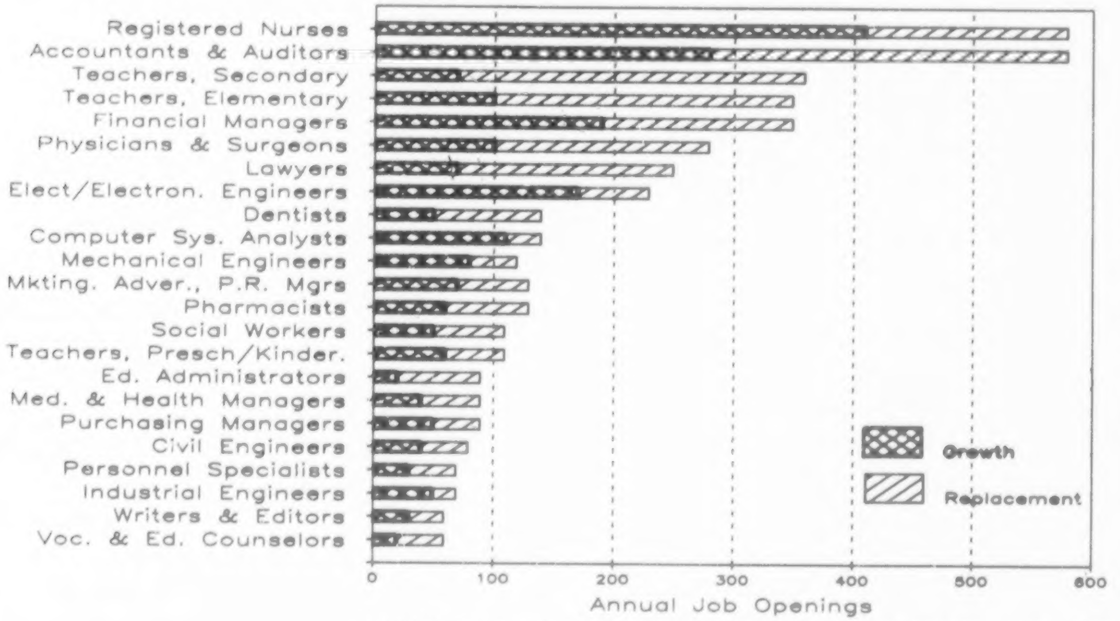


CHART 2
ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS FOR COLLEGE GRADUATES
UTAH — 1988 to 1993

Utah Department of Employment Security, LMI Services, April 1988.

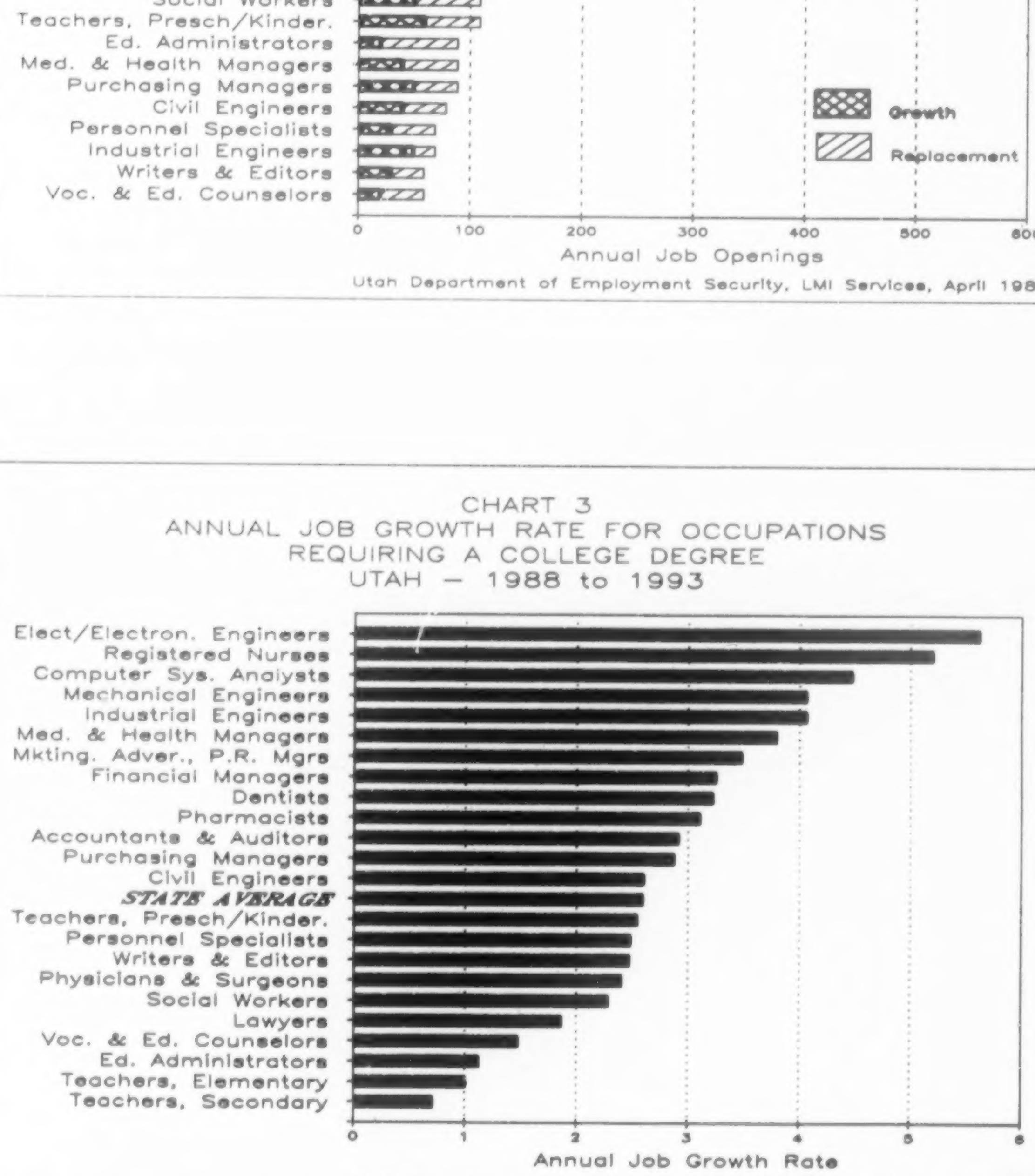


CHART 3
ANNUAL JOB GROWTH RATE FOR OCCUPATIONS
REQUIRING A COLLEGE DEGREE
UTAH — 1988 to 1993

Utah Department of Employment Security, LMI Services, April 1988.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Apr. 1989(f)	Apr. 1988	% Change	Mar. 1989(p)	Mar. 1988	% Change	Feb. 1989(r)	Feb. 1988	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**772,000**	742,800	3.9	767,000	745,200	2.9	765,300	743,700	2.9
Employed Persons	**736,000**	702,200	4.8	730,000	701,500	4.1	729,300	698,200	4.5
Unemployed	**36,000**	40,600	—11.3	37,000	43,700	—15.3	36,000	45,500	—20.9
Percent of Labor Force	**4.7**	5.5	—	4.8	5.9	—	4.7	6.1	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	**4.3**	5.1	—	4.2	5.1	—	4.0	5.2	—
U.S. Unemployment Rate (Seasonally Adjusted)	5.3	5.5	—	5.0	5.6	—	5.1	5.7	—

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f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL JOBS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Apr. 1989(f)	Apr. 1988	% Change	Mar. 1989(p)	Mar. 1988	% Change	Feb. 1989(r)	Feb. 1988	% Change
Total	**676.4**	651.2	3.9	671.5	646.4	3.9	665.4	639.9	4.0
Mining	**7.5**	8.1	—7.4	7.7	8.3	—7.2	7.6	8.3	—8.4
Metal Mining	**2.7**	2.9	—6.9	2.7	2.9	—6.9	2.7	2.9	—6.9
Bituminous Coal Mining	**2.2**	2.4	—8.3	2.4	2.6	—7.7	2.4	2.7	—11.1
Other Mining & Quarrying	**2.6**	2.8	—7.1	2.6	2.8	—7.1	2.5	2.7	—7.4
Contract Construction	**23.3**	23.3	0.0	21.4	21.4	0.0	20.6	20.5	0.5
Manufacturing	**102.8**	96.9	6.1	101.1	95.3	6.1	101.0	94.9	6.4
Durable Goods	**69.1**	65.4	5.5	67.7	64.0	5.8	67.7	63.6	6.4
Primary Metals	**5.9**	5.1	15.7	5.7	4.9	16.3	5.6	4.9	14.3
Fabricated Metals, Machinery & Computers	**17.3**	16.8	3.0	17.1	16.6	3.0	17.2	16.5	4.2
Electronic & Elec. Equipment Exc. Computers	**9.5**	8.8	8.0	9.2	8.5	8.2	9.3	8.4	10.7
Transportation Equipment	**16.5**	16.4	0.6	16.3	16.3	0.0	16.5	16.4	0.6
Other Durable Goods	**19.9**	18.3	8.7	19.4	17.7	9.6	19.1	17.4	9.8
Non-Durable Goods	**33.7**	31.5	7.0	33.4	31.3	6.7	33.3	31.3	6.4
Food & Kindred Products	**11.1**	10.3	7.8	11.1	10.2	8.8	10.9	10.0	9.0
Textile & Apparel Products	**6.1**	5.9	3.4	6.3	6.1	3.3	6.3	6.4	—1.6
Chemical & Petroleum Products	**4.2**	4.0	5.0	4.2	4.0	5.0	4.2	3.9	7.7
Other Non-Durable Goods	**12.3**	11.3	8.8	11.8	11.0	7.3	11.9	11.0	8.2
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	**39.8**	38.3	3.9	39.6	38.1	3.9	39.8	37.8	5.3
Railroad Transportation	**2.6**	2.6	0.0	2.6	2.6	0.0	2.6	2.6	0.0
Other Transportation	**22.6**	21.3	6.1	22.5	21.2	6.1	22.7	20.8	9.1
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	**14.6**	14.4	1.4	14.5	14.3	1.4	14.5	14.4	0.7
Trade	**158.5**	151.9	4.3	158.1	151.8	4.2	156.1	149.8	4.2
Wholesale Trade	**36.0**	34.5	4.3	36.3	34.8	4.3	35.8	34.5	3.8
Retail Trade	**121.8**	117.4	3.7	121.8	117.0	4.1	120.3	115.3	4.3
Building Materials	**5.2**	4.9	6.1	4.6	4.6	0.0	4.4	4.5	—2.2
Food Stores	**21.2**	21.5	—1.4	21.9	22.2	—1.4	21.8	21.6	0.9
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	**15.1**	14.3	5.6	14.7	13.9	5.8	14.6	13.7	6.6
Eating & Drinking Places	**39.8**	38.5	3.4	38.8	37.5	3.5	38.4	36.6	4.9
Other Retail	**40.5**	38.2	6.0	41.1	38.8	5.9	41.1	38.9	5.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**32.5**	33.1	—1.8	32.9	33.5	—1.8	32.9	33.5	—1.8
Services	**163.8**	154.3	6.2	163.2	153.4	6.4	161.2	151.3	6.5
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	**11.3**	10.8	4.6	11.2	10.7	4.7	11.1	10.5	5.7
Personal Services & Amusements	**15.2**	14.4	5.6	15.3	14.4	6.2	15.0	14.2	4.9
Business Services	**45.5**	41.2	10.4	45.6	41.1	10.9	44.8	40.0	12.0
Medical & Other Health Services	**41.8**	40.7	2.7	41.7	40.6	2.7	41.6	40.5	2.7
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	**36.1**	34.0	6.2	36.1	34.0	6.2	35.6	33.6	6.0
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	**11.7**	11.3	3.5	11.7	11.2	4.5	11.6	11.1	4.5
Agricultural Services	**2.2**	1.9	15.8	1.6	1.4	14.3	1.5	1.3	15.4
Government	**148.2**	145.3	2.0	147.5	144.6	2.0	146.2	143.9	1.6
Federal Government	**39.7**	39.5	0.5	39.5	39.3	0.5	39.3	39.1	0.5
U.S. Federal Defense	**21.6**	21.6	0.0	21.6	21.6	0.0	21.6	21.8	—0.9
Other Federal Government	**18.1**	17.9	1.1	17.9	17.7	1.1	17.7	17.3	2.3
State Government	**40.8**	39.5	3.3	40.4	39.1	3.3	40.2	39.5	1.8
State Education	**22.7**	21.9	3.7	22.4	21.6	3.7	22.2	22.0	0.9
Other State Government	**18.1**	17.6	2.8	18.0	17.5	2.9	18.0	17.5	2.9
Local Government	**67.7**	66.3	2.1	67.6	66.2	2.1	66.7	65.3	2.1
Local Education	**45.6**	43.4	5.1	44.8	42.6	5.2	44.0	41.9	5.0
Other Local Government	**22.1**	22.9	—3.5	22.8	23.6	—3.4	22.7	23.4	—3.0
Labor—Management Disputes	**0**	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION, AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Apr. 1989 (f)	Apr. 1988	% Change	Mar. 1989 (p)	Feb. 1989 (r)	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	1,712.0	1,689.0	1.4	1,710.0	1,708.0	1,706.0	1,704.0	1,702.0	1,700.0	1,698.0	1,696.0
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	1,107.6	1,092.8	1.4	1,106.4	1,105.1	1,103.8	1,102.5	1,101.2	1,099.9	1,098.6	1,097.3
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	779.1	749.2	4.0	776.7	776.8	781.9	773.2	766.3	765.7	767.8	766.8
Participation Rate	70.3	68.6	—	70.2	70.3	70.8	70.1	69.6	69.6	69.9	69.9
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS[2]	745.5	711.1	4.8	743.8	745.9	750.1	743.4	734.6	732.5	730.3	725.4
Employment Ratio[3]	67.3	65.1	—	67.2	67.5	68.0	67.4	66.7	66.6	66.5	66.1
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	33.6	38.1	—11.8	32.9	30.9	31.8	29.8	31.7	33.2	37.5	41.4
Unemployment Rate	4.3	5.1	—	4.2	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.9	5.4
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	328.5	343.6	—4.4	329.7	328.3	321.9	329.3	334.9	334.2	330.8	330.5
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	138.8	133.5	4.0	137.9	135.7	138.6	139.7	139.8	142.9	141.6	139.3
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	676.8	652.3	3.8	673.6	673.7	671.9	675.1	672.9	669.9	668.3	661.8
Mining	7.6	8.3	—7.4	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.6	8.1	8.1	8.2
Contract Construction	25.0	25.0	0.0	24.3	24.6	24.9	26.2	26.0	25.1	25.1	24.6
Manufacturing	103.5	97.6	6.1	101.6	102.5	102.1	102.0	101.5	100.6	100.3	99.7
Durable Goods	69.5	65.8	5.7	68.1	68.6	68.2	68.5	68.2	67.6	67.0	66.8
Nondurable Goods	34.0	31.8	7.0	33.5	33.8	33.9	33.4	33.4	33.0	33.2	32.9
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util.	39.9	38.4	3.9	40.0	40.2	40.1	41.0	40.9	40.5	40.3	39.8
Trade	160.4	154.4	3.9	160.7	160.4	159.6	158.9	158.3	158.3	159.2	157.9
Wholesale	36.3	34.8	4.3	36.6	36.3	36.2	36.2	35.9	35.9	35.7	35.6
Retail	124.1	119.6	3.7	124.1	124.0	123.4	122.7	122.4	122.3	123.6	122.3
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	32.5	33.1	—1.8	32.9	33.1	33.3	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.2	33.3
Services	162.6	153.2	6.2	161.6	160.9	159.6	162.5	161.3	160.7	158.9	158.2
Government	145.2	142.4	2.0	145.0	144.5	144.6	143.9	144.2	143.7	143.3	140.1
Federal	39.3	39.1	0.5	39.5	39.7	39.9	39.7	40.0	39.8	39.1	38.9
State	39.8	38.6	3.3	39.1	38.8	38.9	38.4	38.3	38.2	38.5	39.1
Local	66.1	64.7	2.1	66.4	66.0	65.8	65.9	65.9	65.7	65.6	62.2

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[1] Figures represent estimated trends; they are not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private households.
[3] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person, by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment In Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Mar. 1989(p)	% Change from Mar. '88	% Distribution	Mar. 1989(p)	% Change from Mar. '88	% Distribution	Mar. 1989(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	372.7	3.9	100.0	298.8	3.9	100.0	NA	NA
Mining	7.0	—9.1	1.9	0.7	16.7	0.2	5.9	76.6
Contract Construction	18.6	—1.1	5.0	2.8	7.7	0.9	16.1	75.2
Manufacturing	68.6	4.7	18.4	32.5	9.1	10.9	66.4	65.7
Durable Goods	48.4	5.4	13.0	19.3	6.6	6.5	42.5	62.8
Nondurable Goods	20.2	3.1	5.4	13.2	12.8	4.4	23.9	71.6
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	27.1	3.8	7.3	12.5	4.2	4.2	28.4	71.7
Total Trade	87.5	9.2	23.5	70.6	—1.5	23.6	138.1	87.3
Wholesale Trade	25.0	10.1	6.7	11.3	—6.6	3.8	29.8	82.1
Retail Trade	62.5	8.9	16.8	59.3	—0.5	19.8	108.3	88.9
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	13.4	—1.5	3.6	19.5	—2.0	6.5	25.2	76.6
Services	76.6	5.5	20.6	86.6	7.2	29.0	123.8	75.9
Total Government	73.9	—0.7	19.8	73.6	4.8	24.6	NA	NA
Federal Government	23.1	—0.9	6.2	16.4	2.5	5.5	NA	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	15.3	1.3	4.1	6.3	—3.1	2.1	NA	NA
Other Federal Government	7.8	—4.9	2.1	10.1	6.3	3.4	NA	NA
State Government	18.3	2.2	4.9	22.1	4.2	7.4	NA	NA
State Education	12.3	4.2	3.3	10.1	3.1	3.4	NA	NA
Other State Government	6.0	—1.6	1.6	12.0	5.3	4.0	NA	NA
Local Government	32.5	—2.1	8.7	35.1	6.4	11.7	NA	NA
Local Education	17.5	0.6	4.7	27.3	8.3	9.1	NA	NA
Other Local Government	15.0	—5.1	4.0	7.8	0.0	2.6	NA	NA

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p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake - Ogden[1]					Provo - Orem[2]				
	Apr. 1989(f)	Apr. 1988	% Chg.	Mar. 1989(p)	Feb. 1989(r)	Apr. 1989(f)	Apr. 1988	% Chg.	Mar. 1989(p)	Feb. 1989(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	503.3	485.5	3.7	500.2	501.0	107.9	102.1	5.7	107.3	107.0
Employed Persons	481.0	460.4	4.5	477.2	478.8	103.6	97.5	6.3	102.8	102.6
Unemployed	22.3	25.1	—11.2	23.0	22.2	4.3	4.6	—6.5	4.5	4.4
Percent of Labor Force	4.4	5.2	—	4.6	4.4	4.0	4.5	—	4.2	4.1
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	465.2	449.6	3.5	460.5	458.6	84.5	79.8	6.2	83.6	82.9
Mining	2.5	2.7	—7.4	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	16.8	16.7	0.6	15.3	14.8	2.3	2.5	—8.0	2.1	2.0
Manufacturing	66.8	63.2	5.7	65.2	65.6	13.8	12.9	7.0	13.5	13.6
Durable Goods	46.2	43.1	7.2	45.0	45.2	9.0	8.5	5.9	8.8	8.9
Nondurable Goods	20.6	20.1	2.5	20.2	20.4	4.8	4.4	9.1	4.7	4.7
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	30.3	29.3	3.4	30.2	30.4	2.9	2.7	7.4	2.8	2.8
Total Trade	114.7	110.4	3.9	114.2	113.6	17.2	16.6	3.6	17.2	17.0
Wholesale Trade	30.1	29.2	3.1	30.2	29.8	2.7	2.6	3.8	2.7	2.6
Retail Trade	84.6	81.2	4.2	84.0	83.8	14.5	14.0	3.6	14.5	14.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	26.5	27.2	—2.6	27.1	27.1	2.2	2.3	—4.3	2.2	2.2
Services	110.3	105.0	5.0	109.3	108.6	31.9	28.9	10.4	31.7	31.4
Total Government	97.3	95.1	2.3	96.7	96.0	14.2	13.7	3.6	14.1	13.9

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

[2] Provo - Orem is Utah County.

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Apr.'89(f)	Mar.'89(p)	Feb. '89(r)	Apr.'88	Apr.'89(f)	Apr.'88	% Change	Apr.'89(f)	Apr.'88	% Change
State Total	4.3	4.2	4.0	5.1	772,000	742,760	3.9	675,700	651,610	3.7
Bear River	3.2	3.4	2.9	3.6	49,890	47,510	5.0	42,100	40,630	3.6
Box Elder	3.5	3.3	2.9	3.8	18,440	17,620	4.7	16,060	15,700	2.3
Cache	3.1	3.4	2.9	3.5	30,670	29,160	5.2	25,710	24,630	4.4
Rich	1.4	1.7	1.8	3.4	780	730	6.8	330	300	10.0
Wasatch Front	4.1	4.0	3.7	4.8	516,150	497,960	3.7	476,360	460,480	3.4
North	4.2	4.4	3.9	5.1	153,400	147,100	4.3	117,820	113,980	3.4
Davis	3.8	3.8	3.3	4.5	77,700	74,130	4.9	53,150	51,320	3.6
Morgan	7.6	9.2	8.0	6.5	1,720	1,500	8.9	920	860	7.0
Weber	4.6	4.8	4.4	5.8	73,910	71,390	3.5	63,750	61,800	3.2
South	4.0	3.8	3.7	4.7	362,750	350,360	3.4	358,540	346,500	3.5
Salt Lake	4.0	3.8	3.7	4.7	351,590	339,930	3.4	348,260	336,590	3.5
Tooele	3.7	3.7	4.4	6.1	11,160	10,930	2.1	10,280	9,910	3.7
Mountainlands	4.0	3.7	3.3	4.6	120,450	114,600	5.1	93,740	88,990	5.3
Summit	5.5	5.3	5.0	7.6	8,060	8,060	0.0	7,060	7,010	0.7
Utah	3.7	3.4	3.0	4.1	107,900	102,060	5.7	84,450	79,760	5.9
Wasatch	8.7	6.7	7.5	9.4	4,490	4,480	0.2	2,230	2,220	0.5
Central	6.7	6.2	5.5	8.7	22,050	21,050	4.8	14,440	13,670	5.6
Juab	8.3	9.8	7.9	10.7	2,020	1,960	3.1	1,590	1,490	6.7
Millard	4.5	3.8	3.5	6.2	5,510	5,310	3.8	3,300	3,230	2.2
Piute	4.5	3.8	7.6	15.3	390	440	—11.4	190	180	5.6
Sanpete	10.5	9.8	8.5	13.9	6,530	6,110	6.9	3,820	3,480	9.8
Sevier	4.8	3.8	3.5	6.1	6,630	6,270	5.7	5,080	4,850	4.7
Wayne	4.2	4.9	4.2	8.0	970	960	1.0	460	440	4.5
Southwestern	4.9	4.0	4.0	5.1	31,890	30,540	4.4	22,910	22,190	3.2
Beaver	6.6	5.0	4.6	5.6	2,140	2,100	1.9	1,270	1,260	0.8
Garfield	8.6	9.5	8.5	8.8	1,410	1,380	2.2	1,290	1,270	1.6
Iron	4.3	3.0	3.0	5.1	8,870	8,400	5.6	6,940	6,540	6.1
Kane	8.2	5.9	5.0	5.3	2,580	2,440	5.7	1,460	1,440	1.4
Washington	3.0	4.1	3.5	4.7	16,890	16,220	4.1	11,950	11,680	2.3
Uintah Basin	6.8	6.9	6.9	8.8	13,450	13,140	2.4	10,390	10,010	3.8
Daggett	1.2	1.6	1.4	6.2	360	410	—12.2	270	280	—3.6
Duchesne	8.3	8.7	8.3	12.5	4,680	4,580	2.2	3,580	3,380	5.9
Uintah	6.3	6.1	6.3	7.2	8,410	8,150	3.2	6,540	6,350	3.0
Southeastern	7.2	7.9	7.5	7.6	18,130	17,970	0.9	15,760	15,650	0.7
Carbon	7.9	8.4	7.2	6.9	8,060	8,110	—0.6	7,120	7,330	—2.9
Emery	6.1	7.6	7.6	10.4	3,410	3,420	—0.3	3,420	3,340	2.4
Grand	7.9	7.9	8.9	7.9	2,830	2,710	4.4	2,100	2,020	4.0
San Juan	6.2	6.9	6.9	8.9	3,830	3,730	2.7	3,120	2,960	5.4

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates should not be used for federal or state funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar.(p) 1989	**Feb.(r) 1989**	**Mar. 1988**	**Mar.(p) 1989**	**Feb.(r) 1989**	**Mar. 1988**	**Mar.(p) 1989**	**Feb.(r) 1988**	**Mar. 1988**
MINING	**$508.08**	$514.94	$541.45	**43.8**	44.7	44.2	**$11.60**	$11.52	$12.25
MANUFACTURING	**397.36**	403.38	394.21	**40.3**	40.5	39.9	**9.86**	9.96	9.88
Durable Goods	**402.87**	408.41	405.81	**40.9**	40.8	40.5	**9.85**	10.01	10.02
Nondurable Goods	**383.34**	390.65	367.09	**38.8**	39.7	38.6	**9.88**	9.84	9.51
TRADE	**214.21**	211.78	239.93	**28.6**	28.2	30.8	**7.49**	7.51	7.79
Wholesale Trade	**365.26**	360.21	417.64	**36.2**	35.7	39.4	**10.09**	10.09	10.60
Retail Trade	**164.43**	162.68	180.51	**26.1**	25.7	27.9	**6.30**	6.33	6.47
AVERAGE	**268.48**	269.03	288.29	**32.0**	31.8	33.6	**8.39**	8.46	8.58

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar.(p) 1989	**Feb.(r) 1989**	**Mar. 1988**	**Mar.(p) 1989**	**Feb.(r) 1989**	**Mar. 1988**	**Mar.(p) 1989**	**Feb.(r) 1989**	**Mar. 1988**
MINING	**$557.40**	$569.33	$615.63	**39.9**	**40.9**	**43.6**	**$13.97**	$13.92	$14.12
Metal Mining	**531.15**	543.92	588.70	**42.8**	**43.9**	**43.9**	**12.41**	12.39	13.41
Bituminous Coal Mining	**697.69**	691.08	683.10	**39.8**	**39.4**	**41.2**	**17.53**	17.54	16.58
MANUFACTURING	**392.42**	395.40	393.82	**39.4**	**39.5**	**39.7**	**9.96**	10.01	9.92
Durable Goods	**412.29**	413.70	412.90	**40.5**	**40.4**	**40.6**	**10.18**	10.24	10.17
Primary Metal Industries	**519.87**	539.77	567.69	**42.3**	**43.6**	**44.7**	**12.29**	12.38	12.70
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	**396.77**	394.36	404.89	**40.2**	**40.2**	**42.8**	**9.87**	9.81	9.46
Transportation Equipment	**550.67**	584.22	555.72	**40.7**	**42.0**	**42.1**	**13.53**	13.91	13.20
Nondurable Goods	**357.38**	362.50	357.96	**37.5**	**37.8**	**38.0**	**9.53**	9.59	9.42
Food & Kindred Products	**344.66**	349.00	362.00	**37.3**	**38.1**	**38.8**	**9.24**	9.16	9.33
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	**509.63**	512.95	472.53	**41.0**	**41.3**	**38.7**	**12.43**	12.42	12.21
TRADE	**202.63**	201.20	219.43	**28.3**	**28.1**	**30.1**	**7.16**	7.16	7.29
Wholesale Trade	**347.60**	345.51	400.79	**34.9**	**34.9**	**38.5**	**9.96**	9.90	10.41
Retail Trade	**162.98**	161.39	169.86	**26.5**	**26.2**	**27.8**	**6.15**	6.16	6.11
Food Stores	**143.75**	145.80	189.46	**24.7**	**25.4**	**27.3**	**5.82**	5.74	6.94
Other Retail	**195.08**	192.27	184.59	**28.9**	**28.4**	**29.3**	**6.75**	6.77	6.30
AVERAGE	**273.06**	272.64	285.76	**32.2**	**32.0**	**33.5**	**8.46**	8.52	8.53

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

		THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO	
	Forecast Apr. '89	**Preliminary Mar. '89**	**Final Feb. '89**	**Final Apr. '88**	**Final Mar. '88**	**Final Feb. '88**
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	**12,400**	13,217	10,577	8,760	10,373	6,812
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	**5,636**	4,950	4,497	24,749	21,354	21,354
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	**18,036**	18,167	15,074	33,509	32,246	28,166
Number of New Applications for Jobs	**10,700**	11,487	8,193	9,9430	10,240	8,227
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	**7,100**	7,489	6,079	6,158	6,828	5,698
Initial Claims (Key Week)	**1,108**	927	1,217	1,316	1,136	1,300
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	**9,874**	11,386	12,759	11,009	14,937	16,579
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	**1.64**	1.89	2.13	1.84	2.53	2.82
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	**$5,648,000**	$7,376,502	$7,474,588	$6,272,696	$9,606,795	$8,993,453

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

Item	Index Mar. '89	Feb. '89	Jan. '89	Mar. '88	From Last Month	% Change Mar. '88 to Mar. '89	Feb. '88 to Feb. '89
CONSUMER PRICES: (1982 - 84 = 100)							
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**122.3**	**121.6**	**121.1**	**116.5**	**0.6**	**5.0**	**4.8**
Food and Beverages	123.3	122.7	122.0	116.0	0.5	6.3	6.0
Food at Home	122.7	122.0	121.2	113.9	0.6	7.7	7.1
Housing	121.5	121.1	120.7	117.0	0.3	3.8	3.9
Rent Residential	131.1	130.9	130.5	126.4	0.2	3.7	3.6
Fuel and Other Util.	105.9	105.9	106.0	102.7	0.0	3.1	3.0
Medical Care	146.1	145.2	143.8	136.3	0.6	7.2	7.2
Apparel and Upkeep	119.3	115.3	115.3	114.3	3.5	4.4	4.6
Transportation	111.9	111.6	111.1	106.5	0.3	5.1	4.5
Gasoline	81.3	80.1	79.4	77.3	1.5	5.2	2.6
Energy[3]	89.8	89.3	89.0	86.5	0.6	3.8	2.6
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W[2])	120.8	120.2	119.7	115.1	0.5	5.0	4.8
Purchasing Power of Consumer Dollar: 1982 - 84 = $1.00	**$.818**	**$.823**	**$.826**	**$.858**	**—0.6**	**—4.7**	**—4.5**
PRODUCER PRICES: (1982 = 100)							
ALL COMMODITIES	111.5	110.8	110.3	104.9	0.6	6.3	5.9
Finished Goods	112.2	111.7	111.0	106.2	0.4	5.6	5.3
Intermediate Materials	111.6	110.9	110.5	104.6	0.6	6.6	6.3
Crude Materials	103.1	101.0	101.0	94.1	2.1	9.6	6.7

---

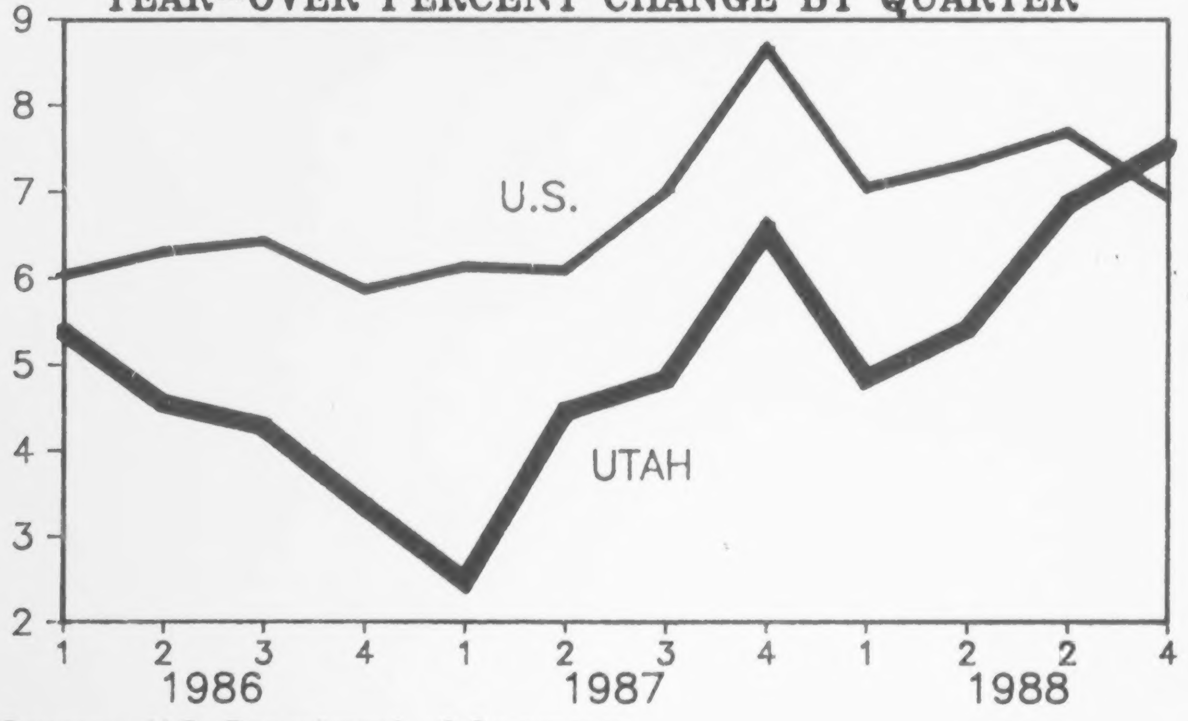
[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

[2] Consumer Price Index — Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

[3] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME--UTAH AND U.S.
YEAR-OVER PERCENT CHANGE BY QUARTER



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.

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UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
174 Social Hall Avenue, P.O. Box 11249
Salt Lake City, Utah 84147-0249 Phone (801) 533-2345

BLANDING
196 East Center Street
84511-2921 678-2244

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138 West 990 South
84302-3195 723-5261

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153 East Main Street
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84513-0859 381-2301

CEDAR CITY
176 East 2nd North
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84720-0669 586-6585

CLEARFIELD
1579 South State
P.O. Box 835
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DELTA
520 East Topaz Blvd.
Suite 109
84624-9804 864-4545

EPHRAIM
390 North Main
P.O. Box 721
84627-0721 283-4018

HEBER
90 N. Valley Square
Shopping Center, Suite 4
P.O. Box 158
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KANAB
100 West Center Street
P.O..Box 1268
84741-1268 644-5888

LOGAN
446 North 1st West
P.O. Box 307
84321-0307 752-5381

MOAB
91 East Uranium Avenue
P.O. Box 580
84532-0580 259-7124

NEPHI
Juab County Complex
P.O. Box 115
84648-0115 623-0801

OGDEN
2655 Adams Avenue
P.O. Box 9820
84409-0820 399-2181

PANGUITCH
565 North Main Street
P.O. Box 61
84759-0061 676-8893

PARK CITY
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P.O. Box 680697
84068-0697 649-8451

PRICE
685 East 2nd South
84501-3111
637-3031

PROVO
1550 North 200 West
P.O. Box 1339
84603-1339 373-7500

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P.O. Box 670
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ROOSEVELT
30 West 425 South
#330-5(5)
84066-3703 722-2283

SALT LAKE CITY
1234 South Main Street
P.O. Box 11750
84147-0750 533-2400

ST. GEORGE
40 South 2nd East
P.O. Box 70
84771-0070 673-3586

TOOELE
7 South Main Street
P.O. Box 1269
84074-1269 882-7700

VERNAL
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84078-2399 789-1211

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Utah Department of
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UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

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S7820-3
6/22/89

Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

MAY 1989 published June 1989

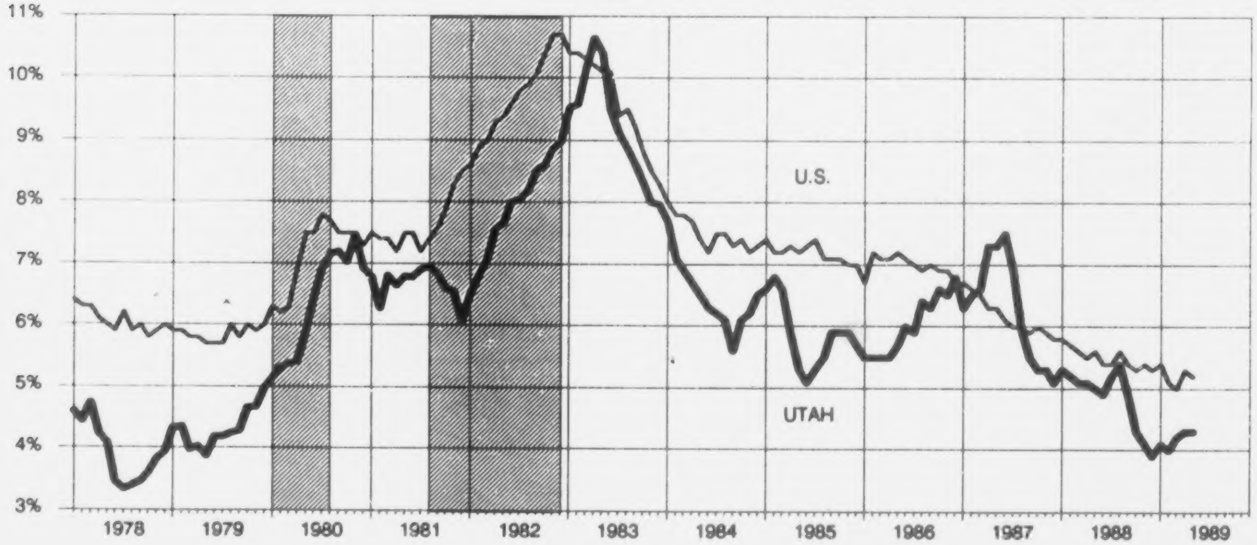
- Trade (retail and wholesale) employment's year-over increase is 5.5 percent.
- Utah's total retail sales in first quarter 1989 are 9.6 percent higher than a year ago. This is one of the highest increases in the Nation.
- Manufacturing's job growth has slowed, but remains more than double the comparable U.S. figure.
- Business services jobs, at 47,000, number more than those of many of Utah's major industries.
- Utah's nonagricultural employment has increased by 25,800 since May 1988.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE UNCHANGED

Utah's unemployment rate for May 1989, at 4.3, is unchanged from April's level, but is 0.7 of a point lower than in May 1988. The number of unemployed persons in May was 34,000, which is down 8.6 percent from Utah's year-ago figure. Concurrently, the U.S. unemployment rate in May 1989 was 5.2, down 0.1 from April, and 0.4 of a point lower than in May 1988.

In this issue:
- Key Labor Market Information for Utah, by County.
- Utah Nonfarm Employment & Wages, by County and Industry, 4th QTR 1988.
- Percent Change in Retail Sales, 1st QTR 1989 from 1st QTR 1988, Utah, U.S., & Regions, page 7.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
UTAH AND UNITED STATES
1978 - 1989



Shaded areas represent U.S. recessions.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

JOB SERVICE

NONAG JOB GROWTH STEADY

Utah's nonagricultural employment totals continue to reflect moderate growth. The May 1989 total jobs figure, 683,500, is 25,800 higher than the year-ago level, an increase of 3.9 percent. In contrast, the year-over jobs increase for the U.S. in May was 2.9 percent.

Utah's two largest industries--trade and services--provided nearly 75 percent of the new jobs in the state. The year-over job growth of these two sectors, 5.5 and 6.9 percent respectively, was far greater than those of all other major industries, and of total jobs.

SERVICES--JOB GROWTH ACCELERATES

After slowing to 6.5 percent in March, the services industry's year-over employment growth rate jumped to 6.9 in May. This industry continues to lead the state in the number of new jobs created (10,500) and in employment growth rate.

As usual, business services provided nearly half (5,000) of these new jobs. At 47,000, this sub-classification's employment total is larger than those of four of Utah's major industries: Mining, construction, transportation/communication/utilities, and finance/insurance/real estate. Moreover, for May its year-over employment increase was greater than the aggregate increase of these industries plus that of the entire public (government) sector. It also employs more Utah workers than either federal or state government. Nevertheless, this does not imply that the economic impact of business services rivals that of some of these other industries. Their high capital investment and higher wages likely overshadow the differential in employee numbers.

TRADE--ALSO PICKING UP!

New data from the State Tax Commission report that Utah's total retail sales are up 9.6 percent in first quarter 1989 from a year ago. In contrast, retail sales for the U.S. increased only 4.5 percent. (See table on page 7.)

Current employment statistics on Utah's trade industry reflect this activity. In fact, the industry has achieved a complete turnaround from its 1987 slump. Its May 1989 employment total is 8,500 greater than a year ago, a 5.5 percent increase. In contrast, trade's 1987 annual average job growth was virtually nil.

Of particular note is wholesale trade's employment record. Employers in this division have created 2,500 new jobs in the past twelve months, a 7.2 percent increase! This is a dramatic improvement from 1987's loss of 3.1 percent.

All of Utah's major retail categories except building materials stores have contributed to this division's 5,900 jobs, 5.0 percent, year-over employment increase. Variety and department stores are again responsible for most of this growth.

MANUFACTURING--EMPLOYMENT GROWTH HAS SLOWED

It seemed too good to be true, and it was! Last month we crowed that Utah's manufacturing employment growth rate was triple the national average. However, newly available data indicate that employment growth of Utah's manufacturing industry has slowed considerably: 3.5 percent from May 1988 to May 1989 compared to the peak year-over increase in June 1988 of 8.5 percent. Nevertheless, manufacturing's employment growth rate is still much higher than that of the U.S. (1.5), and indicates superior strength in this key industry.

Employment increases in the manufacture of durable goods, at 2.6 percent year-over, are only half as rapid as those of the nondurable sector (5.3). But both categories net out at 1,700 new jobs.

OTHER PRIVATE INDUSTRIES

Employment growth in Utah's transportation, communication and public utilities (TCU) industry, at 2.6 percent, remains slower because of the continuing airline work stoppage. Nearly all of TCU's 1,000-job increase is due to trucking-related activities.

May's construction employment is up only 300 jobs from a year ago. The anticipated pick-up in construction activity has not yet materialized. Also experiencing virtually no growth is Utah's finance, insurance and real estate industry.

Mining employment is down 900 jobs from last year. Each of the three divisions of this industry--metal, coal and other--has fewer jobs than a year ago.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

Jobs in the public sector have increased by 2,900 since May 1988. Local government, the largest category of public service employment, increased 1,500 jobs, while state government grew by 800. Federal government employment experienced a net year-over increase of 600 jobs, all in nondefense.

Kenneth E. Jensen
Labor Market Economist

AVERAGE NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT, COUNTY AND MAJOR INDUSTRY
FOURTH QUARTER 1988

District & County	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Trans.Comm. & Pub.Util.	Trade	Fin.Ins.& Real Est.	Services	Government	Total	Year Over % Change	Employment 4TH QTR 87
State Total	7,863	26,525	101,804	40,598	163,128	33,155	159,982	145,059	678,114	3.90%	652,665
Bear River	10	1,518	16,045	879	7,420	863	5,243	10,245	42,223	4.30%	40,484
Box Elder	9	499	8,680	230	2,683	257	1,181	1,964	15,503	-2.08%	15,832
Cache	0	1,015	7,363	635	4,670	582	4,026	8,079	26,370	8.26%	24,359
Rich	1	4	2	14	67	24	36	202	350	19.45%	293
Wasatch Front	2,774	18,452	66,787	31,475	119,803	27,240	109,025	101,245	476,801	3.17%	462,160
North	110	4,320	17,149	4,157	27,915	3,442	22,992	38,603	118,688	4.50%	113,579
Davis	73	2,212	6,695	1,974	12,769	1,119	8,415	21,351	54,608	4.40%	52,308
Morgan	0	78	175	7	309	17	43	267	896	-0.11%	897
Weber	37	2,030	10,279	2,176	14,837	2,306	14,534	16,985	63,184	4.65%	60,374
South	2,664	14,132	49,638	27,318	91,888	23,798	86,033	62,642	358,113	2.73%	348,581
Salt Lake	2,417	13,905	48,599	27,121	90,731	23,651	85,303	56,304	348,031	2.84%	338,410
Tooele	247	227	1,039	197	1,157	147	730	6,338	10,082	-0.88%	10,171
Mountainland	133	3,769	14,363	3,087	21,043	3,316	34,459	15,499	95,669	9.09%	87,699
Summit	104	393	193	269	1,709	975	2,486	1,012	7,141	10.25%	6,477
Utah	25	2,988	14,080	2,735	18,773	2,301	31,260	13,844	86,006	9.01%	78,898
Wasatch	4	388	90	83	561	40	713	643	2,522	8.52%	2,324
Central	489	791	1,948	1,312	3,260	376	1,926	4,540	14,642	1.96%	14,360
Juab	93	64	288	25	427	32	259	418	1,606	5.10%	1,528
Millard	101	194	230	701	658	82	424	838	3,228	1.10%	3,193
Piute	0	0	25	9	15	5	8	118	180	0.56%	179
Sanpete	2	162	848	132	843	99	404	1,550	4,040	1.25%	3,990
Sevier	293	328	491	443	1,260	158	789	1,295	5,057	3.71%	4,876
Wayne	0	43	66	2	57	0	42	321	531	-10.61%	594
Southwestern	190	1,177	1,787	1,346	6,355	809	5,225	5,929	22,818	5.74%	21,579
Beaver	2	35	81	170	344	37	145	458	1,272	1.27%	1,256
Garfield	12	27	229	45	160	22	336	480	1,311	3.15%	1,271
Iron	133	381	321	377	1,877	218	1,365	2,113	6,785	3.64%	6,547
Kane	9	20	71	38	450	40	382	413	1,423	4.33%	1,364
Washington	34	714	1,085	716	3,524	492	2,997	2,465	12,027	7.95%	11,141
Uintah Basin	1,402	282	359	1,010	2,197	230	1,678	3,087	10,245	-1.99%	10,453
Daggett	0	0	0	25	35	0	46	183	289	-6.77%	310
Duchesne	352	128	113	380	765	83	363	1,221	3,405	-5.70%	3,611
Uintah	1,050	154	246	605	1,397	147	1,269	1,683	6,551	0.29%	6,532
Southeastern	2,865	536	515	1,489	3,050	321	2,426	4,514	15,716	-1.34%	15,930
Carbon	1,309	160	286	380	1,655	174	1,263	2,021	7,248	-1.15%	7,332
Emery	1,004	175	10	796	367	47	277	832	3,508	-2.37%	3,593
Grand	155	65	55	155	553	69	365	507	1,924	-1.89%	1,961
San Juan	397	136	164	158	475	31	521	1,154	3,036	-0.26%	3,044
Year-over %	-6.11%	0.81%	6.19%	4.66%	4.88%	-0.91%	5.63%	1.54%	3.90%		
EMP 4 87	8,375	26,312	95,874	38,792	155,542	33,459	151,449	142,862	652,665		

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL WAGES IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT, COUNTY AND MAJOR INDUSTRY
FOURTH QUARTER 1988

District & County	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Trans.Comm. & Pub.Util.	Trade	Fin.Ins.& Real Est.	Services	Government	Total	Year Over % Change	Wages 4TH QTR 87
State Total	$70,072,701	$148,996,833	$636,965,225	$281,759,777	$556,849,941	$174,290,754	$709,418,726	$699,807,602	$3,278,153,559	7.77%	$3,041,833,484
Bear River	52,668	7,924,637	113,597,429	4,770,424	18,379,193	3,320,656	18,646,605	39,322,207	206,013,819	3.36%	199,309,360
Box Elder	42,530	2,770,826	82,277,893	1,407,486	8,032,885	996,066	3,975,352	7,672,635	107,175,673	-0.25%	107,440,100
Cache	0	5,147,175	31,311,861	3,290,556	10,218,830	2,275,227	14,618,285	31,016,129	97,878,063	7.59%	90,974,933
Rich	10,138	6,636	7,675	72,382	127,478	49,363	52,968	633,443	960,083	7.35%	894,327
Wasatch Front	26,615,055	108,149,811	426,693,318	223,047,856	444,654,105	150,064,143	516,020,488	530,357,426	2,425,603,082	7.24%	2,261,833,232
North	924,482	23,425,071	104,831,835	24,738,700	81,902,901	15,446,995	98,551,355	208,281,743	558,103,082	8.03%	516,633,570
Davis	685,643	11,767,993	40,069,496	11,035,672	39,680,561	4,935,453	37,083,527	131,864,209	277,122,554	6.80%	259,488,060
Morgan	0	369,784	996,308	60,513	1,291,485	127,694	77,114	1,027,217	3,950,115	-6.05%	4,204,487
Weber	238,839	11,287,294	63,766,031	13,642,515	40,930,855	10,383,848	61,390,714	75,390,317	277,030,413	9.52%	252,941,015
South	25,691,373	84,724,740	321,861,483	198,309,156	362,751,204	134,617,148	417,469,133	322,075,683	1,867,500,000	7.01%	1,745,199,862
Salt Lake	23,211,325	82,970,154	314,553,694	197,166,304	359,862,048	134,050,023	414,817,627	282,748,330	1,809,379,505	7.37%	1,685,169,861
Tooele	2,480,048	1,754,586	7,307,789	1,142,852	2,889,236	567,125	2,651,506	39,327,353	58,120,495	-3.18%	60,030,001
Mountainland	1,223,040	18,495,927	77,701,438	16,824,562	56,956,693	14,149,138	137,443,306	59,714,937	382,509,049	16.70%	327,757,539
Summit	1,111,314	2,228,329	871,002	1,335,076	3,930,655	3,741,368	7,464,413	4,150,427	24,832,584	16.18%	21,375,020
Utah	101,860	12,726,636	76,585,646	14,977,939	51,750,021	10,254,878	128,153,736	52,935,677	347,486,401	16.52%	298,232,144
Wasatch	9,866	3,540,962	244,790	511,547	1,276,017	152,892	1,825,157	2,628,833	10,190,064	25.03%	8,150,375
Central	3,996,194	4,868,760	7,884,364	10,035,573	6,698,652	1,639,373	6,222,416	16,243,254	57,588,606	4.65%	55,030,403
Juab	708,611	218,218	1,013,335	142,813	869,236	136,533	628,599	1,431,403	5,148,748	13.55%	4,534,489
Millard	805,917	1,899,829	1,157,839	6,114,180	1,371,334	285,512	1,785,883	3,245,012	16,665,506	10.04%	15,144,507
Piute	0	0	44,938	48,583	16,988	13,195	21,216	379,160	524,080	-8.51%	572,818
Sanpete	37,000	743,212	3,535,736	735,075	1,479,808	492,874	1,420,213	4,859,835	13,303,753	5.79%	12,575,763
Sevier	2,441,666	1,817,950	1,990,356	2,989,972	2,901,342	711,259	2,278,170	5,253,848	20,384,583	3.47%	19,701,762
Wayne	3,000	189,551	142,160	4,950	59,944	0	88,335	1,073,996	1,561,936	-37.55%	2,501,064
Southwestern	1,550,284	5,285,725	7,415,590	8,785,630	15,945,093	2,993,044	16,548,982	24,060,109	82,584,457	13.16%	72,978,490
Beaver	25,295	227,805	267,219	1,838,208	576,427	123,758	281,841	1,517,139	4,857,692	6.20%	4,574,244
Garfield	87,893	173,378	1,195,115	233,435	269,492	79,889	1,247,641	1,944,985	5,231,828	15.78%	4,518,641
Iron	1,204,848	1,724,274	1,203,187	2,699,975	4,449,716	760,292	3,652,395	8,652,077	24,346,764	12.19%	21,701,794
Kane	22,884	56,291	248,519	179,930	1,422,934	165,608	1,225,943	1,651,411	4,973,520	24.47%	3,995,889
Washington	209,364	3,103,977	4,501,550	3,834,082	9,226,524	1,863,497	10,141,162	10,294,497	43,174,653	13.06%	38,187,922
Uintah Basin	10,098,513	1,416,519	1,819,440	6,940,397	6,326,177	951,370	5,509,986	12,654,765	45,717,167	-2.15%	46,719,619
Daggett	0	0	0	154,310	66,156	0	109,702	717,518	1,047,686	2.37%	1,023,439
Duchesne	2,378,390	799,268	588,468	2,500,763	1,949,224	298,181	1,020,860	4,414,183	13,949,337	-10.40%	15,568,658
Uintah	7,720,123	617,251	1,230,972	4,285,324	4,310,797	653,189	4,379,424	7,523,064	30,720,144	1.97%	30,127,522
Southeastern	26,536,139	2,855,454	1,853,646	11,355,335	7,889,948	1,173,030	9,018,943	17,454,904	78,137,399	-0.09%	78,204,841
Carbon	13,546,496	767,137	1,147,846	2,778,123	4,642,961	721,475	4,891,271	7,419,088	35,914,397	-2.57%	36,861,368
Emery	8,590,680	1,048,667	51,620	7,076,401	535,720	134,866	1,116,959	3,040,556	21,595,469	-3.06%	22,276,486
Grand	1,130,720	296,725	223,083	932,746	1,397,434	210,198	1,298,149	2,429,756	7,918,811	6.82%	7,413,070
San Juan	3,268,243	742,925	431,097	568,065	1,313,833	106,491	1,712,564	4,565,504	12,708,722	9.05%	11,653,917
Year-over %	0.27%	6.98%	9.37%	8.21%	8.61%	2.21%	14.03%	2.23%	7.77%		
TOT 4 87	69,881,991	139,273,116	582,391,440	260,374,468	512,703,745	170,514,906	622,137,504	684,556,314	3,041,833,484		

SUMMARY OF

KEY LABOR MARKET INFORMATION FOR UTAH

by Planning District and County

Prepared by

Labor Market Information Services
Utah Department of Employment Security
174 Social Hall Avenue
P.O. Box 11249
Salt Lake City, Utah 84147-0249

May 1989

TOTAL POPULATION IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY
SELECTED YEARS JULY 1, 1970 to JULY 1, 1988

	1988p	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1970
State Total	1,695,000	1,680,000	1,665,000	1,645,000	1,624,000	1,596,000	1,559,000	1,516,000	1,474,000	1,066,000
Bear River	110,450	108,950	107,150	105,400	103,550	102,100	99,100	96,050	86,500	72,300
Box Elder	38,000	37,800	37,300	36,600	35,800	35,300	34,700	34,000	33,500	30,800
Cache	70,600	69,200	67,800	66,700	65,600	64,500	62,000	59,800	57,700	42,550
Rich	1,850	1,950	2,050	2,100	2,150	2,300	2,400	2,250	2,150	1,600
Wasatch Front	1,080,500	1,070,750	1,063,600	1,047,750	1,032,550	1,015,550	995,300	971,850	949,150	713,450
North	347,700	341,650	337,500	330,450	326,350	321,250	314,200	306,050	297,950	230,350
Davis	184,000	179,000	175,000	170,000	166,000	162,000	158,000	153,000	148,000	99,600
Morgan	5,700	5,650	5,500	5,450	5,350	5,250	5,200	5,050	4,950	4,050
Weber	158,000	157,000	157,000	155,000	155,000	154,000	151,000	148,000	145,000	126,700
South	732,800	729,100	725,100	717,300	707,200	694,300	682,100	666,800	651,200	483,100
Salt Lake	705,000	701,000	697,000	689,000	679,000	667,000	655,000	640,000	625,000	461,500
Tooele	27,800	28,100	28,100	28,300	28,200	27,300	27,100	26,800	26,200	21,600
Mountainland	285,200	281,000	275,150	271,600	268,400	262,850	255,050	247,800	239,400	151,150
Summit	13,400	13,300	12,700	12,400	12,200	11,800	11,300	10,900	10,400	5,900
Utah	262,000	258,000	253,000	250,000	247,000	242,000	235,000	228,000	220,000	139,300
Wasatch	9,800	9,700	9,450	9,200	9,200	9,050	8,750	8,900	8,650	5,950
Central	54,850	54,800	55,350	57,200	56,400	53,600	51,050	49,200	47,600	35,400
Juab	5,700	5,700	5,800	6,250	6,150	5,900	5,700	5,600	5,550	4,600
Millard	12,900	13,000	13,600	14,200	13,500	11,400	10,400	9,600	9,050	7,050
Piute	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,500	1,450	1,350	1,400	1,350	1,150
Sanpete	16,700	16,600	16,500	16,900	17,000	16,900	16,100	15,400	14,800	11,000
Sevier	15,900	15,900	15,800	16,200	16,100	15,800	15,500	15,200	14,900	10,150
Wayne	2,100	2,050	2,100	2,100	2,150	2,150	2,000	2,000	1,950	1,450
Southwestern	75,950	74,600	72,400	68,900	65,500	62,900	60,250	57,950	56,050	35,650
Beaver	4,800	4,900	4,950	5,050	5,150	5,000	4,650	4,600	4,400	3,850
Garfield	4,050	4,050	4,050	4,050	3,950	3,950	3,750	3,700	3,700	3,150
Iron	19,200	19,500	19,500	19,400	19,300	18,900	18,300	17,900	17,500	12,300
Kane	4,900	4,850	4,800	4,700	4,500	4,350	4,150	4,050	4,050	2,450
Washington	43,000	41,300	39,100	35,700	32,600	30,700	29,400	27,700	26,400	13,900
Uintah Basin	35,300	36,200	38,000	39,400	40,050	40,450	38,850	35,850	34,150	20,850
Daggett	700	700	700	700	750	750	850	850	750	650
Duchesne	13,100	13,700	14,300	14,700	14,800	14,400	13,700	13,100	12,700	7,400
Uintah	21,500	21,800	23,000	24,000	24,500	25,300	24,300	21,900	20,700	12,800
Southeastern	52,750	53,700	54,350	54,750	56,550	58,550	58,400	56,300	54,650	37,200
Carbon	22,000	22,500	23,000	23,400	23,700	24,500	24,700	23,100	22,400	15,750
Emery	11,300	11,600	11,800	11,800	12,400	13,100	13,000	12,100	11,600	5,150
Grand	6,550	6,700	6,850	7,050	7,650	7,950	8,100	8,400	8,250	6,600
San Juan	12,900	12,900	12,700	12,500	12,800	13,000	12,600	12,700	12,400	9,700

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p = preliminary
Note: 1981 through 1987 revised in 1988.
Source: 1970 - 1988, Utah Population Estimates Committee.

B

POPULATION PROJECTIONS BY COUNTY
AND PLANNING DISTRICT
SELECTED YEARS 1980 TO 2010

	1980	1985	1987p	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	ANNUAL PERCENT CHANGE
State Total	1,474,000	1,645,000	1,678,000	1,768,000	1,893,000	2,004,000	2,180,000	2,443,000	1.7%
Bear River	93,350	105,400	108,950	112,800	119,400	124,900	135,200	150,300	1.6
Box Elder	33,500	36,600	37,800	38,900	40,600	41,900	44,800	49,400	1.3
Cache	57,700	66,700	69,200	71,800	76,600	80,600	87,800	98,100	1.8
Rich	2,150	2,100	1,950	2,100	2,200	2,400	2,600	2,800	0.9
Wasatch Front N.	297,950	330,450	341,650	361,950	397,450	428,950	471,050	524,200	1.9
Davis	148,000	170,000	179,000	194,000	217,000	238,000	266,000	300,000	2.4
Morgan	4,950	5,450	5,650	5,950	6,450	6,950	8,050	9,200	2.1
Weber	145,000	155,000	157,000	162,000	174,000	184,000	197,000	215,000	1.3
Wasatch Front S.	651,200	717,300	728,100	776,800	845,500	903,700	992,100	1,104,300	1.6
Salt Lake	625,000	689,000	700,000	747,000	813,000	869,000	954,000	1,062,000	1.8
Tooele	26,200	28,300	28,100	29,800	32,500	34,700	38,100	42,300	1.6
Mountainland	239,050	271,600	279,900	287,700	295,300	304,800	318,000	369,500	1.5
Summit	10,400	12,400	13,200	13,600	14,000	14,400	15,300	18,100	1.9
Utah	220,000	250,000	257,000	264,000	271,000	280,000	292,000	339,000	1.5
Wasatch	8,650	9,200	9,700	10,100	10,300	10,400	10,700	12,400	1.2
Central	47,600	57,200	55,000	53,200	55,350	55,850	59,550	64,950	1.0
Juab	5,550	6,250	5,800	5,900	6,150	6,150	6,550	7,200	0.9
Millard	9,050	14,200	13,200	11,000	11,400	11,600	12,000	12,900	1.2
Piute	1,350	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,600	1,600	1,650	1,700	0.8
Sanpete	14,800	16,900	16,600	16,600	17,300	17,400	18,800	20,700	1.1
Sevier	14,900	16,200	15,800	16,000	16,700	16,900	18,200	19,900	1.0
Wayne	1,950	2,100	2,050	2,150	2,200	2,200	2,350	2,550	0.9
Southwestern	56,050	68,900	74,500	80,900	84,800	88,800	97,900	109,700	2.3
Beaver	4,400	5,050	4,900	5,200	5,400	5,500	5,750	6,200	1.1
Garfield	3,700	4,050	4,050	4,250	4,300	4,350	4,500	4,850	0.9
Iron	17,500	19,400	19,500	20,900	21,600	22,400	24,000	26,300	1.4
Kane	4,050	4,700	4,850	5,250	5,500	5,750	6,250	6,950	1.8
Washington	26,400	35,700	41,200	45,300	48,000	50,800	57,400	65,400	3.1
Uintah Basin	34,150	39,400	36,300	39,300	40,300	42,100	47,300	54,100	1.5
Daggett	750	700	700	700	700	700	800	800	0.2
Duchesne	12,700	14,700	13,700	14,800	15,200	15,900	17,900	20,500	1.6
Uintah	20,700	24,000	21,900	23,800	24,400	25,500	28,600	32,800	1.5
Southeastern	54,650	54,750	53,600	54,950	54,750	54,550	59,100	65,700	0.6
Carbon	22,400	23,400	22,400	23,300	23,200	23,000	25,000	28,000	0.7
Emery	11,600	11,800	11,600	11,900	11,800	11,800	12,700	14,000	0.6
Grand	8,250	7,050	6,700	6,950	6,950	6,950	7,700	8,700	0.2
San Juan	12,400	12,500	12,900	12,800	12,800	12,800	13,700	15,000	0.6

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p = preliminary

Source: State of Utah Economic and Demographic Projections: 1988, Utah Office of Planning and Budget, page 16.

POPULATION OF PLANNING DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES
1850 - 1980 1/

DISTRICT/COUNTY	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890 2/	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
STATE TOTAL	11,380	40,273	86,786	143,963	210,779	276,749	373,351	449,396	507,847	550,310	688,862	890,627	1,059,273	1,461,037
BEAR RIVER	NA	NA	15,039	20,586	24,678	30,094	38,839	47,670	47,107	50,657	54,943	62,534	72,075	92,498
BOX ELDER 5/	NA	1,608	4,855	6,761	7,642	10,009	13,894	18,788	17,810	18,832	19,734	25,061	28,129	33,222
CACHE	NA	2,605	8,229	12,562	15,509	18,139	23,062	26,992	27,424	29,797	33,536	35,788	42,331	57,176
RICH 15/	NA	NA	1,955	1,263	1,527	1,946	1,883	1,890	1,873	2,028	1,673	1,685	1,615	2,100
WASATCH FRONT	NA	NA	34,803	55,880	93,411	120,366	187,187	224,702	272,244	295,865	406,236	579,244	709,441	941,172
DAVIS 5/	1,134	2,904	4,459	5,279	6,751	7,996	10,191	11,450	14,021	15,784	30,867	64,760	99,028	146,540
MORGAN	NA	NA	1,972	1,783	1,780	2,045	2,467	2,542	2,536	2,611	2,519	2,837	3,983	4,917
SALT LAKE 5/	6,157	11,295	18,337	31,977	58,457	77,725	131,426	159,282	194,102	211,623	274,895	383,035	458,607	619,066
TOOELE 3/,5/	152	1,008	2,177	4,497	3,700	7,361	7,924	7,965	9,413	9,133	14,636	17,868	21,545	26,033
WEBER	1,186	3,675	7,858	12,344	22,723	25,239	35,179	43,463	52,172	56,714	83,319	110,744	126,278	144,616
MOUNTAINLAND	NA	NA	15,959	25,821	35,096	46,631	55,062	53,279	64,184	71,850	94,231	117,972	149,518	236,827
SUMMIT 15/	NA	198	2,512	4,921	7,733	9,439	8,200	7,862	9,527	8,714	6,745	5,673	5,879	10,198
UTAH 3/,6/,9/	2,026	8,248	12,203	17,973	23,768	32,456	37,942	40,792	49,021	57,382	81,912	106,991	137,776	218,106
WASATCH 7/,8/,9/,14/	NA	NA	1,244	2,927	3,595	4,736	8,920	4,625	5,636	5,754	5,574	5,308	5,863	8,523
CENTRAL	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	44,385	46,782	53,183	49,794	49,777	45,447	37,245	35,288	47,087
JUAB 3/	NA	672	2,034	3,474	5,582	10,082	10,702	9,871	8,605	7,392	5,981	4,597	4,574	5,530
MILLARD	NA	715	2,753	3,727	4,033	5,678	6,118	9,659	9,945	9,613	9,387	7,866	6,988	8,970
PIUTE 12/,13/	NA	NA	82	1,651	2,842	1,954	1,734	2,770	1,956	2,203	1,911	1,436	1,164	1,329
SANPETE 7/,8/,9/	365	3,815	6,786	11,557	13,146	16,313	16,704	17,505	16,022	16,063	13,891	11,053	10,976	14,620
SEVIER 7/,13/	NA	NA	NA	4,457	6,199	8,451	9,775	11,281	11,199	12,112	12,072	10,565	10,103	14,727
WAYNE 13/	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,907	1,749	2,097	2,067	2,394	2,205	1,728	1,483	1,911
SOUTHWESTERN	NA	NA	NA	NA	14,174	16,982	18,085	24,512	26,660	30,428	30,784	31,641	35,224	55,489
BEAVER	NA	785	2,007	3,918	3,340	3,613	4,717	5,139	5,136	5,014	4,856	4,331	3,800	4,378
GARFIELD 12/	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,457	3,400	3,660	4,768	4,642	5,253	4,151	3,577	3,157	3,673
IRON 12/	360	1,010	2,277	4,013	2,683	3,546	3,933	5,787	7,227	8,331	9,642	10,795	12,177	17,349
KANE 10/,12/	NA	NA	1,513	3,085	1,685	1,811	1,652	2,054	2,235	2,561	2,299	2,667	2,421	4,024
WASHINGTON 4/	NA	691	3,064	4,235	4,009	4,612	4,123	6,764	7,420	9,269	9,836	10,271	13,669	26,065
UINTAH BASIN	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	17,963	17,709	19,420	18,798	19,925	20,649	33,840
DAGGETT 16/	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	400	411	564	364	1,164	666	769
DUCHESNE 14/	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9,093	8,263	8,958	8,134	7,179	7,299	12,565
UINTAH 8/,14/,15/,16/	NA	NA	NA	799	2,762	6,458	7,050	8,470	9,035	9,898	10,300	11,582	12,684	20,506
SOUTHEASTERN	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11,833	19,346	28,087	30,149	32,313	38,423	42,066	37,078	54,124
CARBON 11/	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5,004	8,624	15,489	17,798	18,459	24,901	21,135	15,647	22,179
EMERY 7/,11/	NA	NA	NA	556	5,076	4,657	6,750	7,411	7,042	7,072	6,304	5,546	5,137	11,451
GRAND 11/	NA	NA	NA	NA	541	1,149	1,595	1,808	1,813	2,070	1,903	6,345	6,688	8,241
SAN JUAN 10/	NA	NA	NA	204	365	1,023	2,377	3,379	3,496	4,712	5,315	9,040	9,606	12,253

NA Not Available

1/ Does not include counties which may have been organized but for which this census showed no population.

2/ State total included population (2,874) of Indian reservations, not enumerated prior to 1890.

3/ In 1860, Shambip County absorbed by Juab, Tooele and Utah.

4/ In 1871, part of Rio Virgin County set off to State of Nevada; in 1872, remainder to Washington County.

5/ In 1880, parts from Salt Lake to Box Elder, Davis to Tooele.

6/ In 1880, boundaries of Utah County changed.

7/ Emery organized in 1880 from parts of Sanpete, Sevier and Wasatch.

8/ Uintah organized in 1880 from parts of Sanpete and Wasatch.

9/ Part of Sanpete to Wasatch in 1880; part to Utah between 1890 and 1900.

10/ Part of San Juan from Kane, Iron and Piute.

11/ Part of Emery taken to form Grand in 1890 and Carbon in 1894.

12/ Part of Kane annexed to Garfield between 1890 and 1900.

13/ Part of Piute taken to form Wayne in 1892 and part annexed to Sevier in 1902.

14/ Duchesne organized from part of Wasatch in 1915; part of Uintah annexed in 1917.

15/ Part of Summit Annexed to Rich in 1917; part taken from Uintah in 1917.

16/ Daggett organized from part of Uintah in 1918.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Censuses of Population 1850-1980: Number of Inhabitants, Utah. (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office), (UTDIR).

UTAH CITIES WITH POPULATION OF 2,500 OR MORE
1986 ESTIMATES

CITY	COUNTY	RANK	POPULATION	CITY	COUNTY	RANK	POPULATION
Salt Lake City	Salt Lake	1	158,440	North Salt Lake	Davis	38	6,800
West Valley City	Salt Lake	2	90,770	Smithfield	Cache	39	6,060
Provo	Utah	3	77,480	Draper	Salt Lake	40	6,040
Ogden	Weber	4	67,490	Richfield	Sevier	41	5,700
Sandy City	Salt Lake	5	67,430	Sunset	Davis	42	5,610
Orem	Utah	6	61,590	Woods Cross	Davis	43	5,420
West Jordan	Salt Lake	7	44,440	Grantsville	Tooele	44	5,130
Layton	Davis	8	35,280	Hyrum	Cache	45	4,980
Bountiful	Davis	9	34,510	Roosevelt	Duchesne	46	4,850
Logan	Cache	10	28,880	Syracuse	Davis	47	4,780
Murray	Salt Lake	11	23,730	Heber City	Wasatch	48	4,770
Roy	Weber	12	23,500	Pleasant View	Weber	49	4,760
Clearfield	Davis	13	22,670	West Bountiful	Davis	50	4,690
St. George	Washington	14	19,800	Washington	Washington	51	4,540
Brigham City	Box Elder	15	16,150	Tremonton	Box Elder	52	4,410
Tooele	Tooele	16	15,760	Moab	Grand	53	4,410
American Fork	Utah	17	15,270	Park City	Summit	54	4,250
Springville	Utah	18	13,300	Fruit Heights	Davis	55	4,140
Pleasant Grove	Utah	19	13,200	Highland	Utah	56	4,080
Cedar City	Iron	20	12,380	Lindon	Utah	57	3,850
Kaysville	Davis	21	12,370	Nephi	Juab	58	3,560
South Salt Lake	Salt Lake	22	12,340	Delta	Millard	59	3,530
South Ogden	Weber	23	12,240	Alpine	Utah	60	3,380
Midvale	Salt Lake	24	11,390	West Point	Davis	61	3,320
South Jordan	Salt Lake	25	11,030	Mapleton	Utah	62	3,230
Spanish Fork	Utah	26	10,910	Hurricane	Washington	63	3,210
Centerville	Davis	27	10,740	Providence	Cache	64	3,110
North Ogden	Weber	28	10,660	Blanding	San Juan	65	3,070
Payson	Utah	29	9,530	Ephraim	Sanpete	66	2,990
Riverton	Salt Lake	30	9,470	Plain City	Weber	67	2,840
Price	Carbon	31	8,980	Fillmore	Millard	68	2,800
Vernal	Uintah	32	8,180	Kanab	Kane	69	2,770
Lehi	Utah	33	8,100	North Logan	Cache	70	2,700
Washington Terrace	Weber	34	7,990	Helper	Carbon	71	2,700
Clinton	Davis	35	7,870	Salem	Utah	72	2,630
Farmington	Davis	36	7,530	Santaquin	Utah	73	2,610
Riverdale	Weber	37	7,130	Wellsville	Cache	74	2,500

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-26, No. 86-W-SC, U.S. Government Printing Office Washington D.C., 1988. Table prepared by Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

STATE OF UTAH
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS
1950-1988

YEAR	LABOR FORCE	TOTAL EMPLOYED	TOTAL UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
1950	256,300	242,300	14,000	5.5
1951	267,500	258,700	8,800	3.3
1952	272,700	264,100	8,600	3.2
1953	274,000	265,000	9,000	3.3
1954	271,800	257,800	14,000	5.2
1955	283,800	272,300	11,500	4.1
1956	291,400	281,400	10,000	3.4
1957	296,900	286,000	10,900	3.7
1958	303,300	287,100	16,200	5.3
1959	315,900	301,500	14,400	4.6
1960	324,300	308,800	15,500	4.8
1961	335,400	317,500	17,900	5.3
1962	348,100	331,200	16,900	4.9
1963	355,600	336,500	19,100	5.4
1964	358,400	339,400	21,600	6.0
1965	361,400	339,400	22,000	6.1
1966	372,700	354,600	18,100	4.9
1967	385,300	365,400	19,900	5.2
1968	393,100	371,800	21,300	5.4
1969	403,300	382,400	20,900	5.2
1970	414,200	389,000	25,200	6.1
1971	431,000	402,500	28,500	6.6
1972	453,700	425,300	28,400	6.3
1973	477,100	449,500	27,600	5.8
1974	477,600	454,600	23,100	4.8
1975	497,800	465,500	32,300	6.5
1976	528,000	498,500	30,000	5.7
1977	548,000	519,000	29,000	5.3
1978	562,000	540,000	22,000	3.8
1979	605,000	579,000	26,000	4.3
1980	634,000	594,000	40,000	6.3
1981	647,000	604,000	43,000	6.7
1982	675,000	622,000	53,000	7.8
1983	692,000	628,000	64,000	9.2
1984	704,000	658,000	46,000	6.5
1985	730,000	687,000	43,000	5.9
1986	754,000	709,000	45,000	6.0
1987	757,000	709,000	48,000	6.4
1988	759,000	722,000	37,000	4.9

SOURCES: 1950-1975 Utah Department of Employment Security, Annual Report, Vol. III, selected years. (May not be strictly comparable to later years' revised estimates.)
1976-1988 Revised Estimates, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, unpublished printout, February 1989.(R3)

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CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY
1984 TO 1988
(ANNUAL AVERAGES)

	1988p	1987	1986	1985	1984
State Total	759,000	757,000	754,000	730,000	704,000
Bear River	48,485	47,143	45,671	43,790	43,688
Box Elder	18,095	17,538	16,509	16,003	16,466
Cache	29,553	28,891	28,340	26,966	26,260
Rich	837	714	822	821	962
Wasatch Front	509,299	512,238	512,550	494,207	474,254
North	150,493	150,966	151,926	144,889	148,782
Davis	75,862	76,060	76,855	72,385	75,020
Morgan	1,624	1,650	1,659	1,690	1,623
Weber	73,007	73,256	73,411	70,814	72,139
South	358,806	361,172	360,624	349,318	325,472
Salt Lake	347,730	349,848	348,848	337,621	314,260
Tooele	11,075	11,324	11,776	11,697	11,212
Mountainland	117,351	111,903	108,851	104,083	100,372
Summit	7,818	7,693	7,190	6,751	6,601
Utah	104,937	99,684	97,629	93,431	89,677
Wasatch	4,596	4,525	4,031	3,901	4,094
Central	21,380	22,095	23,029	24,558	23,655
Juab	2,003	1,997	2,050	1,995	1,981
Millard	5,283	5,766	7,210	8,806	7,517
Piute	399	414	384	384	407
Sanpete	6,196	6,306	6,087	6,066	6,189
Sevier	6,408	6,527	6,370	6,409	6,699
Wayne	1,092	1,087	929	898	862
Southwestern	30,883	30,200	29,282	27,838	25,464
Beaver	2,066	2,097	2,096	2,384	2,187
Garfield	1,487	1,528	1,560	1,497	1,505
Iron	8,379	8,429	8,221	8,315	8,227
Kane	2,474	2,439	2,299	2,132	1,883
Washington	16,477	15,706	15,106	13,510	11,662
Uintah Basin	13,289	14,477	15,131	15,967	16,472
Daggett	447	464	389	355	319
Duchesne	4,620	5,388	5,704	5,808	5,756
Uintah	8,222	8,625	9,037	9,804	10,397
Southeastern	18,314	19,044	19,484	19,558	20,095
Carbon	8,274	8,674	8,967	8,777	8,888
Emery	3,545	3,886	4,008	4,092	4,286
Grand	2,746	2,815	2,919	3,126	3,235
San Juan	3,749	3,669	3,590	3,563	3,686

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p = preliminary

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY
1984 TO 1988
(ANNUAL AVERAGES)

	1988p	1987	1986	1985	1984
State Total	722,000	709,000	709,000	687,000	658,000
Bear River	46,661	45,040	43,704	41,681	41,229
Box Elder	17,417	16,791	15,830	15,289	15,618
Cache	28,439	27,577	27,094	25,601	24,678
Rich	805	672	780	791	933
Wasatch Front	485,489	482,510	484,972	467,838	446,201
North	142,803	141,913	143,536	137,719	140,392
Davis	72,498	72,039	73,144	69,496	71,683
Morgan	1,509	1,513	1,540	1,580	1,546
Weber	68,796	68,360	68,852	66,643	67,163
South	342,686	340,597	341,437	330,119	305,809
Salt Lake	332,219	330,116	330,404	319,128	295,274
Tooele	10,467	10,480	11,033	10,991	10,535
Mountainland	111,982	103,755	101,547	97,018	93,142
Summit	7,305	7,028	6,571	6,222	6,018
Utah	100,483	92,811	91,479	87,335	83,508
Wasatch	4,194	3,915	3,497	3,461	3,616
Central	19,690	19,878	20,676	22,371	21,485
Juab	1,809	1,692	1,726	1,686	1,667
Millard	4,991	5,331	6,732	8,322	7,020
Piute	347	361	327	333	350
Sanpete	5,504	5,464	5,182	5,268	5,513
Sevier	6,023	6,046	5,866	5,937	6,160
Wayne	1,016	984	842	825	775
Southwestern	29,365	28,294	27,547	26,154	23,556
Beaver	1,956	1,966	1,953	2,238	2,027
Garfield	1,356	1,342	1,368	1,295	1,262
Iron	7,974	7,877	7,706	7,801	7,647
Kane	2,325	2,253	2,135	1,948	1,687
Washington	15,753	14,855	14,386	12,872	10,933
Uintah Basin	12,062	12,565	13,151	14,515	15,037
Daggett	435	448	373	341	311
Duchesne	4,061	4,506	4,827	5,201	5,174
Uintah	7,565	7,610	7,951	8,973	9,552
Southeastern	16,750	16,959	17,401	17,422	17,350
Carbon	7,576	7,784	8,059	7,898	7,767
Emery	3,216	3,308	3,502	3,564	3,560
Grand	2,504	2,506	2,543	2,716	2,740
San Juan	3,454	3,360	3,297	3,244	3,283

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p = preliminary

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

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TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY
1984 TO 1988
(ANNUAL AVERAGES)

	1988p	1987	1986	1985	1984
State Total	37,000	48,000	45,000	43,000	46,000
Bear River	1,823	2,102	1,967	2,109	2,459
Box Elder	677	748	679	714	848
Cache	1,114	1,314	1,246	1,365	1,582
Rich	32	42	42	30	29
Wasatch Front	23,810	29,629	27,577	26,369	28,053
North	7,691	9,054	8,390	7,170	8,390
Davis	3,364	4,021	3,712	2,889	3,337
Morgan	116	137	119	110	77
Weber	4,211	4,896	4,560	4,171	4,976
South	16,119	20,575	19,188	19,199	19,663
Salt Lake	15,511	19,731	18,444	18,493	18,986
Tooele	608	844	743	706	677
Mountainland	5,370	8,148	7,304	7,065	7,230
Summit	512	665	619	529	583
Utah	4,455	6,873	6,151	6,096	6,169
Wasatch	402	610	534	440	478
Central	1,691	2,217	2,353	2,187	2,170
Juab	193	305	324	309	314
Millard	292	435	477	484	497
Piute	52	52	57	51	57
Sanpete	692	842	904	798	676
Sevier	386	481	504	472	539
Wayne	76	102	87	73	87
Southwestern	1,517	1,906	1,735	1,684	1,908
Beaver	110	132	143	146	160
Garfield	132	186	192	202	243
Iron	404	552	515	514	580
Kane	148	186	164	184	196
Washington	724	851	721	638	729
Uintah Basin	1,227	1,913	1,979	1,452	1,435
Daggett	12	16	16	14	8
Duchesne	559	882	877	607	582
Uintah	656	1,015	1,086	831	845
Southeastern	1,564	2,085	2,084	2,136	2,745
Carbon	698	890	908	879	1,121
Emery	329	578	506	528	726
Grand	242	309	376	410	495
San Juan	295	309	294	319	403

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p = preliminary

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security,
Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY
1984 TO 1988
(ANNUAL AVERAGES)

	1988p	1987	1986	1985	1984
State Total	4.9	6.3	6.0	5.9	6.5
Bear River	3.8	4.5	4.3	4.8	5.6
Box Elder	3.7	4.3	4.1	4.5	5.2
Cache	3.8	4.5	4.4	5.1	6.0
Rich	3.8	5.8	5.1	3.7	3.0
Wasatch Front	4.7	5.8	5.4	5.3	5.9
North	5.1	6.0	5.5	4.9	5.7
Davis	4.4	5.3	4.8	4.0	4.5
Morgan	7.1	8.3	7.2	6.5	4.8
Weber	5.8	6.7	6.2	5.9	6.9
South	4.5	5.7	5.3	5.5	6.1
Salt Lake	4.5	5.6	5.3	5.5	6.1
Tooele	5.5	7.4	6.3	6.0	6.1
Mountainland	4.6	7.3	6.7	6.8	7.2
Summit	6.5	8.6	8.6	7.8	8.9
Utah	4.2	6.9	6.3	6.5	6.9
Wasatch	8.7	13.5	13.3	11.3	11.7
Central	7.9	10.0	10.2	8.9	9.2
Juab	9.6	15.3	15.8	15.5	15.9
Millard	5.5	7.5	6.6	5.5	6.6
Piute	13.0	12.6	14.8	13.3	14.0
Sanpete	11.2	13.4	14.9	13.2	11.0
Sevier	6.0	7.4	7.9	7.4	8.1
Wayne	7.0	9.4	9.4	8.1	10.1
Southwestern	4.9	6.3	5.9	6.0	7.5
Beaver	5.3	6.3	6.8	6.1	7.3
Garfield	8.9	12.2	12.3	13.5	16.2
Iron	4.8	6.5	6.3	6.2	7.1
Kane	6.0	7.6	7.1	8.6	10.4
Washington	4.4	5.4	4.8	4.7	6.3
Uintah Basin	9.2	13.2	13.1	9.1	8.7
Daggett	2.7	3.4	4.1	3.9	2.5
Duchesne	12.1	16.4	15.4	10.5	10.1
Uintah	8.0	11.8	12.0	8.5	8.2
Southeastern	8.5	10.9	10.7	10.9	13.7
Carbon	8.4	10.3	10.1	10.0	12.6
Emery	9.3	14.9	12.6	12.9	17.0
Grand	8.8	11.0	12.9	13.1	15.3
San Juan	7.9	8.4	8.2	9.0	11.0

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p = preliminary

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security,
Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH
BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY
SELECTED YEARS 1970 TO 1988

	1988p	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1970
State Total	659,728	640,290	634,138	624,393	601,098	566,997	559,763	558,039	550,787	357,461
Bear River	40,711	38,919	37,318	36,178	34,955	33,240	31,806	32,288	31,869	19,059
Box Elder	15,777	15,050	13,993	13,745	13,035	12,247	11,779	12,056	11,578	6,997
Cache	24,589	23,573	22,989	22,070	21,499	20,572	19,592	19,818	19,892	11,784
Rich	345	296	336	369	421	421	435	414	399	278
Wasatch Front	466,051	456,420	454,035	445,842	426,968	402,528	395,285	393,146	389,544	164,500
North	115,935	113,379	113,769	109,687	103,410	97,269	96,062	96,070	94,374	71,519
Davis	52,801	52,186	53,009	51,361	48,868	46,082	45,661	45,256	43,895	31,999
Morgan	883	884	910	969	942	904	996	1,142	1,110	761
Weber	62,252	60,309	59,850	57,360	53,600	50,283	49,405	49,672	49,369	38,759
South	350,117	343,041	340,266	336,154	323,558	305,259	299,223	297,076	295,170	192,981
Salt Lake	340,078	333,049	329,939	325,687	313,412	295,568	289,281	286,834	285,240	183,659
Tooele	10,039	9,992	10,327	10,469	10,146	9,691	9,942	10,242	9,930	9,322
Mountainland	90,472	83,212	80,499	77,867	75,756	71,045	70,754	71,156	69,959	40,495
Summit	6,906	6,577	6,093	5,823	5,670	4,781	4,610	4,622	4,003	1,354
Utah	81,173	74,477	72,478	70,145	68,050	64,290	63,894	64,048	63,813	37,433
Wasatch	2,394	2,158	1,928	1,900	2,036	1,974	2,250	2,486	2,143	1,708
Central	14,143	14,184	14,748	16,144	15,746	13,889	12,638	12,880	12433	8717
Juab	1,560	1,432	1,471	1,484	1,496	1,470	1,537	1,885	1777	1433
Millard	3,194	3,432	4,459	5,621	4,748	3,370	2,394	2,303	2058	1531
Piute	185	195	173	178	193	201	213	239	256	240
Sanpete	3,768	3,697	3,471	3,581	3,792	3,642	3,364	3,251	3340	2600
Sevier	4,950	4,914	4,736	4,863	5,127	4,818	4,772	4,781	4617	2628
Wayne	488	514	438	420	390	388	358	421	425	285
Southwestern	22,387	21,291	20,594	19,626	17,980	16,465	15,641	15,703	16,016	9,583
Beaver	1,280	1,281	1,259	1,439	1,311	1,164	1,031	1,073	1,051	929
Garfield	1,383	1,355	1,381	1,332	1,307	1,353	1,326	1,509	1,786	984
Iron	6,529	6,364	6,160	6,297	6,247	5,923	5,689	5,654	5,651	3,830
Kane	1,458	1,396	1,297	1,197	1,068	996	1,000	896	1,017	643
Washington	11,738	10,895	10,452	9,361	8,047	7,029	6,595	6,571	6,511	3,197
Uintah Basin	10,184	10,483	10,962	12,370	13,074	12,581	13,060	12,666	11,310	5,324
Daggett	305	309	265	254	243	246	233	289	341	204
Duchesne	3,438	3,769	4,003	4,340	4,365	4,288	4,211	4,423	4,062	1,610
Uintah	6,440	6,405	6,694	7,776	8,466	8,047	8,616	7,954	6,907	3,510
Southeastern	15,779	15,781	16,026	16,369	16,619	17,250	20,579	20,200	19,616	9,783
Carbon	7,232	7,293	7,465	7,480	7,476	7,543	9,012	8,714	8,509	4,671
Emery	3,446	3,508	3,682	3,828	3,878	4,412	5,890	5,122	4,503	1,169
Grand	2,048	2,028	2,036	2,191	2,266	2,368	2,713	3,139	3,272	2,165
San Juan	3,054	2,952	2,843	2,873	2,999	2,927	2,964	3,225	3,332	1,778

p = preliminary
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services (R3)

TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL WAGES IN UTAH
BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY, 1978 TO 1988
(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

	1988p	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978
State Total	$ 12,266.8	$ 11,535.5	$ 11,131.3	$ 10,792.2	$ 10,163.0	$ 9,196.6	$ 8,734.1	$ 8,250.3	$ 7,346.0	$ 6,605.2	$ 5,785.6
Bear River	770.9	725.8	660.0	607.5	559.4	503.5	452.0	427.3	377.5	333.5	282.4
Box Elder	397.6	375.6	330.0	304.0	269.2	238.5	210.7	194.3	164.5	142.8	114.7
Cache	369.4	346.6	326.2	299.3	285.2	260.1	236.5	229.0	209.6	187.9	165.4
Rich	3.9	3.6	3.8	4.2	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.0	3.4	2.8	2.3
Wasatch Front	9,073.9	8,603.4	8,298.4	8,014.4	7,533.4	6,820.8	6,390.2	5,992.4	5,371.6	4,828.4	4,273.7
North	2,096.3	1,988.3	1,980.1	1,888.8	1,707.2	1,546.6	1,474.9	1,392.9	1,248.9	1,139.9	1,019.4
Davis	1,040.3	995.9	1,017.7	979.7	883.5	806.7	772.9	722.7	640.9	597.2	541.8
Morgan	15.7	15.9	15.8	16.1	15.0	14.4	15.1	15.4	14.2	12.6	10.8
Weber	1,040.4	976.5	946.6	893.0	808.7	725.5	686.9	654.8	593.8	530.1	466.8
South	6,977.6	6,615.1	6,318.3	6,125.6	5,826.2	5,274.2	4,915.3	4,599.5	4,122.7	3,688.5	3,254.3
Salt Lake	6,750.7	6,388.5	6,091.8	5,903.0	5,615.7	5,092.5	4,741.8	4,424.1	3,971.3	3,558.0	3,124.0
Tooele	226.9	226.6	226.5	222.6	210.5	181.7	173.5	175.4	151.4	130.5	130.3
Mountainland	1,420.5	1,225.1	1,170.3	1,120.1	1,060.9	951.0	928.1	937.9	830.7	766.1	650.2
Summit	97.5	83.9	75.3	76.0	76.3	62.6	58.1	57.1	45.9	32.9	25.3
Utah	1,287.5	1,114.5	1,072.2	1,021.3	959.3	864.2	837.5	846.2	759.8	712.6	608.0
Wasatch	35.5	26.7	22.7	22.8	25.3	24.2	32.5	34.6	25.0	20.6	16.9
CENTRAL	215.1	212.8	230.5	263.3	235.7	183.4	153.0	149.8	131.0	119.3	99.7
Juab	19.3	16.4	15.9	17.3	16.9	16.2	17.1	26.1	19.6	16.8	12.9
Millard	62.6	65.0	92.4	124.6	90.4	54.8	29.4	24.8	20.3	18.9	14.8
Piute	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.5	3.1	2.9	1.8	2.2
Sanpete	46.0	44.1	41.3	41.6	43.3	36.8	34.3	30.0	28.9	27.2	24.4
Sevier	78.0	77.2	72.9	71.4	77.9	68.2	65.2	60.6	54.6	48.1	40.6
Wayne	6.8	7.7	6.0	6.3	5.0	5.3	4.5	5.2	4.7	6.5	4.8
Southwestern	304.2	282.7	271.9	256.2	228.8	201.7	184.0	177.4	168.5	150.7	128.6
Beaver	18.9	18.1	18.8	22.8	19.8	17.1	11.7	12.2	11.8	11.7	10.9
Garfield	16.2	17.6	18.1	16.6	16.4	17.7	18.1	19.0	19.8	13.9	10.8
Iron	88.4	83.2	81.8	82.1	80.3	72.1	68.1	66.4	62.3	59.4	52.9
Kane	17.5	15.7	15.1	13.4	11.4	10.1	10.3	8.3	8.9	7.1	6.9
Washington	163.2	148.1	138.1	121.3	100.9	84.7	75.8	71.5	65.7	58.6	47.1
Uintah Basin	176.4	185.4	192.9	223.1	242.2	218.4	225.2	208.5	162.5	138.1	118.7
Daggett	4.2	4.0	3.6	3.5	3.0	3.1	2.8	3.6	4.9	2.4	3.5
Duchesne	56.0	65.7	68.2	74.9	77.4	71.4	70.8	71.0	56.9	44.8	39.3
Uintah	116.2	115.7	121.2	144.7	161.8	143.9	151.6	133.9	100.7	90.9	75.9
Southeastern	305.7	300.2	307.3	307.5	302.6	317.9	401.6	357.0	304.2	269.1	232.3
Carbon	140.9	139.6	140.3	138.8	131.1	129.2	167.1	145.2	123.9	110.0	90.2
Emery	85.7	87.0	95.4	95.9	93.0	107.9	147.6	115.0	87.7	83.1	74.0
Grand	29.9	28.4	30.0	31.4	32.2	33.7	39.3	45.6	44.8	36.2	34.3
San Juan	49.3	45.2	42.7	41.4	46.3	47.1	47.6	51.2	47.8	39.8	33.8

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p = preliminary
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

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AVERAGE MONTHLY NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL WAGE IN UTAH
BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY
SELECTED YEARS 1978 TO 1988

	1988p	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978
State Total	$ 1,549	$ 1,501	$ 1,463	$ 1,440	$ 1,409	$ 1,352	$ 1,300	$ 1,232	$ 1,111	$ 1,004	$ 918
Bear River	1,578	1,554	1,474	1,399	1,334	1,262	1,184	1,103	987	890	804
Box Elder	2,114	2,080	1,965	1,844	1,721	1,623	1,491	1,343	1,184	1,059	943
Cache	1,243	1,225	1,183	1,130	1,105	1,054	1,006	963	874	798	733
Rich	948	1,017	940	950	998	964	923	815	712	625	569
Wasatch Front	1,622	1,571	1,523	1,498	1,470	1,412	1,347	1,270	1,149	1,035	952
North	1,507	1,461	1,450	1,435	1,376	1,325	1,279	1,208	1,103	1,008	938
Davis	1,639	1,590	1,600	1,590	1,507	1,459	1,411	1,330	1,217	1,114	1,048
Morgan	1,476	1,497	1,449	1,386	1,329	1,331	1,263	1,123	1,067	979	876
Weber	1,396	1,349	1,318	1,297	1,257	1,202	1,159	1,098	1,002	910	836
South	1,661	1,607	1,547	1,519	1,501	1,440	1,369	1,290	1,164	1,044	956
Salt Lake	1,654	1,598	1,539	1,510	1,493	1,436	1,366	1,285	1,160	1,042	950
Tooele	1,891	1,890	1,828	1,772	1,728	1,563	1,455	1,427	1,270	1,110	1,119
Mountainland	1,308	1,227	1,212	1,199	1,167	1,115	1,093	1,098	990	908	816
Summit	1,169	1,064	1,030	1,088	1,121	1,092	1,050	1,030	956	784	679
Utah	1,317	1,247	1,233	1,213	1,175	1,120	1,092	1,101	992	917	826
Wasatch	1,244	1,032	983	1,001	1,034	1,020	1,212	1,159	970	842	713
Central	1,267	1,250	1,302	1,359	1,247	1,100	1,009	970	875	789	686
Juab	1,034	955	903	973	943	917	927	1,154	919	820	634
Millard	1,636	1,579	1,726	1,848	1,587	1,355	1,025	898	821	765	655
Piute	1,039	1,009	948	962	968	876	965	1,093	951	667	753
Sanpete	1,027	994	992	969	952	843	850	770	721	677	614
Sevier	1,311	1,309	1,282	1,224	1,267	1,179	1,139	1,057	985	861	761
Wayne	1,105	1,252	1,145	1,243	1,068	1,128	1,036	1,024	923	898	750
Southwestern	1,132	1,106	1,102	1,088	1,060	1,021	978	941	876	796	711
Beaver	1,238	1,176	1,242	1,320	1,261	1,221	946	944	939	856	755
Garfield	1,206	1,082	1,095	1,036	1,047	1,091	1,108	1,051	922	775	659
Iron	1,128	1,089	1,106	1,087	1,071	1,014	997	978	919	838	773
Kane	1,003	940	968	939	887	842	856	776	726	634	569
Washington	1,157	1,133	1,101	1,080	1,044	1,005	958	907	841	774	677
Uintah Basin	1,443	1,474	1,467	1,503	1,544	1,447	1,437	1,372	1,197	1,070	948
Daggett	1,180	1,086	1,140	1,163	1,011	1,041	1,019	1,044	1,185	747	884
Duchesne	1,362	1,452	1,419	1,438	1,478	1,388	1,401	1,336	1,167	1,063	947
Uintah	1,501	1,505	1,508	1,551	1,593	1,490	1,466	1,403	1,215	1,086	952
Southeastern	1,615	1,585	1,598	1,566	1,517	1,536	1,627	1,473	1,292	1,173	1,077
Carbon	1,625	1,595	1,566	1,546	1,461	1,427	1,546	1,388	1,214	1,113	1,031
Emery	2,072	2,066	2,158	2,089	1,998	2,039	2,089	1,872	1,623	1,488	1,412
Grand	1,229	1,167	1,185	1,194	1,186	1,186	1,208	1,212	1,141	086	877
San Juan	1,355	1,276	1,251	1,201	1,287	1,342	1,388	1,323	1,197	1,045	924

p = preliminary
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

FIRST QUARTER REPORTING UNITS* IN UTAH
BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY
SELECTED YEARS 1970 TO 1988
(ANNUAL AVERAGES)

	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1970
State Total	39,331	38,913	38,943	38,234	36,709	35,598	34,933	35,005	35,624	20,974
Bear River	2,044	1,990	1,959	1,935	1,887	1,893	1,841	1,887	1,933	1,202
Box Elder	662	649	641	646	629	634	613	645	658	457
Cache	1,318	1,282	1,262	1,234	1,205	1,205	1,169	1,182	1,211	704
Rich	64	59	56	55	53	54	59	60	64	41
Wasatch Front	26,186	25,912	25,888	25,368	24,451	23,482	23,073	23,044	23,404	14,053
North	6,068	5,956	5,944	5,825	5,539	5,332	5,238	5,338	5,436	3,135
Davis	2,645	2,580	2,534	2,454	2,310	2,217	2,141	2,133	2,131	1,000
Morgan	88	93	89	90	90	79	79	87	92	67
Weber	3,335	3,283	3,321	3,281	3,139	3,036	3,018	3,118	3,213	2,068
South	20,118	19,956	19,944	19,543	18,912	18,150	17,835	17,706	17,968	10,918
Salt Lake	19,719	19,556	19,568	19,181	18,543	17,791	17,475	17,319	17,578	10,636
Tooele	399	400	376	362	369	359	360	387	390	282
Mountainland	5,138	5,037	5,053	4,965	4,645	4,507	4,383	4,434	4,579	2,241
Summit	628	592	593	578	523	498	472	436	437	153
Utah	4,271	4,206	4,215	4,142	3,883	3,769	3,670	3,758	3,893	1,934
Wasatch	239	239	245	245	239	240	241	240	249	154
Central	1,413	1,400	1,420	1,409	1,365	1,367	1,362	1,396	1,429	912
Juab	148	148	152	158	161	167	164	167	162	
Millard	307	327	357	348	305	310	308	308	287	185
Piute	39	38	40	39	38	35	40	45	46	37
Sanpete	370	353	341	334	332	333	330	347	353	234
Sevier	474	457	456	454	447	449	447	455	491	281
Wayne	75	77	74	76	82	73	73	74	90	54
Southwestern	2,148	2,081	2,043	1,942	1,788	1,837	1,700	1,711	1,731	1,032
Beaver	174	176	176	170	179	171	173	177	188	137
Garfield	157	149	155	155	155	146	150	155	156	120
Iron	592	582	596	597	563	564	557	547	551	344
Kane	174	156	151	144	145	149	144	146	153	103
Washington	1,051	1,018	965	876	746	707	676	686	683	328
Uintah Basin	1,076	1,133	1,206	1,223	1,208	1,216	1,176	1,110	1,095	557
Daggett	41	42	40	38	40	41	38	46	48	32
Duchesne	408	421	452	448	432	424	411	415	399	177
Uintah	627	670	714	737	736	751	727	649	648	348
Southeastern	1,326	1,360	1,374	1,392	1,365	1,396	1,398	1,423	1,453	977
Carbon	566	576	578	591	583	587	579	589	589	379
Emery	238	239	240	238	239	247	237	237	235	113
Grand	276	282	297	312	307	311	327	341	350	255
San Juan	246	263	259	251	236	251	255	256	279	230

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* Reporting Units: Any firm, organization, division or establishment for which data are separately reported to the Utah Department of Employment Security, i.e. individual physical facilities such as stores, plants, offices and other worksites.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

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UTAH'S LARGEST EMPLOYERS

FIRM NAME	BUSINESS	APPROX. EMP DECEMBER 1988
Hill Air Force Base	Military Installation	14,000
Brigham Young University	Higher Education	13,000
University of Utah (Inc. Hospital)	Higher Education	12,500
Morton Thiokol Corp.	Aerospace Equip. Mfg.	8,000
Granite School District	Public Education	6,500
Jordan School District	Public Education	5,500
Internal Revenue Service Center	Federal Government	5,000
Utah State University	Higher Education	5,000
Smith's Foods	Food Stores	5,000
Hercules, Inc.	Aerospace Equip. Mfg.	4,500
ZCMI	Department Store	4,500
Utah State Social Services	State Government	4,000
Davis School District	Public Education	4,000
Delta Airlines	Air Transportation	4,000
Tooele Army Depot	Military Installation	4,000
U.S. Post Office	Mail Distribution	4,000
Salt Lake County	County Government	4,000
Alpine School District	Public Education	3,500
Unisys Corporation	Computer Mfg.	3,000
U.S. West Communications	Communications	3,000
Salt Lake School District	Public Education	3,000
Albertson's, Inc.	Food Stores	3,000
LDS Hospital	Hospital	2,500
Weber School District	Public Education	2,500
Kennecott Corporation	Copper Mining and Refining	2,500
Geneva Steel	Steel Mfg.	2,500
K-Mart Corporation	Drug & Variety Stores	2,500
Salt Lake City Corporation	City Government	2,000
Fred Meyer Corporation	Drug & Variety Stores	2,000
Weber State College	Higher Education	2,000
NICE Corporation	Telephone Answering/Surveying	2,000
Shopko Stores	General Merch. Retail	2,000
The Hospital Corporation	Hospitals	2,000
SOS Service	Help Supply Service	2,000
Union Pacific Railroad	Railroad Transportation	2,000
Defense Depot Ogden	Federal Defense	2,000
Utah Valley Regional Med. Ctr.	Hospital	2,000
McKay-Dee Hospital	Hospital	2,000
U.S. Forest Service	Federal Government	1,500
Utah Department of Transportation	State Government	1,500
Skaggs Alpha Beta	Drug & Variety Stores	1,500
American Express	Traveler Check Processing	1,500
U.S. Benefit	Help Supply Service	1,500
First Security Bank of Utah	Banking	1,500
J. C. Penney Co.	Department Store	1,500
Provo School District	Public Education	1,500
Signetics Corporation	Electronics Mfg.	1,500
Nebo School District	Public Education	1,500
Pro Benefit Staffing	Help Supply Service	1,500
Veterans Adm. Hospital	Hospital	1,500
Mervyn's	Department Stores	1,500
United Parcel Service	Mail Distribution	1,500
Zions First National Bank	Banking	1,500
Deseret Medical	Medical Apparatus Mfg.	1,500
National Semiconductor	Semiconductors Mfg.	1,500
Mountain Fuel Supply	Natural Gas	1,500
Harmon's	Food Stores	1,500
Sears Roebuck & Co.	Department Stores	1,500
Holy Cross Hospital	Hospital	1,500
Primary Childrens Hospital	Hospital	1,500
Ogden City School District	Public Education	1,500
Utah Department of Corrections	State Corrections	1,500
Cache County School Dist.	Public Education	1,500
O.C. Tanner Company	Jewelry Mfg.	1,500

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY
SELECTED YEARS 1978 - 1988
(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

	1988p	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1978
State Total	$ 20,315.0	$ 19,129.3	$ 18,284.5	$ 17,512.2	$ 16,425.9	$ 14,997.7	$ 14,091.1	$ 13,124.7	$ 11,710.1	$ 9,230.1
Bear River	1,251.6	1,166.1	1,076.9	1,004.9	931.9	851.7	790.6	744.4	673.6	514.3
Box Elder	517.4	476.0	429.5	405.0	370.1	337.0	313.1	289.3	264.1	201.5
Cache	713.2	667.9	627.6	580.0	541.6	496.2	459.1	435.5	391.1	301.9
Rich	21.0	22.2	19.8	19.9	20.2	18.5	18.4	19.6	18.4	10.9
Wasatch Front	14,115.8	13,417.8	12,823.8	12,287.2	11,506.0	10,533.0	9,828.1	9,105.2	8,102.8	6,436.6
North	4,292.4	4,112.3	3,917.4	3,698.6	3,408.5	3,114.1	2,899.6	2,679.7	2,393.2	1,885.1
Davis	2,082.4	2,022.9	1,923.7	1,796.6	1,638.3	1,487.7	1,376.5	1,263.9	1,129.2	867.4
Morgan	66.0	66.2	62.4	57.9	56.4	51.5	50.2	47.0	44.0	33.6
Weber	2,144.1	2,023.2	1,931.3	1,844.1	1,713.8	1,574.9	1,472.9	1,368.8	1,220.0	984.1
South	9,823.4	9,305.5	8,906.4	8,588.6	8,097.5	7,418.9	6,928.5	6,425.5	5,709.6	4,551.4
Salt Lake	9,489.5	8,970.0	8,582.5	8,268.0	7,798.0	7,146.3	6,677.0	6,186.0	5,499.7	4,389.5
Tooele	333.8	335.5	323.9	320.6	299.5	272.6	251.5	239.5	209.9	162.0
Mountainland	2,830.5	2,458.2	2,356.8	2,239.6	2,095.3	1,891.9	1,787.3	1,720.3	1,540.8	1,217.9
Summit	234.2	212.9	201.6	187.1	168.6	150.1	134.0	127.2	114.7	78.4
Utah	2,475.5	2,145.0	2,059.0	1,959.4	1,838.6	1,662.4	1,575.4	1,519.5	1,361.4	1,094.3
Wasatch	120.8	100.3	96.2	93.1	88.1	79.4	77.9	73.6	64.7	45.2
Central	507.3	501.2	494.7	498.1	471.0	396.7	360.2	337.3	310.3	243.7
Juab	54.1	48.6	47.3	46.3	48.1	42.9	40.6	42.2	37.3	27.3
Millard	119.0	122.6	137.1	153.5	121.5	86.2	65.2	58.6	53.1	42.2
Piute	11.7	12.1	11.0	10.0	10.9	9.4	9.3	9.6	9.0	6.5
Sanpete	144.3	138.2	132.2	127.7	124.7	109.2	104.2	95.8	88.8	69.8
Sevier	158.7	158.3	148.7	143.3	149.7	134.2	126.5	117.3	108.2	88.3
Wayne	19.5	21.4	18.4	17.3	16.1	14.8	14.4	13.8	13.9	9.6
Southwestern	731.7	687.3	649.5	593.0	533.5	469.1	432.0	400.2	372.7	281.7
Beaver	45.4	46.1	44.5	46.4	42.0	36.7	33.2	31.7	28.5	24.4
Garfield	38.9	41.5	40.2	36.6	35.4	33.9	33.2	31.9	30.9	20.6
Iron	173.1	168.9	160.6	154.0	148.8	135.2	124.7	116.7	110.6	89.4
Kane	52.5	49.0	46.8	43.0	38.4	34.7	34.2	29.5	27.6	21.0
Washington	421.8	381.8	357.4	313.0	268.9	228.6	206.7	190.4	175.1	126.5
Uintah Basin	339.2	364.9	362.1	379.7	391.7	361.2	357.3	326.8	271.7	206.1
Daggett	9.3	8.9	8.1	7.4	6.9	6.5	6.4	6.9	6.2	4.7
Duchesne	120.5	140.8	139.3	143.1	141.8	129.6	123.7	113.0	97.7	71.9
Uintah	209.3	215.2	214.7	229.2	243.0	225.1	227.2	206.9	167.8	129.6
Southeastern	539.0	533.7	520.5	509.5	493.6	494.3	535.6	491.4	438.3	329.8
Carbon	266.1	268.7	263.1	258.4	245.5	243.9	271.8	239.5	209.9	158.3
Emery	102.9	102.0	101.8	98.1	95.8	100.3	109.6	97.9	84.9	60.4
Grand	77.8	77.7	75.7	76.8	77.8	78.0	83.3	84.5	77.9	60.2
San Juan	92.1	85.3	79.9	76.2	77.5	72.1	70.9	69.5	65.6	50.8

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p = preliminary
Source: 1978 - 1987: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, unpublished printouts, 1988 and 1989.
1988 : Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services, May 1989.

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PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY
1978 TO 1988

	1988p	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978
State Total	$ 12,020	$ 11,386	$ 10,986	$ 10,645	$ 10,115	$ 9,397	$ 9,040	$ 8,660	$ 7,952	$ 7,407	$ 6,766
Bear River	11,650	11,011	10,256	9,737	9,014	8,413	7,997	7,740	7,224	6,604	5,898
Box Elder	13,510	12,506	11,458	11,169	10,177	9,515	8,978	8,470	7,901	7,135	6,388
Cache	10,640	10,181	9,606	8,973	8,387	7,840	7,466	7,282	6,779	6,275	5,612
Rich	9,980	10,255	8,866	8,549	8,254	7,330	7,354	8,799	8,644	7,084	5,839
Wasatch Front	12,890	12,321	11,927	11,597	11,025	10,290	9,828	9,349	8,546	7,947	7,270
North	12,240	11,878	11,535	10,956	10,278	9,574	9,132	8,652	8,006	7,405	6,747
Davis	11,290	11,211	10,980	10,260	9,600	8,954	8,504	8,056	7,595	7,093	6,482
Morgan	12,000	12,097	11,800	11,323	10,927	10,052	9,807	9,434	8,923	8,384	7,082
Weber	13,330	12,622	12,137	11,713	10,999	10,227	9,784	9,257	8,395	7,678	6,988
South	13,200	12,528	12,108	11,897	11,374	10,623	10,152	9,674	8,795	8,196	7,511
Salt lake	13,260	12,567	12,146	11,935	11,410	10,670	10,208	9,716	8,830	8,243	7,555
Tooele	11,710	11,580	11,164	10,966	10,502	9,524	8,860	8,692	7,968	7,109	6,485
Mountainland	10,510	9,276	8,982	8,542	8,100	7,395	7,116	6,993	6,453	6,120	5,644
Summit	17,350	15,906	15,468	15,037	13,664	12,716	11,759	11,684	11,092	10,051	9,106
Utah	10,070	8,870	8,588	8,161	7,762	7,083	6,833	6,724	6,195	5,928	5,492
Wasatch	12,200	10,283	10,010	9,603	9,301	8,520	8,446	8,046	7,472	6,526	5,711
Central	9,310	9,179	8,834	8,832	8,523	7,550	7,092	6,829	6,523	6,195	5,600
Juab	9,170	8,162	7,741	7,619	8,170	7,352	7,122	7,403	6,708	6,003	5,139
Millard	9,300	9,521	9,787	10,661	9,226	7,572	6,328	6,059	5,826	5,493	4,994
Piute	8,390	8,449	7,410	6,907	7,557	6,700	6,742	6,670	6,635	5,520	5,331
Sanpete	8,690	8,372	7,974	7,662	7,476	6,718	6,523	6,268	6,016	5,869	5,356
Sevier	10,170	10,157	9,465	9,122	9,371	8,633	8,207	7,680	7,288	7,012	6,432
Wayne	8,860	9,886	8,843	8,083	7,647	6,977	7,130	6,824	7,206	6,697	5,415
Southwestern	9,630	9,140	8,983	8,619	8,161	7,452	7,117	6,889	6,652	6,236	5,605
Beaver	9,260	9,220	8,908	8,936	8,359	7,544	6,972	6,947	6,442	6,231	5,807
Garfield	9,490	9,882	9,685	9,107	8,686	8,276	8,494	8,321	8,346	6,971	5,880
Iron	9,020	8,650	8,190	7,792	7,742	7,179	6,753	6,525	6,335	6,059	5,501
Kane	10,720	10,019	9,881	9,297	8,559	7,937	7,978	7,186	6,828	5,586	5,255
Washington	9,830	9,177	9,200	8,886	8,258	7,427	7,061	6,872	6,631	6,366	5,663
Uintah Basin	9,290	9,552	9,053	9,216	9,424	8,676	9,060	9,029	7,914	7,156	6,369
Daggett	11,650	10,444	10,826	9,628	8,659	7,665	7,280	8,056	7,872	6,728	6,658
Duchesne	8,990	9,805	9,184	9,367	9,348	8,761	8,880	8,563	7,694	6,514	5,607
Uintah	9,390	9,395	8,918	9,140	9,492	8,661	9,226	9,344	8,049	7,587	6,877
Southeastern	10,490	10,166	9,784	9,506	8,868	8,499	9,260	8,798	8,043	7,367	6,623
Carbon	12,210	12,065	11,678	11,420	10,398	9,970	11,303	10,474	9,402	8,571	7,475
Emery	8,950	8,607	8,449	8,130	7,453	7,430	8,231	7,912	7,291	6,863	6,306
Grand	11,790	11,456	10,937	10,448	9,997	9,618	10,068	10,093	9,422	8,232	7,908
San Juan	8,010	7,414	7,801	6,566	6,595	5,968	5,810	5,678	5,353	4,960	4,451

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p = preliminary
Note: These estimates were calculated using the U.S. Census Bureau's county population estimates.
Source: 1978-1987: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, unpublished printouts, 1988 and 1989.
1988: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services, May 1989.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	May 1989(f)	May 1988	% Change	Apr. 1989(p)	Apr. 1988	% Change	Mar. 1989(r)	Mar. 1988	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**774,200**	744,800	3.9	763,900	742,800	2.8	765,100	745,200	2.7
Employed Persons	**740,200**	707,600	4.6	728,200	702,200	3.7	728,100	701,500	3.8
Unemployed	**34,000**	37,200	—8.6	35,700	40,600	—12.1	37,000	43,700	—15.3
Percent of Labor Force	**4.4**	5.0	—	4.7	5.5	—	4.8	5.9	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	**4.3**	5.0	—	4.3	5.1	—	4.2	5.1	—
U.S. Unemployment Rate (Seasonally Adjusted)	**5.2**	5.6	—	5.3	5.5	—	5.0	5.6	—

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f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL JOBS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	May 1989(f)	May 1988	% Change	Apr. 1989(p)	Apr. 1988	% Change	Mar. 1989(r)	Mar. 1988	% Change
Total	**683.5**	657.7	3.9	677.1	651.2	4.0	671.4	646.4	3.9
Mining	**7.7**	8.6	—10.5	7.6	8.1	—6.2	7.6	8.3	—8.4
Metal Mining	**2.7**	3.0	—10.0	2.7	2.9	—6.9	2.7	2.9	—6.9
Bituminous Coal Mining	**2.4**	2.7	—8.1	2.4	2.4	0.0	2.4	2.6	—7.7
Other Mining & Quarrying	**2.6**	2.9	—10.3	2.5	2.8	—10.7	2.5	2.8	—10.7
Contract Construction	**25.5**	25.2	1.2	23.6	23.3	1.3	21.7	21.4	1.4
Manufacturing	**101.6**	98.2	3.5	100.3	96.9	3.5	100.3	95.3	5.2
Durable Goods	**67.7**	66.0	2.6	67.1	65.4	2.6	67.1	64.0	4.8
Primary Metals	**5.8**	5.1	13.7	5.8	5.1	13.7	5.8	4.9	18.4
Fabricated Metals, Machinery & Computers	**16.9**	16.9	0.0	16.8	16.8	0.0	16.9	16.6	1.8
Electronic & Elec. Equipment Exc. Computers	**9.0**	8.9	1.1	8.9	8.8	1.1	8.9	8.5	4.7
Transportation Equipment	**16.4**	16.5	—0.7	16.3	16.4	—0.7	16.3	16.3	0.0
Other Durable Goods	**19.6**	18.6	5.4	19.3	18.3	5.5	19.2	17.7	8.5
Non-Durable Goods	**33.9**	32.2	5.3	33.2	31.5	5.4	33.2	31.3	6.1
Food & Kindred Products	**11.2**	10.8	3.7	10.7	10.3	3.9	10.8	10.2	5.9
Textile & Apparel Products	**6.1**	5.9	3.4	6.1	5.9	3.4	6.1	6.1	0.0
Chemical & Petroleum Products	**4.3**	4.0	7.5	4.3	4.0	7.5	4.3	4.0	7.5
Other Non-Durable Goods	**12.3**	11.5	7.0	12.1	11.3	7.1	12.0	11.0	9.1
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	**39.9**	38.9	2.6	39.3	38.3	2.6	39.3	38.1	3.1
Railroad Transportation	**2.6**	2.6	0.0	2.6	2.6	0.0	2.6	2.6	0.0
Other Transportation	**22.9**	21.8	5.0	22.4	21.3	5.2	22.3	21.2	5.2
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	**14.4**	14.5	—0.7	14.3	14.4	—0.7	14.4	14.3	0.7
Trade	**162.1**	153.6	5.5	160.3	151.9	5.5	158.4	151.8	4.3
Wholesale Trade	**37.3**	34.8	7.2	37.0	34.5	7.2	37.0	34.8	6.3
Retail Trade	**124.7**	118.8	5.0	123.3	117.4	5.0	121.4	117.0	3.8
Building Materials	**5.2**	5.2	0.0	4.9	4.9	0.0	4.8	4.6	4.3
Food Stores	**22.8**	21.9	4.1	22.4	21.5	4.2	22.1	22.2	—0.5
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	**15.3**	14.5	5.5	15.1	14.3	5.6	14.8	13.9	6.5
Eating & Drinking Places	**40.9**	39.4	3.8	40.0	38.5	3.9	38.7	37.5	3.2
Other Retail	**40.5**	37.8	7.1	40.9	38.2	7.1	41.0	38.8	5.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**33.4**	33.3	0.3	33.2	33.1	0.3	33.2	33.5	—0.9
Services	**163.3**	152.8	6.9	164.6	154.3	6.7	163.4	153.4	6.5
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	**10.6**	10.3	2.9	11.1	10.8	2.8	11.3	10.7	5.6
Personal Services & Amusements	**15.7**	14.8	6.1	15.3	14.4	6.3	15.3	14.4	6.3
Business Services	**47.0**	42.0	11.9	46.0	41.0	12.2	45.4	41.1	10.5
Medical & Other Health Services	**42.2**	41.0	2.9	41.9	40.7	2.9	41.9	40.6	3.2
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	**33.9**	31.3	8.3	36.6	34.0	7.6	36.2	34.0	6.5
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	**11.8**	11.3	4.4	11.8	11.3	4.4	11.7	11.2	4.5
Agricultural Services	**2.1**	2.1	0.0	1.9	1.9	0.0	1.6	1.4	15.3
Government	**150.0**	147.1	2.0	148.2	145.3	2.0	147.5	144.6	2.0
Federal Government	**40.1**	39.5	1.5	40.1	39.5	1.5	39.9	39.3	0.5
U.S. Federal Defense	**21.5**	21.6	—0.5	21.5	21.6	—0.5	21.5	21.6	—0.5
Other Federal Government	**18.6**	17.9	3.9	18.6	17.9	3.9	18.4	17.7	4.0
State Government	**40.7**	39.9	2.0	40.3	39.5	2.0	40.1	39.1	2.6
State Education	**22.4**	22.1	1.4	22.2	21.9	1.4	22.1	21.6	2.3
Other State Government	**18.3**	17.8	2.8	18.1	17.6	2.8	18.0	17.5	2.9
Local Government	**69.2**	67.7	2.2	67.8	66.3	2.3	67.5	66.2	2.0
Local Education	**45.2**	43.9	3.0	44.7	43.4	3.0	44.8	42.6	5.2
Other Local Government	**24.0**	23.8	0.8	23.1	22.9	0.9	22.7	23.6	—3.8
Labor—Management Disputes	**0**	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION, AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	May 1989 (f)	May 1988	% Change	Apr. 1989 (p)	Mar. 1989 (r)	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	1,714.0	1,691.0	1.4	1,712.0	1,710.0	1,708.0	1,706.0	1,704.0	1,702.0	1,700.0	1,698.0
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	1,108.9	1,094.1	1.4	1,107.6	1,106.4	1,105.1	1,103.8	1,102.5	1,101.2	1,099.9	1,098.6
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	780.3	750.5	4.0	771.0	774.6	776.8	781.9	773.2	766.3	765.7	767.8
Participation Rate	70.4	68.6	—	69.6	70.0	70.3	70.8	70.1	69.6	69.6	69.9
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS[2]	746.4	713.3	4.6	737.6	741.9	745.9	750.1	743.4	734.6	732.5	730.3
Employment Ratio[3]	67.3	65.2	—	66.6	67.1	67.5	68.0	67.4	66.7	66.6	66.5
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	33.9	37.2	—8.9	33.4	32.9	30.9	31.8	29.8	31.7	33.2	37.5
Unemployment Rate	5.0	5.0	—	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.9
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	328.6	343.6	—4.3	336.6	331.6	328.3	321.9	329.3	334.9	334.2	330.8
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	140.2	133.6	4.9	139.0	138.0	137.4	138.6	139.5	144.0	141.8	140.7
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	684.6	658.7	3.9	678.2	675.3	673.7	671.9	675.1	672.9	669.9	668.3
Mining	7.8	8.7	—10.5	7.7	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.6	8.1	8.1
Contract Construction	25.6	25.3	1.2	25.3	24.7	24.6	24.9	26.2	26.0	25.1	25.1
Manufacturing	101.8	98.4	3.5	101.0	101.2	102.5	102.1	102.0	101.5	100.6	100.3
Durable Goods	67.7	66.0	2.6	67.5	67.7	68.6	68.2	68.5	68.2	67.6	67.0
Nondurable Goods	34.1	32.4	5.3	33.5	33.5	33.8	33.9	33.4	33.4	33.0	33.2
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util.	40.0	39.0	2.6	39.4	39.6	40.2	40.1	41.0	40.9	40.5	40.3
Trade	163.2	154.7	5.5	162.9	161.7	160.4	159.6	158.9	158.3	158.3	159.2
Wholesale	37.4	34.9	7.2	37.3	37.3	36.3	36.2	36.2	35.9	35.9	35.7
Retail	125.8	119.8	5.0	125.6	124.4	124.0	123.4	122.7	122.4	122.3	123.6
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	33.4	33.3	0.3	33.2	33.2	33.1	33.3	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.2
Services	166.8	156.1	6.9	163.4	162.4	160.9	159.6	162.5	161.3	160.7	158.9
Government	146.0	143.2	2.0	145.2	145.0	144.5	144.6	143.9	144.2	143.7	143.3
Federal	39.6	39.0	1.5	39.7	39.9	39.7	39.9	39.7	40.0	39.8	39.1
State	39.6	38.8	2.0	39.3	38.8	38.8	38.9	38.4	38.3	38.2	38.5
Local	66.8	65.4	2.2	66.2	66.3	66.0	65.8	65.9	65.9	65.7	65.6

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[1] Figures represent estimated trends; they are not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private households.
[3] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person, by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Apr. 1989(p)	% Change from Apr. '88	% Distribution	Apr. 1989(p)	% Change from Apr. '88	% Distribution	Apr. 1989(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	381.2	4.7	100.0	295.6	3.0	100.0	NA	NA
Mining	6.9	—8.0	1.8	0.7	16.7	0.2	5.9	77.6
Contract Construction	20.8	1.0	5.5	2.8	3.7	0.9	18.0	76.3
Manufacturing	70.7	5.5	18.5	29.3	—2.0	9.9	65.3	65.3
Durable Goods	50.4	6.8	13.2	16.4	—9.9	5.5	42.1	63.0
Nondurable Goods	20.3	2.5	5.3	12.9	10.3	4.4	23.2	69.9
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	27.0	2.7	7.1	12.3	2.5	4.2	28.2	71.8
Total Trade	89.7	10.9	23.5	71.2	0.3	24.1	140.2	87.1
Wholesale Trade	25.8	13.7	6.8	11.2	—5.1	3.8	30.4	82.2
Retail Trade	63.9	9.8	16.8	60.0	1.4	20.3	109.8	88.6
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	13.4	0.8	3.5	19.8	0.0	6.7	25.2	75.9
Services	77.8	6.1	20.4	86.8	7.2	29.4	123.4	75.0
Total Government	74.9	—0.4	19.6	72.7	3.7	24.6	NA	NA
Federal Government	22.5	—4.7	5.9	17.0	6.9	5.8	NA	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	15.3	0.7	4.0	6.3	—1.6	2.1	NA	NA
Other Federal Government	7.2	—14.3	1.9	10.7	12.6	3.6	NA	NA
State Government	19.9	8.2	5.2	20.4	—3.3	6.9	NA	NA
State Education	12.7	3.3	3.3	9.5	—1.0	3.2	NA	NA
Other State Government	7.2	18.0	1.9	10.9	—5.2	3.7	NA	NA
Local Government	32.5	—2.1	8.5	35.3	6.6	11.9	NA	NA
Local Education	17.2	—5.5	4.5	27.5	9.1	9.3	NA	NA
Other Local Government	15.3	2.0	4.0	7.8	—1.3	2.6	NA	NA

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p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake - Ogden[1]					Provo - Orem[2]				
	May 1989(f)	May 1988	% Chg.	Apr. 1989(p)	Mar. 1989(r)	May 1989(f)	May 1988	% Chg.	Apr. 1989(p)	Mar. 1989(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**506.2**	488.7	3.6	499.3	500.1	**104.1**	99.0	5.2	106.6	106.9
Employed Persons	**485.0**	465.9	4.1	477.2	477.1	**100.4**	94.8	5.9	102.3	102.4
Unemployed	**21.2**	22.8	—7.0	22.1	23.0	**3.7**	4.2	—11.9	4.3	4.5
Percent of Labor Force	**4.2**	4.7	—	4.4	4.6	**3.6**	4.2	—	4.0	4.2
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	**471.6**	455.3	3.6	466.4	462.2	**82.7**	78.4	5.5	84.6	83.9
Mining	**2.5**	2.8	—10.7	2.5	2.4	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	**18.1**	17.7	2.3	17.1	15.6	**2.7**	2.7	0.0	2.3	2.1
Manufacturing	**65.5**	63.8	2.7	64.9	65.1	**13.9**	13.2	5.3	13.7	13.5
Durable Goods	**45.0**	43.6	3.2	44.7	44.9	**9.1**	8.6	5.8	9.0	8.8
Nondurable Goods	**20.5**	20.2	1.5	20.2	20.2	**4.8**	4.6	4.3	4.7	4.7
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	**30.3**	29.7	2.0	30.0	30.0	**2.9**	2.7	7.4	2.7	2.8
Total Trade	**117.5**	111.3	5.6	116.7	115.1	**17.5**	17.0	2.9	17.4	17.3
Wholesale Trade	**31.1**	29.3	6.1	31.0	30.8	**2.8**	2.7	3.7	2.8	2.8
Retail Trade	**86.4**	82.0	5.4	85.7	84.3	**14.7**	14.3	2.8	14.6	14.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	**27.3**	27.4	—0.4	27.1	27.3	**2.4**	2.3	4.3	2.3	2.2
Services	**112.2**	106.5	5.4	110.7	109.9	**28.9**	26.3	9.9	32.1	31.9
Total Government	**98.2**	96.1	2.2	97.4	96.8	**14.4**	14.2	1.4	14.1	14.1

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

[2] Provo - Orem is Utah County.

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	May '89(f)	Apr. '89(p)	Mar. '89(r)	May '88	May '89(f)	May '88	% Change	May '89(f)	May '88	% Change
State Total	**4.3**	4.3	4.2	5.0	**774,200**	744,810	3.9	**683,400**	657,710	3.9
Bear River	**4.0**	3.2	3.4	4.2	**51,290**	48,460	5.8	**42,840**	41,130	4.2
Box Elder	**3.0**	3.6	3.3	4.1	**18,260**	17,750	2.9	**15,970**	15,750	1.4
Cache	**4.6**	3.0	3.4	4.4	**32,160**	29,920	7.5	**26,520**	25,050	5.9
Rich	**2.3**	1.2	1.6	2.3	**870**	790	10.1	**350**	330	6.1
Wasatch Front	**4.2**	4.1	4.0	4.7	**519,310**	501,020	3.7	**483,150**	466,060	3.7
North	**4.1**	3.9	4.4	5.1	**153,840**	148,160	3.8	**120,970**	116,170	4.1
Davis	**3.8**	3.6	3.8	4.5	**78,080**	74,730	4.5	**54,910**	52,910	3.8
Morgan	**7.1**	7.5	9.4	6.9	**1,750**	1,590	10.1	**940**	870	8.0
Weber	**4.4**	4.2	4.8	5.7	**74,010**	71,840	3.0	**65,120**	62,390	4.4
South	**4.2**	4.1	3.8	4.5	**365,470**	352,860	3.6	**362,180**	349,890	3.5
Salt Lake	**4.2**	4.2	3.8	4.5	**354,070**	342,120	3.5	**351,640**	339,980	3.4
Tooele	**4.0**	3.9	3.7	5.9	**11,400**	10,740	6.1	**10,540**	9,910	6.4
Mountainlands	**4.0**	4.0	3.7	4.6	**116,540**	110,730	5.2	**91,610**	86,780	5.6
Summit	**5.4**	5.9	5.4	6.6	**7,780**	6,970	11.6	**6,710**	5,920	13.3
Utah	**3.7**	3.7	3.4	4.3	**104,130**	98,930	5.3	**82,570**	78,420	5.3
Wasatch	**8.3**	9.0	6.8	9.1	**4,630**	4,830	—4.1	**2,330**	2,440	—4.5
Central	**6.6**	7.1	6.3	8.3	**22,900**	21,590	6.1	**15,070**	14,410	4.6
Juab	**7.4**	8.4	9.9	10.4	**2,060**	1,940	6.2	**1,620**	1,520	6.6
Millard	**4.9**	4.8	3.8	5.1	**5,660**	5,470	3.5	**3,350**	3,360	—0.9
Piute	**5.1**	4.1	3.9	16.5	**400**	420	—4.8	**190**	180	5.6
Sanpete	**9.4**	11.5	9.9	11.1	**6,840**	6,360	7.5	**4,110**	3,900	5.4
Sevier	**5.4**	4.8	3.8	7.1	**6,910**	6,350	8.8	**5,300**	4,920	7.7
Wayne	**4.7**	3.4	4.9	7.8	**1,030**	1,050	—1.9	**500**	510	—2.0
Southwestern	**4.6**	4.6	4.0	5.1	**31,410**	31,180	0.7	**23,260**	22,850	1.8
Beaver	**5.1**	6.5	5.0	5.1	**2,160**	2,070	4.3	**1,310**	1,230	2.3
Garfield	**9.7**	8.3	9.5	10.3	**1,620**	1,560	3.8	**1,560**	1,520	2.6
Iron	**3.8**	4.6	3.1	5.3	**8,300**	8,180	1.5	**6,830**	6,400	6.7
Kane	**7.3**	6.2	6.0	5.5	**2,710**	2,740	—1.1	**1,600**	1,660	—3.6
Washington	**4.0**	3.8	3.5	4.5	**16,620**	16,630	—0.1	**11,960**	11,990	—0.3
Uintah Basin	**7.1**	6.3	7.0	9.0	**13,770**	13,260	3.8	**11,130**	10,250	8.6
Daggett	**1.4**	1.5	1.3	1.6	**430**	440	—2.3	**310**	320	—3.1
Duchesne	**9.8**	8.8	8.8	12.9	**5,020**	4,640	8.2	**3,870**	3,470	11.5
Uintah	**5.8**	5.2	6.2	7.3	**8,320**	8,180	1.7	**6,950**	6,460	7.6
Southeastern	**7.1**	7.1	8.0	8.9	**18,980**	18,560	2.3	**16,370**	16,240	0.8
Carbon	**6.8**	6.9	8.4	8.8	**8,430**	8,400	0.4	**7,240**	7,450	—2.8
Emery	**6.2**	6.6	7.7	10.5	**3,450**	3,440	0.3	**3,520**	3,420	2.9
Grand	**8.9**	8.3	8.0	8.1	**3,040**	2,800	8.6	**2,310**	2,170	6.5
San Juan	**7.4**	7.0	7.1	8.2	**4,060**	3,920	3.6	**3,300**	3,200	3.1

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates should not be used for federal or state funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Apr.(p) 1989	Mar.(r) 1989	Apr. 1988	Apr.(p) 1989	Mar.(r) 1989	Apr. 1988	Apr.(p) 1989	Mar.(r) 1988	Apr. 1988
MINING	$500.86	$515.39	$588.53	44.6	44.7	48.8	$11.23	$11.52	$12.25
MANUFACTURING	400.80	400.99	395.92	40.0	40.3	40.4	10.02	9.95	9.80
Durable Goods	413.28	408.18	405.73	41.0	40.9	40.9	10.08	9.98	9.92
Nondurable Goods	370.36	384.72	370.50	37.6	38.9	39.0	9.85	9.89	9.50
TRADE	214.27	211.81	246.58	28.8	28.7	30.9	7.44	7.38	7.98
Wholesale Trade	372.59	359.41	428.68	36.6	36.9	38.9	10.18	9.74	11.02
Retail Trade	162.80	163.02	186.78	26.3	26.0	28.3	6.19	6.27	6.60
AVERAGE	270.80	269.19	295.12	32.2	32.2	34.0	8.41	8.36	8.68

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Apr.(p) 1989	Mar.(r) 1989	Apr. 1988	Apr.(p) 1989	Mar.(r) 1989	Apr. 1988	Apr.(p) 1989	Mar.(r) 1989	Apr. 1988
MINING	$554.58	$571.60	$606.54	40.1	40.0	44.5	$13.83	$14.29	$13.63
Metal Mining	518.31	534.57	608.50	42.8	42.8	46.7	12.11	12.49	13.03
Bituminous Coal Mining	668.80	717.59	658.07	37.7	39.8	40.2	17.74	18.03	16.37
MANUFACTURING	394.02	393.00	399.59	39.6	39.3	40.2	9.95	10.00	9.94
Durable Goods	420.04	412.67	423.11	40.9	40.3	41.4	10.27	10.24	10.22
Primary Metal Industries	563.14	521.14	595.16	44.8	42.3	46.9	12.57	12.32	12.69
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	395.40	404.61	399.84	39.5	40.3	42.0	10.01	10.04	9.52
Transportation Equipment	555.55	556.24	559.57	41.0	40.9	42.2	13.55	13.60	13.26
Nondurable Goods	346.70	358.33	356.06	37.2	37.6	38.0	9.32	9.53	9.37
Food & Kindred Products	348.62	345.00	353.78	38.1	37.5	38.0	9.15	9.20	9.31
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	494.91	509.22	468.33	40.7	41.0	38.2	12.16	12.42	12.26
TRADE	206.61	202.91	227.97	29.1	28.7	30.6	7.10	7.07	7.45
Wholesale Trade	362.44	348.35	409.19	36.1	36.4	38.1	10.04	9.57	10.74
Retail Trade	163.14	162.26	178.41	27.1	26.6	28.5	6.02	6.10	6.26
Food Stores	144.90	143.34	185.08	25.6	24.8	27.5	5.66	5.78	6.73
Other Retail	193.45	192.19	202.43	29.4	28.9	31.0	6.58	6.65	6.53
AVERAGE	273.84	272.29	293.40	32.6	32.3	34.0	8.40	8.43	8.63

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO		
	Forecast May '89	Preliminary Apr. '89	Final Mar. '89	Final May '88	Final Apr. '88	Final Mar. '88
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	14,563	14,382	13,217	8,870	8,760	10,373
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	7,627	6,999	4,950	20,150	24,749	21,354
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	22,190	21,381	18,167	29,020	33,509	32,246
Number of New Applications for Jobs	12,451	11,672	11,487	10,607	9,9430	10,240
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	8,326	7,276	7,489	7,047	6,158	6,828
Initial Claims (Key Week)	859	1,108	927	1,049	1,316	1,136
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	8,861	9,874	11,386	9,666	11,009	14,937
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	1.40	1.64	1.89	1.61	1.84	2.53
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$5,047,000	$5,164,368	$7,376,502	$5,547,993	$6,272,696	$9,606,795

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

Item	Index				From Last Month	% Change Apr. '88 to Apr. '89	Mar. '88 to Mar. '89
	Apr. '89	Mar. '89	Feb. '89	Apr. '88			
CONSUMER PRICES: (1982 - 84 = 100)							
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	123.1	122.3	121.6	117.1	0.7	5.1	5.0
Food and Beverages	124.0	123.3	122.7	116.7	0.6	6.3	6.3
Food at Home	123.5	122.7	122.0	114.6	0.7	7.8	7.7
Housing	121.6	121.5	121.1	117.3	0.1	3.7	3.8
Rent Residential	131.4	131.1	130.9	126.6	0.2	3.8	3.7
Fuel and Other Util.	106.2	105.9	105.9	102.8	0.3	3.3	3.1
Medical Care	146.8	146.1	145.2	136.9	0.5	7.2	7.2
Apparel and Upkeep	120.9	119.3	115.3	117.0	1.3	3.3	4.4
Transportation	114.6	111.9	111.6	107.2	1.3	3.3	4.4
Gasoline	92.1	81.3	80.1	79.2	2.4	6.9	5.1
Energy[3]	94.9	89.8	89.3	87.3	5.7	8.7	3.8
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W[2])	121.8	120.8	120.2	115.7	0.8	5.3	5.0
Purchasing Power of Consumer Dollar: 1982 - 84 = $1.00	$.812	$.818	$.823	$.858	—0.7	—4.9	—4.7
PRODUCER PRICES: (1982 = 100)							
ALL COMMODITIES	112.3	111.5	110.8	105.8	0.7	6.1	6.3
Finished Goods	113.0	112.2	111.7	106.9	0.7	5.6	5.6
Intermediate Materials	112.3	111.6	110.9	105.5	0.6	6.3	6.6
Crude Materials	104.1	103.1	101.0	95.7	1.0	8.9	9.6

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[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

[2] Consumer Price Index — Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

[3] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

PERCENT CHANGE IN RETAIL SALES, 1ST QUARTER 1989 FROM 1ST QUARTER 1988

Utah	9.6%
United States	4.5%
Northeast Region	3.0
New England States	3.7
Middle Atlantic States	2.7
Midwest Region	4.9
East North Central States	5.1
West North Central States	4.6
South Region	3.0
South Atlantic States	0.8
East South Central States	6.1
West South Central States	5.3
West Region	8.2
Mountain States	8.4
Pacific States	8.2

Source: Utah State Tax Commission (Utah);
U.S. Department of Commerce, Retail Trade, March 1989.

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UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

JUNE 1989 published July 1989

- At 5.0, Utah's June 1989 unemployment rate is approximately the same as June 1988's 4.9. The June 1989 U.S. rate is 5.3.
- Revised unemployment rates for February through May 1989 are 4.1, 4.4, 4.5, and 4.7 respectively.
- Due to unusually large numbers of unemployed entrants and re-entrants, Utah's unemployment rate has increased nearly a percentage point in four months.
- Utah's nonfarm employment is 25,700 (3.9 percent) higher than a year ago.
- Nearly 90 percent of Utah's new nonfarm jobs are in service-producing industries.
- Manufacturing jobs number 3,900 more than a year ago. This is a 3.9 percent increase.

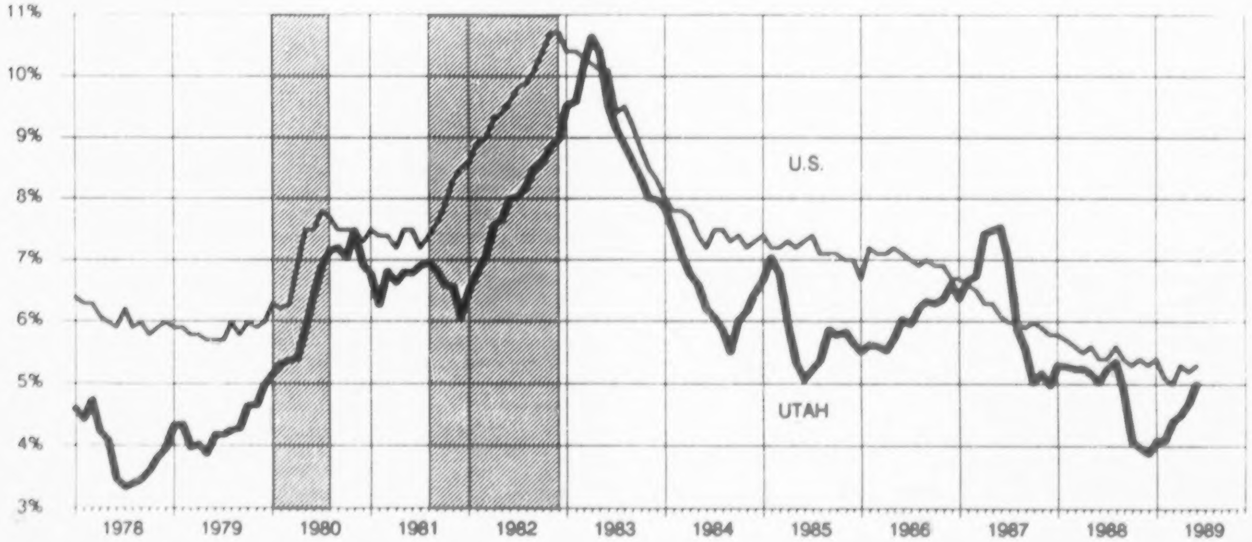
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE SHARPLY HIGHER

In June, Utah's unemployment rate reached the 5.0 mark, up 0.3 point from the revised May level. Newly available data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics have prompted a revision of recent unemployment rate estimates for Utah. It appears that, in the past four months, the rapid entry of people into the labor force has resulted in a sharp increase in the number of unemployed. This has

In this issue:

- Feature Article: Hard at Work: Women in the Utah Labor Force.
- Cost of Living Indexes: CPI and ACCRA.
- Selected Demographic Comparisons: Utah, Mountain States and United States, page 7.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
UTAH AND UNITED STATES
1978 - 1989



Shaded areas represent U.S. recessions.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

JOB SERVICE

occurred despite Utah's continuing moderate nonfarm job growth (see below). In other words, more people began looking for work than there were suitable jobs immediately available. Thus, Utah's unemployment rate has increased nearly a full percentage point --from February's 4.1 to June's 5.0. This brings it to virtually the same level as June 1988's 4.9 percent. Unemployed Utahns number 36,800, which is 2.8 percent higher than the June 1988 figure.

It is intriguing that this unemployment increase occurred without an increase in the number of persons claiming unemployment compensation. In fact, 1989's year-to-date claimants are fewer in number than for the similar period of any year since 1978. Thus, layoffs have not been a factor in Utah's current unemployment increase.

However, the number of job applicants on file with Job Service thus far in 1989 is 21 percent higher than for the comparable period in 1988. This indicator corroborates the increase in unemployed entrants to the labor force.

Does this unemployment increase portend economic difficulties for Utah? No, not by itself. However, the behavior of Utah's leading economic indicators (as tracked by First Security Bank) does suggest that a slowing in the rate of Utah's economic growth may be occurring. More ominous are recent declines in the national leading economic indicators. Despite these warning signs, many analysts foresee a "soft landing:" Declining interest rates accompanied by slightly weaker economic growth through 1989, then stronger growth in 1990. Whether a mere slowdown or a recession, Utah's economy will likely reflect, to some extent, the national experience.

MODERATE JOB GROWTH PERSISTS

Since September 1988, year-over increases in the number of Utah's nonagricultural payroll jobs have been remarkably stable. Ranging between 24,000 and 27,000, and averaging 4.0 percent, employment growth has been moderate. In comparison, year-over nonfarm job growth for the U.S. during the same period has averaged 3.1 percent. Utah's June 1989 increase -- 25,700 (3.9 percent) -- extends the trend to ten months.

SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES

The five major industries classified as service-producing comprise eighty percent of Utah's nonagricultural jobs. And, over the past twelve months, they produced nearly ninety percent of the State's new jobs.

In June, the services industry's year-over employment growth of 9,800 jobs (6.3 percent) led all industries. It was followed closely by trade's 8,700 job, 5.6 percent growth. Government, the other large service-producing sector, grew 3,400 jobs, a 2.3 percent year-over rate. The two remaining service-producing industries, transportation/communication/public utilities and finance/insurance/real estate, added only 600 and zero new jobs respectively.

GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES

As a whole, Utah's manufacturing industry is continuing its relatively rapid employment expansion. In the past twelve months, 3,900 new jobs have been created, a year-over increase of 3.9 percent. Employment growth in the durable-goods classification has been slightly slower due to two large cells -- transportation equipment (primarily aerospace) and fabricated metal products -- conspicuously without increases. But primary metals (steel and copper) employment growth, at 15 percent, remains impressive. Employment increases in the manufacture of nondurable goods, at 4.9 percent year-over, are mainly due to printing-related activities (700) and chemical and petroleum products production (400 new jobs).

Utah's other goods-producing industries, construction and mining, have not participated in the recent economic recovery. Employment in construction, at 27,000 jobs, is only 200 higher than last year's June level, which was a thirteen-year low for that month. Mining employment, down 900 jobs from last year, remains near the industry's post-1940 low.

Kenneth E. Jensen
Labor Market Economist

UNITED STATES CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) — ALL ITEMS

1982-84 = 100

To figure the percentage increase between any two months: Subtract the index for the earlier month from the later month; divide that number by the index for the earlier month; and then multiply the result by 100 by moving the decimal two places to the right.

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Average	% Change from Prior Year
1978-U	62.5	62.9	63.4	63.9	64.5	65.2	65.7	66.0	66.5	67.1	67.4	67.7	65.2	7.6
-W	62.8	63.2	63.7	64.3	64.9	65.6	66.0	66.4	66.8	67.4	67.7	68.1	65.6	7.7
1979-U	68.3	69.1	69.8	70.6	71.5	72.3	73.1	73.8	74.6	75.2	75.9	76.7	72.6	11.3
-W	68.7	69.5	70.3	71.1	71.9	72.8	73.7	74.4	75.1	75.1	76.4	77.2	73.1	11.4
1980-U	77.8	78.9	80.1	81.0	81.8	82.7	82.7	83.3	84.0	84.8	85.5	86.3	82.4	13.5
-W	78.3	79.4	80.5	81.4	82.3	83.2	83.3	83.8	84.6	85.3	86.1	86.9	82.9	13.4
1981-U	87.0	87.9	88.5	89.1	89.8	90.6	91.6	92.3	93.2	93.4	93.7	94.0	90.9	10.3
-W	87.5	88.5	89.0	89.6	90.3	91.1	92.2	92.8	93.7	93.9	94.1	94.4	91.4	10.3
1982-U	94.3	94.6	94.5	94.9	95.8	97.0	97.5	97.7	97.9	98.2	98.0	97.6	96.5	6.2
-W	94.7	95.0	94.8	95.2	96.2	97.4	98.0	98.2	98.3	98.6	98.4	98.0	96.9	6.0
1983-U	97.8	97.9	97.9	98.6	99.2	99.5	99.9	100.2	100.7	101.0	101.2	101.3	99.6	3.2
-W	98.1	98.1	98.4	99.0	99.5	99.8	100.1	100.5	101.0	101.2	101.2	101.2	99.8	3.0
1984-U	101.9	102.4	102.6	103.1	103.4	103.7	104.1	104.5	105.0	105.3	105.3	105.3	103.9	4.3
-W	101.6	101.8	101.8	102.1	102.5	102.8	103.2	104.2	104.8	104.8	104.7	104.8	103.3	3.5
1985-U	105.5	106.0	106.4	106.9	107.3	107.6	107.8	108.0	108.3	108.7	109.0	109.3	107.6	3.6
-W	104.9	105.4	105.9	106.3	106.7	107.0	107.1	107.3	107.6	107.9	108.3	108.6	106.9	3.5
1986-U	109.6	109.3	108.8	108.6	108.9	109.5	109.5	109.7	110.2	110.3	110.4	110.5	109.6	1.9
-W	108.9	108.5	107.9	107.6	107.9	108.4	108.4	108.6	109.1	109.1	109.2	109.3	108.6	1.6
1987-U	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.7	113.1	113.5	113.8	114.4	115.0	115.3	115.4	115.4	113.6	3.6
-W	110.0	110.5	111.0	111.6	111.9	112.4	112.7	113.3	113.8	114.1	114.3	114.2	112.5	3.6
1988-U	115.7	116.0	116.5	117.1	117.5	118.0	118.5	119.0	119.8	120.2	120.3	120.5	118.3	4.1
-W	114.5	114.7	115.1	115.7	116.2	116.7	117.2	117.7	118.5	118.9	119.0	119.2	117.0	4.0
1989-U	121.1	121.6	122.3	123.1	123.8									
-W	119.7	120.2	120.8	121.8	122.5									

-U = CPI for all urban consumers.

-W = CPI for urban wage earners and clerical workers.

Source: **Prepared by the Utah Department of Employment Security** from tabulations published by Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor.

ACCRA* COMPOSITE COST-OF-LIVING COMPARISONS FOR SELECTED URBAN AREAS

FIRST QUARTER 1989

Component Index Weights:	**100%**	**17%**	**22%**	**11%**	**13%**	**7%**	**30%**
City	**All Items**	**Groceries**	**Housing**	**Utilities**	Transportation	**Health Care**	**Miscellaneous**
U.S. Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Salt Lake City, Utah	**95.9**	**94.8**	**84.7**	**89.0**	**96.9**	105.6	**104.6**
Provo, Utah	**89.6**	**89.9**	74.7	**87.9**	**94.7**	92.7	**98.0**
Western States							
Phoenix, Arizona	102.7	98.3	105.6	93.2	101.5	117.6	103.5
Sacramento, California	108.5	103.6	104.8	113.4	110.4	123.8	108.0
San Diego, California	124.5	102.8	186.4	78.4	125.3	123.0	108.2
Denver, Colorado	102.2	92.7	115.6	90.2	104.7	112.7	98.6
Boise, Idaho	94.9	90.4	102.1	71.8	100.9	88.7	99.7
Reno/Sparks, Nevada	101.4	96.2	113.7	85.8	94.8	110.8	101.8
Albuquerque, New Mexico	102.3	95.8	106.4	100.3	109.1	104.9	100.1
Portland, Oregon	103.3	102.8	107.7	73.5	111.1	128.9	102.1
Seattle, Washington	106.4	108.3	108.6	63.0	117.4	140.7	106.9
Casper, Wyoming	90.8	102.2	72.4	93.6	86.6	99.4	96.5
Other Areas							
Macon, Georgia	94.6	93.5	91.9	102.1	89.5	86.0	98.4
Indianapolis, Indiana	92.2	93.5	96.4	98.4	108.7	98.9	100.7
St. Louis, Missouri	98.9	99.7	96.8	108.8	100.0	99.9	95.8
Kansas City, Missouri/Kansas	96.1	94.2	93.1	89.7	96.8	99.3	106.5
Buffalo, New York	105.9	106.1	99.2	121.0	106.1	99.3	106.5
Houston, Texas	101.7	107.9	80.1	118.5	116.1	102.7	101.3
* Highest City	129.0 Orange Co., CA	113.6 Schaumberg, DE	216.6 Orange Co., CA	170.1 Philadelphia, PA	125.3 San Diego, CA	176.3 Bakersfield, CA	116.6 Wilmington, DE
Lowest City	86.0 Salina, KS Kennett, MO	89.7 Round Rock, TX	69.9 Springfield, MO	57.5 Eugene, OR	74.3 Nevada, MO	67.7 Fayetteville, AR	83.4 Canton, OH

---

* Does not include cities in Alaska or New York.

Note: These indexes give a "reasonably accurate" measurement of intercity cost-of-living differences. They measure relative price levels in participating cities, as compared with the national average of 100, and are a comparison of prices at a single point in time. They do not measure inflation (price changes through time). Percentage differences between cities should not be considered as exact measures. Spreads of three or fewer index whole numbers in the All Items index do not represent statistically significant differences and may not show which city is more expensive. Differences of more than three whole numbers in the All Items index can be considered to represent actual inter-city differences in costs of consumer goods and services; but the differences should be considered a reasonable indication rather than a precise measure of the extent of difference.

Source: *American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association.

HARD AT WORK: Women in the Utah Labor Force

Brigham Young, the driving force behind Utah colonization, once said:

> *We believe that women are useful not only to sweep houses, wash dishes, make beds, and raise babies, but that they should stand behind the counter, study law or physics, or become good bookkeepers and be able to do the business in any counting house, and all this to enlarge their sphere of usefulness for the benefit of society at large.*

Utah women have made this belief a reality. At the turn of the century an estimated 13 percent of Utah's adult females worked outside the home. By 1940, almost a fourth of Utah women participated in the labor force. Today, 60 percent of Utah women are working or looking for a job. Utah women are currently taking part in the work force in record numbers and proportions. What has precipitated this change? Who are the working women of Utah?

THE CHANGING FACE OF UTAH'S FEMALE POPULATION

Recent changes in the labor force experience of women cannot be fully understood without examining other demographic transitions. Variations in population, marital status, and fertility all affect or are affected by the migration of women into the labor force.

What are some of the demographics which influence women's participation in the Utah work force?

- Females currently make up the largest share of Utah's population (50.3 percent in 1987).
- In 1986, the share of the Utah population under the age of 18 registered almost 40 percent – the highest in the nation.
- The ratio of married couples compared to the total adult population in Utah has dropped significantly in the past few decades. However, Utahns still retain a higher propensity for the married state than do their fellow Americans.
- More Utahns are getting divorced and staying single longer than in the past.
- The 1985 Utah birth rate – 23 births per 1,000 population – compared to only 16 births per 1,000 nationally.
- In Utah, as well as the nation, fertility rates are declining. Utah women in the childbearing years are delaying births and are limiting overall family size when compared to their immediate predecessors.

- The drop in the Utah fertility rates falls behind the decline in fertility rates nationwide.

- Overall, educational attainment is increasing for both sexes within the Beehive State. Nevertheless, Utah women still show a disproportionate tendency to major in the humanities, education, and nursing.

Why are these facts important to a study on Utah women and work? Research has found that these factors are tied to the recent movement of women into the work force. For example, falling fertility plays a role. Studies indicate that the fewer children a women has, the more likely she is to be employed outside the home. In addition, women who have or expect to have children generally earn less than childless women. In addition, research shows that women who postpone childbirth display a solid attachment to the labor force both before and after their first child is born.

Changes in marital patterns also come into play. Single women are much more likely to be labor force participants – which partially explains the rise in work force participation. Studies have also found that the closer a wife's earnings are to her husband's the more likely she is to delay having children. Early marriage has also proven to be more of a deterrent to women's educational attainment than it is to men. Educational attainment also ties into childbearing. The higher a women's educational attainment, the fewer children she has or expects to have and the more likely she is to be a labor force participant.

UTAH WOMEN AT WORK

In 1987, women made up 44 percent of Utah's labor force. Utah's female participation rate – the percentage of women over the age of 16 working or looking for work – registered 60 percent in 1987 – 4 percentage points above the national average.

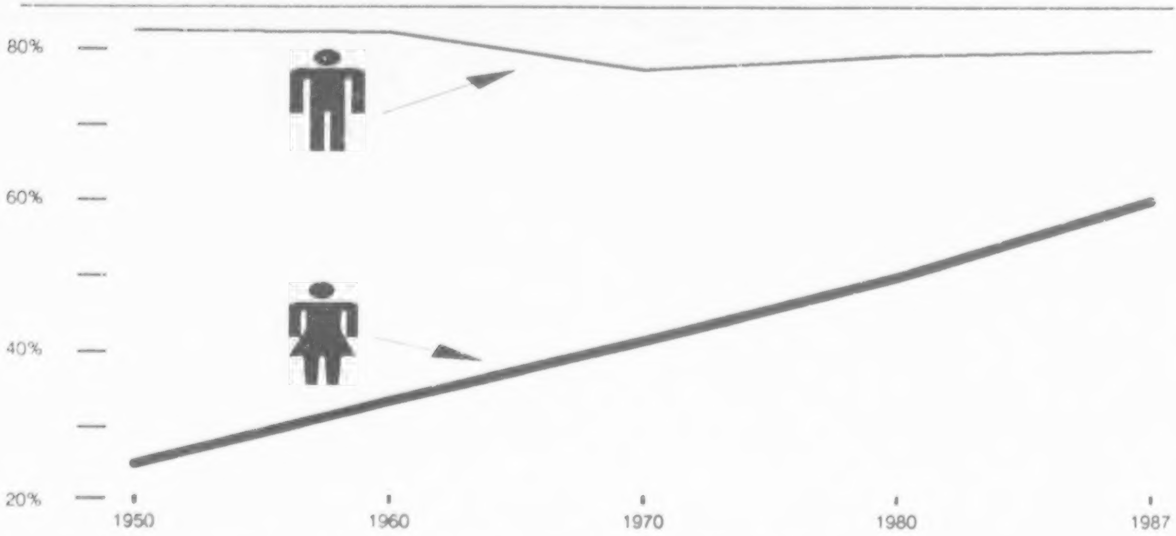
While it may seem that women have flooded the job market in the past few years, the actual increase has been fairly steady. Since World War II, Utah's female participation rate has risen approximately 9 percentage points per decade.

In 1987, Utah women in the 20 to 24 year-old age group showed the highest propensity for labor force participation. In addition, the participation rate for married women (58 percent) fell only slightly below the rate for all women. Females in the "child-bearing" years (ages 20-35) exhibited a 71 percent rate. Mothers of preschool children, while least likely to work, have joined the labor force at the fastest rate – about 37 percent were labor force participants in 1980 (most recent data available) compared to 20 percent in 1960.

Of course, the labor force experience of Utah women tends to differ from that of Utah men. How? Utah women typically show a higher unemployment rate than men. Women also make up the largest share of discouraged workers – those who have stopped looking for work because of real or perceived barriers to their employment. In addition, approximately 35 percent of the 1987 female labor force worked part-time compared to 12 percent for their male counterparts. And, when women work full-time they tend to work fewer hours than men. The majority of nonparticipating women state home responsibilities kept them from

UTAH WOMEN CONTINUE TO JOIN THE LABOR FORCE

Chart 1. Utah Civilian Labor Force Participation Rate by Sex, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1987



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

seeking employment, while nonparticipating men sight school or retirement kept them out of the labor force.

Why have women moved into the work force in increasing numbers? For increasing numbers of women labor force participation has become an economic necessity. In addition, falling fertility, smaller families, and delayed childbirth make combining a job with home responsibilities easier. Rising education has also played a part. The higher educational attainment of women brings access to more interesting and better paying jobs. At the same time, changes in social mores make employment acceptable and even mandatory for certain groups of women. However, perhaps the most important reason for the influx of women into the labor force can be stated simply – the jobs were there. Recent growth in jobs has ben heavily concentrated in areas that are traditionally thought of as "women's work."

UTAH'S PINK COLLAR GHETTO

Utah women are making inroads into certain male sanctums of employment. However, in some ways, occupational segregation by sex is just as pronounced today as it was at the turn of the century. In fact, many still work in the pink collar ghetto – in jobs where more than half their occupational co-workers are of the same sex.

One problem in compiling data on women in the Utah labor force stems from the fact that scant state-specific data are available. This situation holds particularly true for occupational and earnings data. The detailed Utah information available in these two areas is confined to the Decennial Censuses of the Population – the last of which was taken in 1980. In other words Utah female/male earnings/occupational data is either old or extremely limited. Please keep these items in mind.

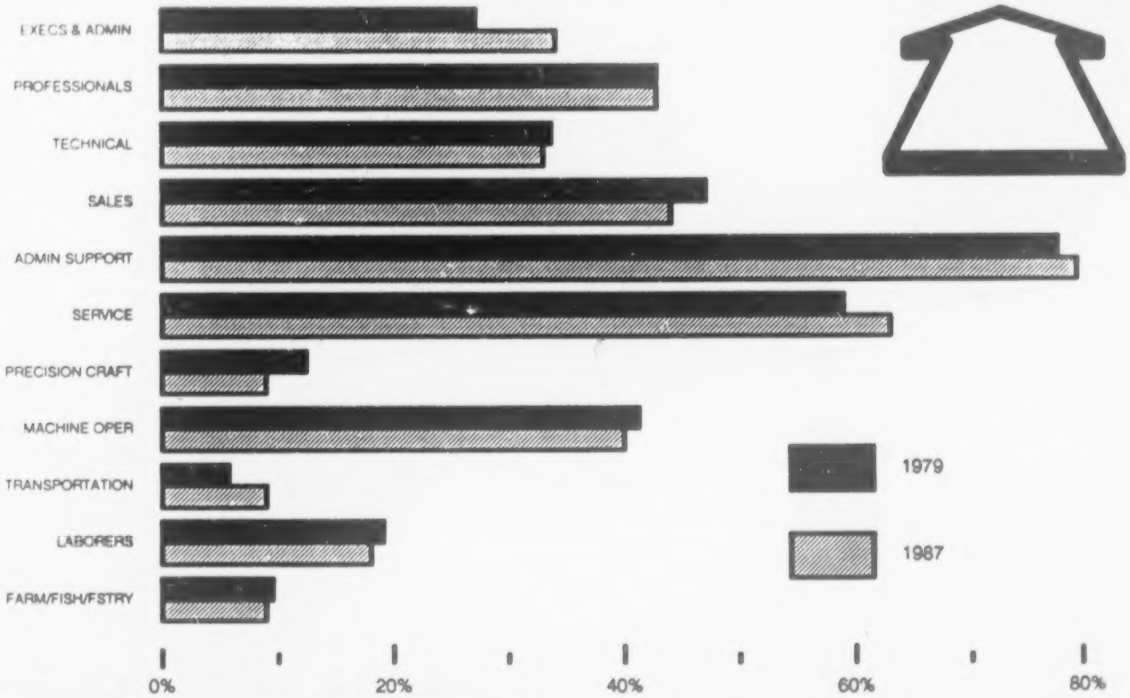
Between the Census years of 1970 and 1980, Utah women made the largest occupational gains in insurance investigator, computer operator, science technician, bus driver and public relation specialist. As illustrated here, women appear to be making more progress into professional, technical, and managerial jobs than blue collar, mechanical or structural jobs.

Although women are moving into positions typically dominated by men, backsliding in occupational segregation has occurred in some areas. Between 1970 and 1980, secretarial and typing professions became even more heavily packed with females. The 1980 Census showed that 99 percent of the secretaries in Utah were women. However, women seem to have moderated this trend in the 80s. In 1980, 42 percent of all working women held administrative support (clerical) jobs compared with only 28 percent in 1987. In addition women held about 42 percent of all Utah's managerial and professional positions.

Sexual segregation by occupations exists, but why worry about it?

UTAH WOMEN HAVE INCREASED THEIR SHARE OF MOST OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES

Chart 2. Utah Female Share of Employed Persons by Occupation, 1979 and 1987



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- Occupational segregation with disregard for individual ability creates inefficiencies and inequities in the economic system. The country ends up with reduced productivity at a substantial economic cost. As a result, underemployment deprives everyone of a portion of economic well-being – not just women and their children.

- Jobs traditionally held by women almost invariably pay relatively low salaries, lack status, and provide limited chances for advancement.

- As more dual earner families emerge, these factors affect not only women, but their family's economic well-being.

Why does the pink collar ghetto exist?

- Women may consciously trade off higher wages, chances for greater advancement, and job status for the flexibility and reduced demands that female occupations seem to offer. Thus, it becomes easier for them to combine work and family responsibilities.

- Women may underestimate the chances that they will work continuously or later on in life.

- Women may select predominately female occupations because they think that these jobs are the only ones open to them.

- Women may be denied access to certain jobs because of hidden or outright sexual discrimination.

UTAH WOMEN AND THE 53 CENT DOLLAR

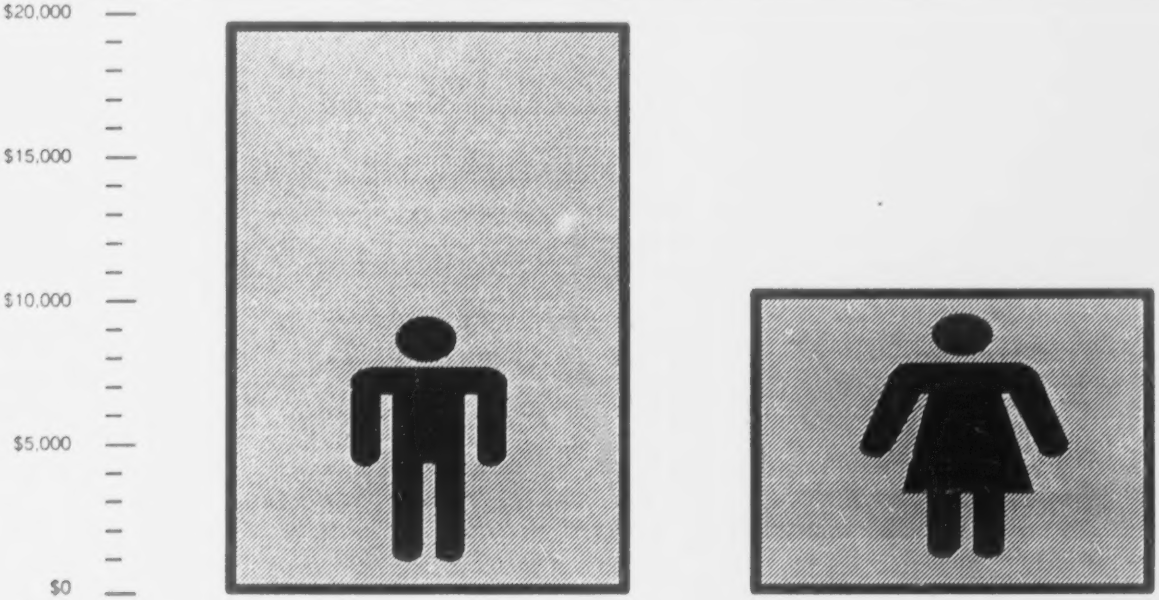
In 1979, according to the 1980 Census, the median earnings for year-round, full-time female workers registered only 53 percent of the median earnings for the comparable group of Utah men. U.S. women made 56 percent of the average U.S. male wage. This phenomenon has come to be known as the wage gap.

One difficulty in studying the wage gap and its causes stems from extreme complexity of the data. Figures vary depending on whose data you use and what group of workers are included. However, for most data series, historically, the U.S. male/female earnings ratio hovered right around 60 percent – until the 80s. During the 80s, the national wage gap (no Utah data is available) started to close after remaining essentially unchanged for 30 years. The 1987 Bureau of Labor Statistics reading of the U.S. earnings ratio (weekly wages for year-round, full-time workers) for 1987 registered at 70 percent.

The best paying jobs for Utah women tend to also be the best paying jobs for Utah men – managers, doctors, lawyers. However, women's aggregate earnings in those professions did not approach those of men. Moreover, in 1979, the median income for Utah women

THE AVERAGE FULL-TIME UTAH WOMAN WORKER MADE ONLY 53 PERCENT OF HER MALE COUNTERPART'S WAGE IN 1979

Chart 3. Utah Median Earnings of Year-Round, Full-Time Workers by Sex, 1979



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

with three years of college was less than the median income of Utah men with a seventh grade education. By age, the gap is smallest for men and women under the age of 20.

Utah wives contributed 16 percent of total married couple earnings in 1979 (less than American wives in general). Understandably, dual earner couples where both individuals worked full-time and year-round generated the highest family earnings. However, even when the woman worked full-time and her spouse worked part-time, the wife provided little more than half of the couple's total earnings. In addition, the better educated the husband, the smaller the fraction of the family's income is contributed by the wife regardless of her educational background.

Evidence of an earnings gap seems irrefutable, but why does it exist? Why is there such a huge difference in the earnings of men and women. Studies and arguments attempting to account for the wage gap abound. However, no one has completely studied or explained the gap away. On the other hand, research does account for much of the gap based on demographic characteristics. Why does the gap exist?

- *Women have "career preferences" for lower paying "female occupations."* However, even in occupations which are predominantly female, men consistently out earn women and some research indicates that "female occupations" may pay less merely because women work in them.

- *Many women want to move in and out of the work force, choosing to remain at home, if they can, while their children are young.* However, research indicates that most women can be separated into two categories – those always in the labor market and those always out. Moreover, women with life-long job commitments do not make significantly more money than those women who move in and out of the labor force.

- *Women tend to have spent less time in a particular job than men.* Research indicates that this discrepancy accounts for only about 4 percent of "the gap." However, women have only recently been moving into "high paying" jobs in any significant numbers and most have not yet reached the top of their professions.

- *Women are not as highly educated as men and tend to remain disproportionately illiterate in mathematics, science and engineering.* Again, research shows the differences in education account for only a small portion of the earnings differential.

- *Women are paid less than men with the same characteristics on the same job because they produce less.* As far as this theory can be measured, equally productive men and women receive unequal wages.

- *Although most women are delaying marriage/childbirth and obtaining a better educations, significant numbers of women are marrying very young, becoming pregnant, divorcing at young ages.* With no skills or training – often not even a high school education – their projected income is limited. These women tend to drag the average down.

- *Women may be paid less because they are discriminated against.* Most research indicates that only half to three-quarters of the differences in male/female earnings can be accounted for by the factors stated above. This seems to imply some sort of institutionalized discrimination, but does not prove it.

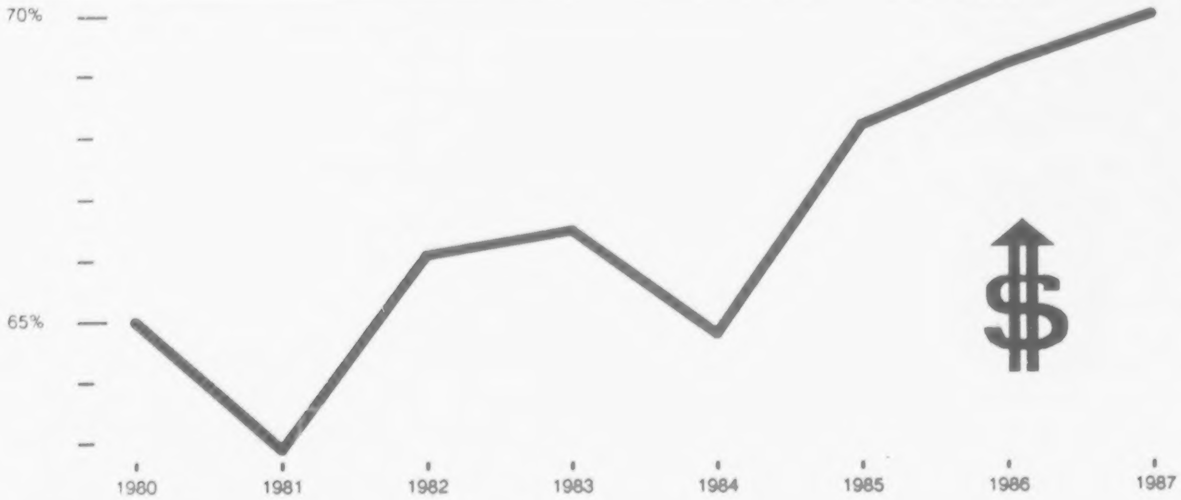
WORKING IT OUT

What problems have women faced as they have moved into the work force? One major concern of working parents is the quality and cost of child care. Government and employers provide little help in resolving the child care issue. Often the cost of child care negates much of the woman's earnings.

Many times a woman's employment outside the home creates marital tensions. In adapting to the wife's employment, the central problem for husbands seems to be related to self-esteem – getting over any embarrassment, guilt or apprehension associated with the wife's employment. For wives, the central problem appears to be getting the husband to share in the housework.

U.S WOMEN ARE CLOSING THE WAGE GAP

Chart 4. U.S. Women's Monthly Earnings as a Percent of Men's Earnings
Year-round, Full-time Workers, 1980-1987



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Research indicates that the effects of legislation to eliminate sexual discrimination in the workplace have been marginal at best. Moreover, government tax policies (income as well as Social Security) actually penalize two-earner families.

On the positive side – contrary to some predictions, researchers have found that employment is by far the most consistent tie to a woman's good health. Multiple roles appear to be linked to good health.

What does the future hold for Utah's female work force? Projections indicate that women will continue to move into the labor force – although at a slower rate. By the year 2000, approximately 62 percent of Utah women should be labor force participants. Working against rapid alterations in the areas of occupations and incomes is the sheer size of the female labor force. A great deal of change must occur to make any statistical change evident. The economic and social climate will also affect women's work experience. However, much of what happens to the female work force depends on women themselves and their willingness to bring about change.

Lecia Parks Langston

This article highlights the study *Hard at Work: Women in the Utah Labor Force* which is available from the Utah Department of Employment Security.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	June 1989(f)	June 1988	% Change	May 1989(p)	May 1988	% Change	Apr. 1989(r)	Apr. 1988	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**772,500**	760,200	1.6	764,000	744,800	2.6	766,200	742,800	3.2
Employed Persons	**735,700**	724,400	1.6	728,100	707,600	2.9	729,100	702,200	3.8
Unemployed	**36,800**	35,800	2.8	35,900	37,200	—3.5	37,100	40,600	—8.6
Percent of Labor Force	**4.8**	4.7	—	4.7	5.0	—	4.8	5.5	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	**5.0**	4.9	—	4.7	5.0	—	4.5	5.1	—
U.S. Unemployment Rate (Seasonally Adjusted)	**5.3**	5.4	—	5.2	5.6	—	5.3	5.5	—

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL JOBS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	June 1989(f)	June 1988	% Change	May 1989(p)	May 1988	% Change	Apr. 1989(r)	Apr. 1988	% Change
Total	**690.1**	664.4	3.9	683.3	657.7	3.9	676.0	651.2	4.1
Mining	**7.6**	8.5	—10.6	7.7	8.6	—10.5	7.6	8.3	—8.4
Metal Mining	**2.8**	3.0	—6.7	2.8	3.0	—6.7	2.7	2.9	—6.9
Bituminous Coal Mining	**2.3**	2.6	—11.5	2.4	2.7	—11.1	2.4	2.6	—7.7
Other Mining & Quarrying	**2.5**	2.9	—13.8	2.5	2.9	—13.8	2.5	2.8	—10.7
Contract Construction	**27.0**	26.8	0.7	25.4	25.2	0.8	23.6	23.3	1.3
Manufacturing	**103.5**	99.6	3.9	102.0	98.2	3.9	100.7	96.9	3.9
Durable Goods	**69.1**	66.9	3.3	68.2	66.0	3.3	67.3	65.4	2.9
Primary Metals	**6.1**	5.3	15.1	5.9	5.1	15.7	5.8	5.1	13.7
Fabricated Metals, Machinery & Computers	**17.1**	17.1	0.0	16.9	16.9	0.0	16.8	16.8	0.0
Electronic & Elec. Equipment Exc. Computers	**9.2**	9.0	2.2	9.1	8.9	2.2	9.0	8.8	2.3
Transportation Equipment	**16.5**	16.5	0.0	16.5	16.5	0.0	16.3	16.4	—0.6
Other Durable Goods	**20.2**	19.0	6.3	19.8	18.6	6.5	19.4	18.3	6.0
Non-Durable Goods	**34.3**	32.7	4.9	33.8	32.2	5.0	33.4	31.5	6.0
Food & Kindred Products	**11.4**	11.1	2.7	11.1	10.8	2.8	10.9	10.3	5.8
Textile & Apparel Products	**6.2**	6.0	3.3	6.1	5.9	3.4	6.1	5.9	3.4
Chemical & Petroleum Products	**4.5**	4.1	9.8	4.4	4.0	10.0	4.3	4.0	7.5
Other Non-Durable Goods	**12.2**	11.5	6.1	12.2	11.5	6.1	12.1	11.3	7.1
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	**40.2**	39.6	1.5	39.7	38.9	2.1	39.3	38.3	—2.6
Railroad Transportation	**2.6**	2.6	0.0	2.6	2.6	0.0	2.6	2.6	0.0
Other Transportation	**23.2**	22.5	3.1	22.7	21.8	4.1	22.4	21.3	5.2
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	**14.4**	14.5	—0.7	14.4	14.5	—0.7	14.3	14.4	—0.7
Trade	**164.2**	155.5	5.6	162.2	153.6	5.6	160.2	151.9	5.5
Wholesale Trade	**37.9**	35.4	7.1	37.3	34.8	7.2	37.0	34.5	7.2
Retail Trade	**126.3**	120.1	5.2	124.9	118.8	5.1	123.2	117.4	4.9
Building Materials	**5.1**	5.2	—1.9	5.1	5.2	—1.9	4.9	4.9	0.0
Food Stores	**22.9**	22.1	3.6	22.7	21.9	3.7	22.3	21.5	3.7
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	**15.6**	14.7	6.1	15.4	14.5	6.2	15.1	14.3	5.6
Eating & Drinking Places	**41.2**	39.9	3.3	40.7	39.4	3.3	39.9	38.5	3.6
Other Retail	**41.4**	38.2	8.4	41.0	37.8	8.5	41.0	38.2	7.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**33.4**	33.4	0.0	33.3	33.3	0.0	33.2	33.1	0.3
Services	**165.9**	156.1	6.3	162.4	152.8	6.3	164.4	154.1	6.7
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	**11.0**	10.4	5.8	10.9	10.3	5.8	11.2	10.8	3.7
Personal Services & Amusements	**16.0**	15.2	5.3	15.6	14.8	5.4	15.2	14.4	5.6
Business Services	**46.9**	42.5	10.4	46.3	42.0	10.2	45.9	41.0	12.0
Medical & Other Health Services	**42.5**	41.3	2.9	42.2	41.0	2.9	41.9	40.7	2.9
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	**34.1**	31.9	6.9	33.5	31.3	7.0	36.5	34.0	7.4
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	**12.2**	11.7	4.3	11.8	11.3	4.4	11.8	11.3	4.4
Agricultural Services	**2.3**	2.3	0.0	2.1	2.1	0.0	1.9	1.9	0.0
Government	**148.3**	144.9	2.3	150.6	147.1	2.4	149.0	145.3	2.5
Federal Government	**40.9**	39.8	2.8	40.6	39.5	2.8	40.6	39.5	2.8
U.S. Federal Defense	**21.8**	21.8	0.0	21.6	21.6	0.0	21.6	21.6	0.0
Other Federal Government	**19.1**	18.0	6.1	19.0	17.9	6.1	19.0	17.9	6.1
State Government	**39.3**	38.4	2.3	40.8	39.9	2.3	40.5	39.5	2.5
State Education	**20.7**	20.3	2.0	22.5	22.1	1.8	22.4	21.9	2.3
Other State Government	**18.6**	18.1	2.8	18.3	17.8	2.8	18.1	17.6	2.8
Local Government	**68.0**	66.7	1.9	69.0	67.7	1.9	67.9	66.3	2.4
Local Education	**43.1**	41.9	2.9	45.2	43.9	3.0	44.6	43.4	2.8
Other Local Government	**25.0**	24.8	0.8	24.0	23.8	0.8	23.3	22.9	1.7
Labor—Management Disputes	**0**	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION, AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	June 1989 (f)	June 1988	% Change	May 1989 (p)	Apr. 1989 (r)	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	1,716.0	1,693.0	1.4	1,714.0	1,712.0	1,710.0	1,708.0	1,706.0	1,704.0	1,702.0	1,700.0
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	1,110.2	1,095.4	1.4	1,108.9	1,107.6	1,106.4	1,105.1	1,103.8	1,102.5	1,101.2	1,099.9
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	766.3	754.1	1.6	770.0	773.2	776.4	777.7	781.9	773.2	766.3	765.7
Participation Rate	69.0	68.6	—	69.4	69.8	70.2	70.4	70.8	70.1	69.6	69.6
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS[2]	728.1	716.8	1.6	734.2	738.5	741.9	745.9	750.1	743.4	734.6	732.5
Employment Ratio[3]	65.6	65.4	—	66.2	66.7	67.1	67.5	68.0	67.4	66.7	66.6
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	38.2	37.3	2.4	35.8	34.7	34.5	31.8	31.8	29.8	31.7	33.2
Unemployment Rate	5.0	4.9	—	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.3
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	343.9	341.3	0.8	338.9	334.4	330.0	327.4	321.9	329.3	334.9	334.2
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	140.8	135.6	3.8	140.2	139.2	138.8	137.4	142.9	143.1	142.5	141.8
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	688.0	662.5	3.8	684.3	679.1	675.3	673.7	671.9	675.1	672.9	669.9
Mining	7.8	8.8	—10.6	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.6	8.1
Contract Construction	25.4	25.2	0.7	25.5	25.3	24.7	24.6	24.9	26.2	26.0	25.1
Manufacturing	102.7	98.9	3.8	102.2	101.4	101.2	102.5	102.1	102.0	101.5	100.6
Durable Goods	68.4	66.3	3.3	68.2	67.7	67.7	68.6	68.2	68.5	68.2	67.6
Nondurable Goods	34.2	32.6	4.9	34.0	33.7	33.5	33.8	33.9	33.4	33.4	33.0
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util.	40.2	39.6	1.5	39.8	39.4	39.6	40.2	40.1	41.0	40.9	40.5
Trade	163.7	155.1	5.6	163.4	162.8	161.7	160.4	159.6	158.9	158.3	158.3
Wholesale	37.7	35.2	7.1	37.4	37.3	37.3	36.3	36.2	36.2	35.9	35.9
Retail	126.1	119.9	5.2	126.0	125.5	124.4	124.0	123.4	122.7	122.4	122.3
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	33.2	33.2	0.0	33.3	33.2	33.2	33.1	33.3	33.0	33.0	33.0
Services	166.9	157.0	6.3	165.9	163.2	162.4	160.9	159.6	162.5	161.3	160.7
Government	148.1	144.8	2.3	146.4	146.0	145.0	144.5	144.6	143.9	144.2	143.7
Federal	40.3	39.2	2.8	40.1	40.2	39.9	39.7	39.9	39.7	40.0	39.8
State	40.2	39.3	2.3	39.7	39.5	38.8	38.8	38.9	38.4	38.3	38.2
Local	67.6	66.3	1.9	66.7	66.3	66.3	66.0	65.8	65.9	65.9	65.7

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[1] Figures represent estimated trends; they are not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private households.
[3] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person, by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	May 1989(p)	% Change from May '88	% Distribution	May 1989(p)	% Change from May '88	% Distribution	May 1989(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	385.2	3.9	100.0	298.1	3.8	100.0	NA	NA
Mining	7.0	—12.5	1.8	0.7	16.7	0.2	5.8	75.3
Contract Construction	22.5	—3.4	5.8	2.9	52.6	1.0	19.4	76.4
Manufacturing	72.4	6.5	18.8	29.6	—2.0	9.9	66.7	65.4
Durable Goods	50.8	6.3	13.2	17.4	—4.4	5.8	42.8	62.8
Nondurable Goods	21.6	6.9	5.6	12.2	1.7	4.1	23.9	70.7
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	27.4	1.9	7.1	12.3	2.5	4.1	28.6	72.0
Total Trade	88.7	6.6	23.0	73.5	4.4	24.7	142.2	87.7
Wholesale Trade	25.8	11.7	6.7	11.5	—1.7	3.9	30.8	82.6
Retail Trade	62.9	4.7	16.3	62.0	5.6	20.8	111.4	89.2
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	13.6	2.3	3.5	19.7	—1.5	6.6	25.1	75.4
Services	75.3	5.3	19.5	87.1	7.1	29.2	125.2	77.1
Total Government	78.3	2.5	20.3	72.3	2.3	24.3	NA	NA
Federal Government	23.4	—0.4	6.1	17.2	7.5	5.8	NA	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	15.2	0.0	3.9	6.4	0.0	2.1	NA	NA
Other Federal Government	8.2	—1.2	2.1	10.8	12.5	3.6	NA	NA
State Government	21.2	14.6	5.5	19.6	—8.4	6.6	NA	NA
State Education	12.8	3.2	3.3	9.7	0.0	3.3	NA	NA
Other State Government	8.4	37.7	2.2	9.9	—15.4	3.3	NA	NA
Local Government	33.7	—2.0	8.7	35.5	3.6	11.9	NA	NA
Local Education	17.7	—4.8	4.6	27.5	8.7	9.2	NA	NA
Other Local Government	16.0	1.3	4.2	8.0	0.0	2.7	NA	NA

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p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake - Ogden[1]					Provo - Orem[2]				
	June 1989(f)	June 1988	% Chg.	May 1989(p)	Apr. 1989(r)	June 1989(f)	June 1988	% Chg.	May 1989(p)	Apr. 1989(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	506.0	498.2	1.6	499.5	499.9	105.5	102.6	2.8	104.7	107.8
Employed Persons	483.1	475.7	1.6	477.1	476.9	100.9	98.6	2.3	100.7	103.8
Unemployed	22.9	22.5	1.8	22.4	23.0	4.6	4.0	15.0	4.0	4.5
Percent of Labor Force	4.5	4.5	—	4.5	4.6	4.3	3.9	—	3.8	4.2
Seasonally Adjusted	4.7	4.7	—	4.5	4.2	4.8	4.4	—	3.9	3.8
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	478.2	459.4	4.1	470.1	465.9	83.7	80.1	4.5	84.0	85.6
Mining	2.7	2.8	—3.6	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	19.0	18.7	0.5	17.5	16.5	2.8	2.9	—3.4	2.3	2.6
Manufacturing	67.0	64.3	4.2	65.3	64.7	14.2	13.6	4.4	14.3	14.2
Durable Goods	46.5	43.9	5.9	45.5	44.8	9.1	9.0	1.1	9.1	9.0
Nondurable Goods	20.5	20.4	0.5	19.8	19.9	5.1	4.6	10.9	5.2	5.2
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	30.6	30.1	1.7	30.0	29.9	2.9	2.8	3.6	2.9	2.7
Total Trade	118.6	112.3	5.6	117.0	116.2	18.4	17.2	7.0	18.4	17.9
Wholesale Trade	31.8	29.6	7.4	31.2	31.0	2.7	2.8	—3.6	2.8	2.8
Retail Trade	86.8	82.7	5.0	85.8	85.2	15.7	14.4	9.0	15.6	15.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	27.2	27.6	—1.4	27.1	26.9	2.4	2.3	4.3	2.4	2.4
Services	114.8	108.3	6.0	111.8	111.2	28.7	26.9	6.7	28.9	31.8
Total Government	98.3	95.1	3.4	98.9	98.0	14.3	14.4	—0.7	14.3	14.0

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

[2] Provo - Orem is Utah County.

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	June '89(f)	May'89(p)	Apr. '89(r)	June '88	June '89(f)	June '88	% Change	June '89(f)	June '88	% Change
State Total	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.9	772,500	760,210	1.6	689,900	664,000	3.9
Bear River	4.1	4.5	3.3	4.0	49,510	48,870	1.3	41,840	40,900	2.3
Box Elder	4.3	3.2	3.8	3.7	17,870	18,050	—1.0	15,760	15,970	—1.3
Cache	4.1	5.3	3.1	4.2	30,670	29,810	2.9	25,680	24,530	4.7
Rich	2.3	1.9	1.2	2.1	970	1,010	—4.0	400	400	0.0
Wasatch Front	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.7	519,050	510,880	1.6	489,830	470,440	4.1
North	4.8	4.7	4.1	5.2	154,190	151,210	2.0	121,660	117,090	3.9
Davis	4.4	4.2	3.7	4.5	78,180	76,170	2.6	55,910	53,750	4.0
Morgan	6.8	9.5	7.8	7.9	1,700	1,640	3.7	930	870	6.9
Weber	5.2	5.1	4.4	5.8	74,310	73,400	1.2	64,820	62,470	3.3
South	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.6	364,860	359,670	1.4	368,170	353,350	4.2
Salt Lake	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.5	353,520	348,630	1.4	357,600	343,260	4.2
Tooele	5.2	4.4	4.1	5.7	11,340	11,040	2.7	10,570	10,090	4.8
Mountainlands	5.1	4.2	4.2	4.7	117,900	114,560	2.9	92,810	88,650	4.7
Summit	5.6	5.8	6.2	6.2	7,380	7,010	5.3	6,500	6,000	8.3
Utah	4.8	3.9	3.8	4.4	105,500	102,580	2.3	83,720	80,130	4.5
Wasatch	8.8	8.1	9.2	8.2	5,020	4,970	1.0	2,590	2,520	2.8
Central	7.3	7.2	7.4	7.8	22,190	21,720	2.2	15,010	14,460	3.8
Juab	7.1	8.2	8.5	10.3	2,010	1,970	2.0	1,620	1,540	5.2
Millard	4.8	5.3	5.0	5.1	5,420	5,390	0.6	3,300	3,260	1.2
Piute	6.1	6.0	4.6	13.6	360	420	—14.3	180	190	—5.3
Sanpete	10.6	10.1	11.9	10.3	6,600	6,280	5.1	4,060	3,840	5.7
Sevier	6.2	5.8	5.0	6.6	6,810	6,590	3.3	5,360	5,110	4.9
Wayne	6.6	5.4	3.6	7.5	990	1,070	—7.5	490	520	—5.8
Southwestern	5.1	4.4	4.7	4.9	31,670	31,610	0.2	23,220	22,770	2.0
Beaver	8.0	5.2	6.9	6.0	2,150	2,210	—2.7	1,310	1,350	—3.0
Garfield	9.2	8.4	8.4	9.5	1,650	1,650	0.0	1,630	1,620	0.6
Iron	4.7	3.7	4.8	4.8	8,470	8,170	3.7	6,660	6,270	6.2
Kane	7.9	5.4	6.4	5.0	2,830	2,860	—1.0	1,660	1,700	—2.4
Washington	4.2	4.2	3.9	4.5	16,570	16,720	—0.9	11,960	11,830	1.1
Uintah Basin	8.2	7.5	6.6	9.1	13,610	13,870	—1.9	10,960	10,570	3.7
Daggett	1.0	1.8	1.4	0.8	490	560	—12.5	350	370	—5.4
Duchesne	12.7	10.4	9.2	12.6	4,920	4,700	4.7	3,740	3,500	6.9
Uintah	5.9	6.1	5.4	7.7	8,200	8,610	—4.8	6,890	6,720	2.5
Southeastern	8.9	8.1	7.4	8.6	18,610	18,710	—0.5	16,230	16,200	0.2
Carbon	8.9	7.6	7.2	9.5	8,250	8,470	—2.6	7,780	7,830	—0.7
Emery	8.7	7.1	7.0	8.6	3,420	3,410	0.3	3,390	3,350	1.2
Grand	10.5	9.7	8.4	7.8	3,180	3,000	6.0	2,440	2,320	5.2
San Juan	7.6	8.7	7.4	7.3	3,760	3,830	—1.8	3,120	3,200	—2.5

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates should not be used for federal or state funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	May(p) 1989	Apr.(r) 1989	May 1988	May(p) 1989	Apr.(r) 1989	May 1988	May(p) 1989	Apr.(r) 1988	May 1988
MINING	**$500.18**	$501.53	$519.34	**44.5**	44.7	43.9	**$11.24**	$11.22	$11.83
MANUFACTURING	**402.20**	402.20	397.39	**40.1**	40.1	40.1	**10.03**	10.03	9.91
Durable Goods	**405.55**	411.64	404.81	**40.8**	41.0	40.4	**9.94**	10.04	10.02
Nondurable Goods	**394.37**	380.62	378.07	**38.4**	38.1	39.3	**10.27**	9.99	9.62
TRADE	**204.63**	214.27	234.83	**28.5**	28.8	30.3	**7.18**	7.44	7.75
Wholesale Trade	**363.29**	371.57	404.52	**35.1**	36.5	37.7	**10.35**	10.18	10.73
Retail Trade	**152.54**	162.80	179.40	**26.3**	26.3	27.9	**5.80**	6.17	6.43
AVERAGE	**264.00**	270.80	285.38	**32.0**	32.2	33.3	**8.25**	8.41	8.57

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	May(p) 1989	Apr.(r) 1989	May 1988	May(p) 1989	Apr.(r) 1989	May 1988	May(p) 1989	Apr.(r) 1989	May 1988
MINING	**$589.96**	$582.57	$568.26	**42.2**	**41.2**	**41.0**	**$13.98**	$14.14	$13.86
Metal Mining	**520.09**	518.31	541.87	**42.7**	**42.8**	**42.4**	**12.18**	12.11	12.78
Bituminous Coal Mining	**765.63**	746.43	694.58	**42.3**	**41.7**	**40.5**	**18.10**	17.90	17.15
MANUFACTURING	**387.46**	393.00	392.83	**38.4**	**39.3**	**39.8**	**10.09**	10.00	9.87
Durable Goods	**409.60**	413.08	407.82	**40.0**	**40.3**	**40.1**	**10.24**	10.25	10.17
Primary Metal Industries	**529.01**	560.99	532.53	**42.8**	**44.7**	**42.5**	**12.36**	12.55	12.53
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	**391.44**	392.61	398.40	**39.7**	**39.3**	**41.5**	**9.86**	9.99	9.60
Transportation Equipment	**562.95**	555.59	565.13	**41.7**	**41.4**	**42.3**	**13.50**	13.42	13.36
Nondurable Goods	**346.84**	356.05	363.63	**35.5**	**37.4**	**39.1**	**9.77**	9.52	9.30
Food & Kindred Products	**333.15**	348.30	367.88	**35.9**	**37.9**	**39.9**	**9.28**	9.19	9.22
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	**476.97**	486.82	464.52	**39.0**	**40.2**	**39.2**	**12.23**	12.11	11.85
TRADE	**199.70**	206.19	217.37	**28.9**	**29.0**	**29.9**	**6.91**	7.11	7.27
Wholesale Trade	**351.10**	361.36	389.18	**35.5**	**36.1**	**37.1**	**9.89**	10.01	10.49
Retail Trade	**157.41**	163.08	170.75	**27.0**	**27.0**	**27.9**	**5.83**	6.04	6.12
Food Stores	**119.29**	142.82	175.50	**24.8**	**25.1**	**27.0**	**4.81**	5.67	6.80
Other Retail	**195.25**	194.41	197.45	**29.9**	**29.5**	**30.9**	**6.53**	6.59	6.39
AVERAGE	**268.55**	275.14	282.72	**32.2**	**32.6**	**33.3**	**8.34**	8.44	8.49

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO		
	Forecast June '89	Preliminary May '89	Final Apr. '89	Final June '88	Final May '88	Final Apr. '88
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	**17,591**	15,412	14,382	10,124	8,870	8,760
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	**7,514**	6,804	6,999	29,785	26,369	24,749
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	**25,105**	22,216	21,381	39,909	35,839	33,509
Number of New Applications for Jobs	**12,647**	10,737	11,672	12,494	10,607	9,9430
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	**9,640**	8,796	7,276	7,723	7,047	6,158
Initial Claims (Key Week)	**931**	859	1,108	847	1,049	1,316
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	**6,559**	8,661	9,874	8,386	9,666	11,009
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	**1.04**	1.40	1.64	1.36	1.61	1.84
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	**$4,182,000**	$5,134,300	$5,164,368	$5,218,529	$5,547,993	$6,272,696

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

Item	Index				% Change		
	May '89	Apr. '89	Mar. '89	May '88	From Last Month	May '88 to May '89	Apr. '88 to Apr. '89
CONSUMER PRICES: (1982 - 84 = 100)							
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	123.8	123.1	122.3	117.5	0.6	5.4	5.1
Food and Beverages	124.7	124.0	123.3	117.1	0.6	6.5	6.3
Food at Home	124.9	123.5	122.7	115.1	0.6	6.8	7.8
Housing	122.1	121.6	121.5	117.7	0.4	3.7	3.7
Rent Residential	131.7	131.4	131.1	126.9	0.2	3.8	3.8
Fuel and Other Util.	107.0	106.2	105.9	103.5	0.8	3.4	3.3
Medical Care	147.5	146.8	146.1	137.5	0.5	7.3	7.2
Apparel and Upkeep	120.4	120.9	119.3	116.3	—0.4	3.5	3.3
Transportation	116.0	114.6	111.9	108.1	1.2	7.3	3.3
Gasoline	96.7	92.1	81.3	81.3	5.0	18.9	6.9
Energy[3]	97.4	94.9	89.8	88.7	2.6	9.8	8.7
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W[2])	122.5	121.8	120.8	116.2	0.6	5.4	5.3
Purchasing Power of Consumer Dollar: 1982 - 84 = $1.00	$.808	$.812	$.818	$.851	—0.5	—5.1	—4.9
PRODUCER PRICES: (1982 = 100)							
ALL COMMODITIES	113.1	112.3	111.5	106.5	0.7	6.2	6.1
Finished Goods	114.2	113.0	112.2	107.5	1.1	6.2	5.6
Intermediate Materials	112.7	112.3	111.6	106.2	0.4	6.0	6.3
Crude Materials	106.3	104.1	103.1	97.1	2.1	9.4	8.9

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[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

[2] Consumer Price Index — Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

[3] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC COMPARISONS FOR 1988
(Percentages)

	UTAH	MOUNTAIN STATES	UNITED STATES
AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION			
Under 5	10.5	8.5	7.5
5 to 17	26.7	20.2	18.5
18 to 24	11.5	10.8	10.8
25 to 44	30.0	33.2	32.1
45 to 64	12.8	16.5	18.7
65+	8.3	10.8	12.4
Median age	25.7	30.7	32.3
MARITAL STATUS OF EMPLOYED PERSONS			
Single	21.9	22.4	25.7
Married	67.0	61.8	60.2
Other	11.1	15.8	14.1

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census;
U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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84720-0669 586-6585

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EPHRAIM
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P.O. Box 721
84627-0721 283-4018

HEBER
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Shopping Center, Suite 4
P.O. Box 158
84032-0158 654-0360

KANAB
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LOGAN
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MOAB
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NEPHI
Juab County Complex
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84648-0115 623-0801

OGDEN
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P.O. Box 9820
84409-0820 399-2181

PANGUITCH
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84759-0061 676-8893

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84701-0670 896-6491

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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

JULY 1989 **published August 1989**

- In July 1989, Utah's unemployment rate was 4.4. This is 0.3 of a point lower than June's level, and nearly a point below last July's 5.2 percent.
- The number of unemployed, at 32,900 in July, is 12.5 percent lower than a year ago.
- Utah's nonagricultural employment has increased by 25,800 since July 1988.
- Year-over employment growth in Utah's services industry has accelerated from December 1988's 6.2 percent to July's 7.3 percent.
- Manufacturing's employment growth has slowed--from 6.1 percent for December to 3.4 percent for July.
- Utah's manufacturing employment year-over growth rate is triple the comparable U.S. rate.

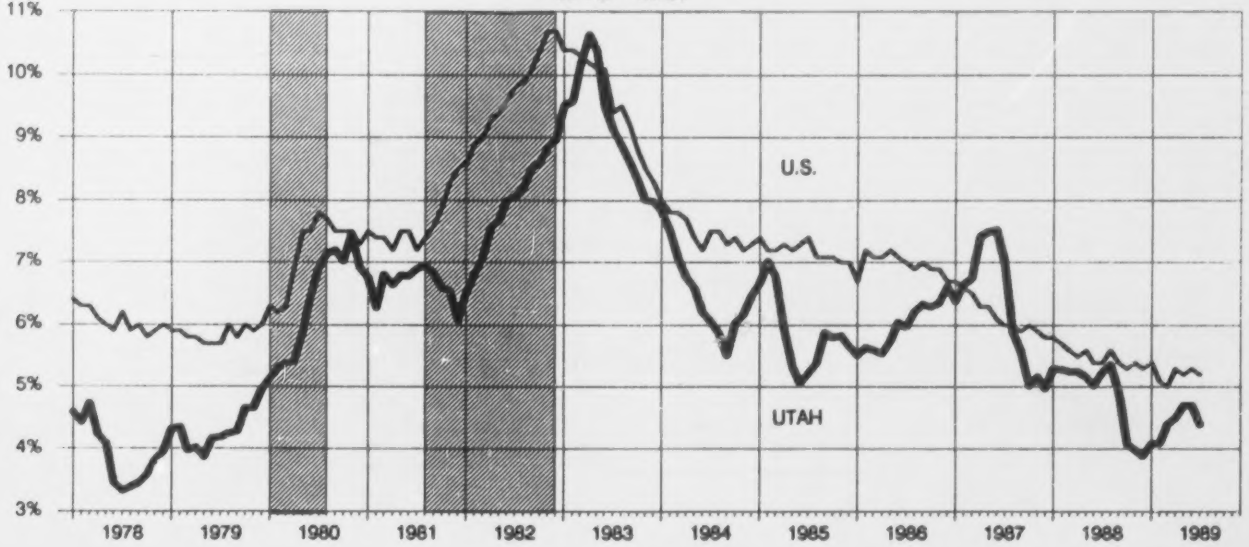
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE FALLS

Utah's unemployment rate, at 4.4 in July, fell 0.3 of a point from the revised June figure. Since July 1988's 5.2 percent, the jobless rate has experienced some relatively wide swings: It peaked in August 1988 at 5.4, dived to December's 3.9, climbed back to 4.7 in May 1989, and now has dropped In July.

In this issue:

- Nonfarm Employment and Wages by County and Industry, 1988 Annual Averages.
- Percent Change in Total Personal Income, Utah & U.S., page 7.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
UTAH AND UNITED STATES
1978 - 1989



Shaded areas represent U.S. recessions.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY — JOB SERVICE

This erratic performance is primarily because of wide monthly fluctuations in the number of unemployed entrants and re-entrants to Utah's labor force. Had they come in a more steady stream, the new jobs created by the State's employers (which have followed a consistent growth pattern) would have adequately accommodated them. Nevertheless, Utah's unemployed, at 32,900 in July, are far fewer (12.5 percent) than the 37,600 of a year ago.

NONFARM JOB GROWTH REMAINS STEADY

In contrast to the recent track of Utah's unemployment rate, the State's nonfarm jobs total has been increasing at a steady rate (discounting seasonal fluctuations) for nearly a year. With 25,800 new jobs in the past twelve months, Utah's employers, in aggregate, are creating new jobs at the rate of roughly 2,200 per month.

Despite the consistency of Utah's total nonfarm job growth rate, considerable variation in employment growth rates has occurred among Utah's industries since December 1988. In general, service-producing industries' growth is accelerating, while growth in goods-producing industries is slowing. This is a continuation of the long-term trend experienced by Utah's economy.

SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES

In the past twelve months, Utah's services industry has produced nearly one-half of the State's new jobs. Its present annual growth rate--7.3 percent--is somewhat higher than December 1988's 6.2 percent. Of course, business services continues to produce the largest block of new services jobs (5,200), while education/nonprofit added 2,800. A newcomer worthy of mention is "personal services and amusements," which presently contains 16,200 jobs, 1,100 more than a year ago. Most of the new jobs in this aggregation are in amusement parks and recreation clubs. Personal services jobs, such as in laundry establishments and beauty shops, are gradually declining in number.

The trade industry, which grew by 8,300 jobs July to July, is increasing only slightly faster than in December 1988. This is because wholesale trade has slowed its employment growth from 7.0 percent to 6.4 percent. Retail trade, on the strength of general merchandise stores, automobile dealerships, and, to a lesser degree, food stores, has added 6,000 new jobs. Its employment growth has accelerated from December's 4.6 percent to July's 5.0 percent.

The three components of government employment--federal, state and local--are all growing faster now than last winter. Thus, the rate of growth of government jobs has increased from December's 1.3 to July's 2.3 percent. There were 136,500 jobs in the public sector in July, 3,100 more than a year ago.

Transportation/communication/public utilities is the only service-producing industry to be growing more slowly at present than last December. Its considerable slowdown (4.2 to 1.7) is due to moderation in airline and trucking employment increases.

Utah's finance/insurance/real estate industry is the only service-sector group to lose jobs during the last twelve months. Down 100 from a year ago, it nevertheless has improved since December, when its year-over loss was 200 jobs.

GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES

Employment growth in Utah's manufacturing industry has slowed considerably thus far in 1989. While the current 3.4 percent is a respectable year-over growth, it is far slower than December 1988's 6.1 percent. Virtually all manufacturing sectors have experienced an employment growth slowdown. Nevertheless, manufacturing employment in Utah is growing at nearly triple the comparable national figure. In the past twelve months, 3,400 new manufacturing jobs have been created.

Construction and mining, Utah's other goods-producing industries, both remain in deep slumps. Although there are several major construction projects underway, they are not labor-intensive. Construction employment in both July 1989 and July 1988 was 26,900 jobs. These are the lowest July construction employment totals since July 1973. Utah's mining industry, with only 7,200 jobs in July, has lost 500 jobs since May 1989. Each of the three major categories of mining--metal, coal and other--has contributed to this reduction.

Kenneth E. Jensen
Labor Market Economist

AVERAGE NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT, COUNTY AND MAJOR INDUSTRY
ANNUAL, 1988

District and County	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	Trade	Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	Services & Misc.	Government	Total	Year Over % Change	Employment Annual, 1987
State Total	8,162	24,981	98,989	39,375	156,530	33,429	155,880	142,729	660,075	3.09%	640,290
Bear River	37	1,450	15,812	845	7,102	863	5,039	9,686	40,834	4.92%	38,921
Box Elder	36	499	8,979	232	2,560	263	1,161	1,944	15,674	4.14%	15,051
Cache	0	946	6,831	601	4,474	576	3,833	7,550	24,811	5.25%	23,573
Rich	1	5	2	12	68	24	45	192	349	17.51%	297
Wasatch Front	2,865	17,901	65,213	30,412	114,753	27,571	107,054	100,330	466,099	2.12%	456,414
North	106	4,253	16,542	3,973	26,232	3,507	22,781	38,583	115,977	2.29%	113,382
Davis	69	2,270	6,205	1,849	11,884	1,115	8,514	21,075	52,981	-0.95%	53,187
Morgan	0	72	181	7	290	16	41	277	884	-0.11%	885
Weber	37	1,911	10,156	2,117	14,058	2,376	14,226	17,231	62,112	2.99%	60,310
South	2,759	13,648	48,671	26,439	88,521	24,064	84,273	61,747	350,122	2.07%	343,032
Salt Lake	2,504	13,401	47,724	26,233	87,379	23,913	83,553	55,419	340,126	2.13%	333,039
Tooele	255	247	947	206	1,142	151	720	6,328	9,996	0.03%	9,993
Mountainland	165	3,322	13,567	3,062	19,957	3,250	32,195	15,218	90,736	9.04%	83,216
Summit	138	325	184	265	1,794	916	2,388	975	6,985	6.19%	6,578
Utah	24	2,701	13,304	2,719	17,569	2,293	29,139	13,644	81,393	9.28%	74,478
Wasatch	3	296	79	78	594	41	668	599	2,358	9.17%	2,160
Central	475	672	1,776	1,332	3,230	370	1,912	4,359	14,126	-0.42%	14,186
Juab	82	55	273	25	405	32	263	426	1,561	9.01%	1,432
Millard	111	177	230	698	684	80	400	811	3,191	-7.02%	3,432
Piute	0	0	30	9	13	5	8	116	181	-7.65%	196
Sanpete	2	137	694	139	800	92	395	1,463	3,722	0.65%	3,698
Sevier	279	240	489	459	1,270	161	799	1,258	4,955	0.83%	4,914
Wayne	1	63	60	2	58	0	47	285	516	0.39%	514
Southwestern	213	955	1,773	1,236	6,266	842	5,366	5,730	22,381	5.11%	21,292
Beaver	2	31	87	167	337	37	154	459	1,274	-0.47%	1,280
Garfield	14	16	222	47	187	21	415	465	1,387	2.36%	1,355
Iron	153	242	301	317	1,865	231	1,395	2,023	6,527	2.56%	6,364
Kane	9	20	68	30	451	42	443	390	1,453	4.01%	1,397
Washington	35	646	1,095	675	3,426	511	2,959	2,393	11,740	7.75%	10,896
Uintah Basin	1,469	221	310	975	2,161	198	1,785	3,052	10,171	-2.99%	10,485
Daggett	0	0	0	29	33	0	63	176	301	-2.90%	310
Duchesne	393	98	100	371	771	82	374	1,231	3,420	-9.26%	3,769
Uintah	1,076	123	210	575	1,357	116	1,348	1,645	6,450	0.69%	6,406
Southeastern	2,938	460	538	1,513	3,061	335	2,529	4,354	15,720	-0.35%	15,784
Carbon	1,401	154	267	377	1,622	184	1,277	1,945	7,227	-0.89%	7,292
Emery	959	139	9	811	354	47	287	840	3,446	-1.80%	3,509
Grand	164	63	58	170	590	73	409	498	2,025	-0.20%	2,029
San Juan	414	104	204	155	495	31	556	1,071	3,030	2.57%	2,954
Year-over %	2.06%	-6.35%	7.07%	3.92%	2.61%	-0.95%	5.69%	0.88%	3.09%		
Emp Annual, 1987	7,997	26,676	92,456	37,890	152,550	33,751	147,489	141,489	640,290		

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL WAGES IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT, COUNTY AND MAJOR INDUSTRY
ANNUAL, 1988

District and County	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transp Commun & Public Util	Trade	Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	Services & Misc.	Government	Total	Year Over % Change	Wage Annual, 1987
State Total	276,227,303	522,281,246	2,338,213,765	1,072,468,047	2,071,252,593	682,623,969	2,524,723,486	2,783,345,747	12,271,136,156	6.38%	11,535,485,027
Bear River	1,209,223	29,803,183	421,321,876	17,463,288	68,078,369	13,213,682	66,404,316	153,429,558	770,923,495	6.22%	725,754,355
Box Elder	1,167,833	10,334,663	304,844,930	5,225,144	28,320,469	4,050,856	13,743,835	29,867,242	397,554,972	5.85%	375,584,416
Cache	0	19,417,666	116,439,242	11,978,186	39,263,286	8,988,214	52,355,453	120,985,166	369,427,213	6.60%	346,555,352
Rich	41,390	50,854	37,704	259,958	494,614	174,612	305,028	2,577,150	3,941,310	9.04%	3,614,587
Wasatch Front	101,307,166	382,958,477	1,559,977,860	848,204,777	1,653,018,786	588,069,234	1,838,015,648	2,103,613,534	9,075,165,482	5.48%	8,603,414,372
North	2,840,521	86,023,582	380,529,169	93,170,231	304,654,536	61,388,419	347,860,957	821,401,957	2,097,869,372	5.51%	1,988,297,118
Davis	1,761,602	45,680,735	139,491,151	40,056,225	146,827,717	19,083,360	133,189,660	514,280,284	1,040,370,734	4.47%	995,878,228
Morgan	0	1,430,979	4,280,131	238,245	4,864,221	356,573	425,069	4,067,275	15,662,493	-1.38%	15,882,220
Weber	1,078,919	38,911,868	236,757,887	52,875,761	152,962,598	41,948,486	214,246,228	303,054,398	1,041,836,145	6.69%	976,536,670
South	98,466,645	296,934,895	1,179,448,691	755,034,546	1,348,364,250	526,680,815	1,490,154,691	1,282,211,577	6,977,296,110	5.48%	6,615,117,254
Salt Lake	88,977,268	291,385,386	1,153,597,975	750,475,220	1,337,205,859	524,401,958	1,480,028,450	1,124,318,543	6,750,390,659	5.66%	6,388,527,128
Tooele	9,489,377	5,549,509	25,850,716	4,559,326	11,158,391	2,278,857	10,126,241	157,893,034	226,905,451	0.14%	226,590,126
Mountainland	4,312,910	64,644,083	288,140,872	66,286,744	208,678,218	54,959,205	482,619,670	251,094,750	1,420,736,452	15.96%	1,225,213,687
Summit	3,874,491	7,885,472	3,135,812	5,045,454	17,424,408	14,574,670	28,558,682	16,996,590	97,495,579	16.14%	83,945,616
Utah	414,546	46,422,588	284,112,909	59,279,935	186,148,482	39,746,962	447,463,627	224,168,696	1,287,757,745	15.54%	1,114,541,119
Wasatch	23,873	10,336,023	892,151	1,961,355	5,105,328	637,573	6,597,361	9,929,464	35,483,128	32.76%	26,725,952
Central	15,664,910	15,590,977	26,946,617	39,944,166	25,602,088	6,119,096	22,148,410	63,090,924	215,115,188	1.08%	212,819,368
Juab	2,311,578	671,776	3,887,239	523,628	3,311,331	528,088	2,545,520	5,602,298	19,381,458	18.15%	16,403,720
Millard	3,343,554	5,627,202	4,610,868	24,808,798	5,207,454	1,167,413	5,527,873	12,305,204	62,598,366	-3.72%	65,019,722
Piute	0	0	221,299	189,650	60,002	66,057	80,310	1,646,496	2,263,814	-4.06%	2,359,703
Sanpete	62,618	2,528,958	9,985,501	2,848,974	5,386,710	1,501,994	4,825,995	18,861,515	46,002,265	4.29%	44,110,409
Sevier	9,926,755	5,202,558	7,720,507	11,543,998	11,369,709	2,855,544	8,778,242	20,624,407	78,021,720	1.06%	77,201,909
Wayne	20,405	1,560,483	521,203	29,118	266,882	0	390,470	4,051,004	6,847,565	-11.35%	7,723,905
Southwestern	5,523,434	15,529,037	28,452,485	30,169,596	60,174,591	12,206,143	62,235,651	92,852,939	307,143,876	8.65%	282,701,995
Beaver	49,941	695,171	1,041,884	7,112,181	2,290,106	507,547	1,136,573	6,096,660	18,929,963	4.78%	18,066,277
Garfield	379,918	364,008	4,190,141	908,807	1,187,419	308,131	4,558,990	7,176,259	19,073,673	8.38%	17,598,788
Iron	4,081,524	3,766,614	4,588,693	7,885,606	16,880,207	3,014,039	14,767,595	33,398,029	88,382,307	6.24%	83,189,429
Kane	126,530	209,488	805,094	538,158	4,034,652	674,689	4,840,336	6,237,514	17,466,461	10.91%	15,748,733
Washington	885,621	10,493,756	17,826,673	13,724,844	35,782,207	7,701,737	36,932,157	39,944,477	163,291,472	10.26%	148,098,668
Uintah Basin	40,726,248	4,132,460	6,287,328	25,586,824	24,690,037	3,180,763	22,091,161	49,701,814	176,396,635	-4.83%	185,358,593
Daggett	0	0	0	630,003	255,003	0	520,901	2,833,178	4,239,085	5.12%	4,032,494
Duchesne	10,085,726	2,089,290	2,130,317	9,441,489	7,981,218	1,237,113	4,395,788	18,580,765	55,941,706	-14.82%	65,575,368
Uintah	30,640,522	2,043,170	4,157,011	15,515,332	16,453,816	1,943,650	17,174,472	28,287,871	116,215,844	0.49%	115,650,731
Southeastern	107,483,412	9,505,029	7,086,727	44,822,652	31,010,504	4,875,846	31,208,630	69,562,228	305,655,028	1.81%	300,222,757
Carbon	55,514,522	2,807,743	4,173,824	10,594,040	18,391,928	3,075,465	16,899,414	29,422,537	140,879,473	0.89%	139,633,938
Emery	34,769,948	3,571,002	158,600	28,288,422	2,115,851	534,253	3,800,975	12,365,065	85,604,116	-1.58%	86,978,632
Grand	4,415,365	866,419	826,860	3,801,420	5,617,219	845,099	3,895,403	9,521,785	29,889,570	5.24%	28,400,266
San Juan	12,783,577	2,259,865	1,927,443	2,138,770	4,885,506	421,029	6,612,838	18,252,841	49,281,869	9.01%	45,209,921
Year-over %	6.31%	-2.00%	11.14%	8.43%	6.43%	2.71%	8.51%	2.63%	6.38%		
Wage Annual, 1987	259,831,600	532,949,028	2,103,909,740	989,072,275	1,946,108,551	664,644,250	2,326,750,523	2,712,139,060	11,535,485,027		

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	July 1989(f)	July 1988	% Change	June 1989(p)	June 1988	% Change	May 1989(r)	May 1988	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	778,500	761,000	2.3	782,600	760,200	2.9	763,900	744,800	2.6
Employed Persons	745,600	723,500	3.1	747,600	724,400	3.2	728,000	707,600	2.9
Unemployed	32,900	37,600	—12.5	35,000	35,800	—2.2	35,900	37,200	—3.5
Percent of Labor Force	4.2	4.9	—	4.5	4.7	—	4.7	5.0	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	4.4	5.2	—	4.7	4.9	—	4.7	2.0	—
U.S. Unemployment Rate (Seasonally Adjusted)	5.2	5.4	—	5.3	5.4	—	5.2	5.6	—

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f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL JOBS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	July 1989(f)	July 1988	% Change	June 1989(p)	June 1988	% Change	May 1989(r)	May 1988	% Change
Total	679.9	654.1	3.9	689.4	664.4	3.8	683.1	657.7	3.9
Mining	7.2	8.2	—12.2	7.5	8.5	—11.8	7.7	8.6	—10.5
Metal Mining	2.6	2.8	—7.1	2.8	3.0	—6.7	2.8	3.0	—6.7
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.2	2.6	—15.4	2.2	2.6	—15.4	2.4	2.7	—11.1
Other Mining & Quarrying	2.4	2.8	—14.3	2.5	2.9	—13.8	2.5	2.9	—13.8
Contract Construction	26.9	26.9	0.0	26.8	26.8	0.0	25.3	25.2	0.4
Manufacturing	103.1	99.7	3.4	103.0	99.6	3.4	101.7	98.2	3.6
Durable Goods	68.8	66.9	2.8	68.8	66.9	2.8	67.9	66.0	2.9
Primary Metals	5.9	5.2	13.5	6.0	5.3	13.2	5.9	5.1	15.7
Fabricated Metals, Machinery & Computers	17.3	17.1	1.2	17.3	17.1	1.2	16.9	16.9	0.0
Electronic & Elec. Equipment Exc. Computers	9.0	8.9	1.1	9.1	9.0	1.1	9.1	8.9	2.2
Transportation Equipment	16.3	16.5	—1.2	16.3	16.5	—1.2	16.3	16.5	—1.2
Other Durable Goods	20.3	19.2	5.7	20.1	19.0	5.8	19.7	18.6	5.9
Non-Durable Goods	34.3	32.8	4.6	34.2	32.7	4.6	33.8	32.2	5.0
Food & Kindred Products	11.5	11.1	3.6	11.5	11.1	3.6	11.2	10.8	3.7
Textile & Apparel Products	6.3	6.2	1.6	6.1	6.0	1.7	6.1	5.9	3.4
Chemical & Petroleum Products	4.5	4.2	7.1	4.4	4.1	7.30	4.4	4.0	10.0
Other Non-Durable Goods	12.0	11.3	6.2	12.2	11.5	6.1	12.1	11.5	5.2
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	40.7	40.0	1.7	40.3	39.6	1.8	39.5	38.9	1.5
Railroad Transportation	2.8	2.8	0.0	2.6	2.6	0.0	2.6	2.6	0.0
Other Transportation	23.4	22.6	3.5	23.3	22.5	3.6	22.6	21.8	3.7
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	14.5	14.6	—0.7	14.4	14.5	—0.7	14.3	14.5	—1.4
Trade	164.9	156.6	5.3	163.7	155.5	5.3	161.9	153.6	5.4
Wholesale Trade	38.1	35.8	6.4	37.7	35.4	6.5	37.2	34.8	6.9
Retail Trade	126.8	120.8	5.0	126.0	120.1	4.9	124.7	118.8	5.0
Building Materials	5.1	5.2	—1.9	5.1	5.2	—1.9	5.0	5.2	—3.8
Food Stores	23.0	22.1	4.1	23.0	22.1	4.1	22.7	21.9	3.7
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	15.7	14.8	6.1	15.6	14.7	6.1	15.4	14.5	6.2
Eating & Drinking Places	41.1	39.9	3.0	41.0	39.9	2.8	40.6	39.4	3.0
Other Retail	41.9	38.8	8.0	41.3	38.2	8.1	41.0	37.8	8.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	33.3	33.4	—0.3	33.3	33.4	—0.3	33.3	33.3	0.0
Services	167.3	155.9	7.3	166.7	156.1	6.8	162.9	152.8	6.6
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	11.8	11.0	7.3	11.2	10.4	7.7	10.8	10.3	4.9
Personal Services & Amusements	16.2	15.1	7.3	16.3	15.2	7.2	15.6	14.8	5.4
Business Services	47.5	42.3	12.3	47.7	42.5	12.2	46.3	42.0	10.2
Medical & Other Health Services	42.9	41.5	3.4	42.7	41.3	3.4	42.3	41.0	3.2
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	34.9	32.1	8.7	34.7	31.9	8.8	34.0	31.3	8.6
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	12.0	11.7	2.6	12.0	11.7	2.6	11.8	11.3	4.4
Agricultural Services	2.0	2.2	—9.1	2.1	2.3	—8.7	2.1	2.1	0.0
Government	136.5	133.4	2.3	148.1	144.9	2.2	150.8	147.1	2.5
Federal Government	40.3	39.4	2.3	40.3	39.8	1.3	40.7	39.5	3.0
U.S. Federal Defense	21.4	21.4	0.0	21.8	21.8	0.0	21.7	21.6	0.5
Other Federal Government	18.9	18.0	5.0	18.9	18.0	5.0	19.0	17.9	6.1
State Government	37.3	36.4	2.5	39.3	38.4	2.3	41.1	39.9	3.0
State Education	19.3	18.7	3.2	20.9	20.3	3.0	22.8	22.1	3.2
Other State Government	18.0	17.7	1.7	18.4	18.1	1.7	18.3	17.8	2.8
Local Government	58.9	57.6	2.3	68.1	66.7	2.1	69.0	67.7	1.9
Local Education	33.4	32.1	4.0	43.3	41.9	3.3	45.2	43.9	3.0
Other Local Government	25.5	25.5	0.0	24.8	24.8	0.0	23.8	23.8	0.0
Labor—Management Disputes	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION, AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	July 1989 (f)	July 1988	% Change	June 1989 (p)	May 1989 (r)	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	1,718.0	1,695.0	1.4	1,716.0	1,714.0	1,712.0	1,710.0	1,708.0	1,706.0	1,704.0	1,702.0
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	1,111.5	1,096.6	1.4	1,110.2	1,108.9	1,107.6	1,106.4	1,105.1	1,103.8	1,102.5	1,101.2
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	773.8	751.4	3.0	776.2	770.0	773.2	776.4	777.7	781.9	773.2	766.3
Participation Rate	69.6	68.5	—	69.9	69.4	69.8	70.2	70.4	70.8	70.1	69.6
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS[2]	740.0	712.6	3.8	739.9	734.2	738.5	741.9	745.9	750.1	743.4	734.6
Employment Ratio[3]	66.6	65.0	—	66.6	66.2	66.7	67.1	67.5	68.0	67.4	66.7
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	33.8	38.8	—12.9	36.3	35.8	34.7	34.5	31.8	31.8	29.8	31.7
Unemployment Rate	4.4	5.2	—	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.1
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	337.7	345.2	—2.2	334.0	338.9	334.4	330.0	327.4	321.9	329.3	334.9
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	139.8	134.5	3.9	140.3	139.8	138.7	137.9	137.6	137.2	137.9	137.4
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	684.6	658.6	3.9	687.1	684.5	679.1	675.3	673.7	671.9	675.1	672.9
Mining	7.6	8.7	—12.2	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.6
Contract Construction	24.9	24.9	0.0	25.2	25.4	25.3	24.7	24.6	24.9	26.2	26.0
Manufacturing	102.9	99.5	3.4	102.3	101.9	101.4	101.2	102.5	102.1	102.0	101.5
Durable Goods	68.4	66.5	2.8	68.1	67.9	67.7	67.7	68.6	68.2	68.5	68.2
Nondurable Goods	34.4	32.9	4.6	34.1	34.0	33.7	33.5	33.8	33.9	33.4	33.4
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util.	40.4	39.7	1.7	40.3	39.8	39.4	39.6	40.2	40.1	41.0	40.9
Trade	164.9	156.6	5.3	163.2	163.1	162.8	161.7	160.4	159.6	158.9	158.3
Wholesale	37.7	35.5	6.4	37.5	37.3	37.3	37.3	36.3	36.2	36.2	35.9
Retail	127.2	121.1	5.0	125.8	125.8	125.5	124.4	124.0	123.4	122.7	122.4
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	33.2	33.3	—0.3	33.1	33.3	33.2	33.2	33.1	33.3	33.0	33.0
Services	168.0	156.5	7.3	167.7	166.4	163.2	162.4	160.9	159.6	162.5	161.3
Government	142.8	139.5	2.3	147.6	146.8	146.0	145.0	144.5	144.6	143.9	144.2
Federal	39.8	38.9	2.3	39.7	40.2	40.2	39.9	39.7	39.9	39.7	40.0
State	40.0	39.0	2.5	40.2	39.9	39.5	38.8	38.8	38.9	38.4	38.3
Local	63.0	61.6	2.3	67.7	66.7	66.3	66.3	66.0	65.8	65.9	65.9

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[1] Figures represent estimated trends; they are not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private households.
[3] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person, by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	June 1989(p)	% Change from June '88	% Distribution	June 1989(p)	% Change from June '88	% Distribution	June 1989(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	386.6	3.6	100.0	302.8	4.0	100.0	NA	NA
Mining	6.6	—16.5	1.7	0.9	50.0	0.3	5.9	78.7
Contract Construction	23.7	—0.4	6.1	3.1	3.3	1.0	20.8	77.6
Manufacturing	70.2	1.3	18.2	32.8	8.3	10.8	28.5	27.6
Durable Goods	49.6	1.6	12.8	19.2	6.1	6.3	4.1	5.9
Nondurable Goods	20.6	0.5	5.3	13.6	11.5	4.5	24.4	71.3
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	27.8	1.1	7.2	12.5	3.3	4.1	28.9	71.7
Total Trade	88.8	5.2	23.0	74.9	5.3	24.7	144.1	88.0
Wholesale Trade	26.1	9.2	6.8	11.6	0.9	3.8	31.4	83.3
Retail Trade	62.7	3.6	16.2	63.3	6.2	20.9	112.7	89.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	13.6	3.8	3.5	19.7	—3.0	6.5	25.5	76.6
Services	77.4	6.6	20.0	89.3	6.9	29.5	129.8	77.9
Total Government	78.5	5.1	20.3	69.6	—0.9	23.0	NA	NA
Federal Government	23.6	0.9	6.1	17.1	4.3	5.6	NA	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	15.3	4.8	4.0	6.5	—9.7	2.1	NA	NA
Other Federal Government	8.3	—5.7	2.1	10.6	15.2	3.5	NA	NA
State Government	21.4	23.0	5.5	17.9	—14.8	5.9	NA	NA
State Education	12.0	7.1	3.1	8.9	—2.2	2.9	NA	NA
Other State Government	9.4	51.6	2.4	9.0	—24.4	3.0	NA	NA
Local Government	33.5	—1.2	8.7	34.6	5.5	11.4	NA	NA
Local Education	17.0	—1.7	4.4	26.3	6.9	8.7	NA	NA
Other Local Government	16.5	—0.6	4.3	8.3	1.2	2.7	NA	NA

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p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake - Ogden[1]					Provo - Orem[2]				
	July 1989(f)	July 1988	% Chg.	June 1989(p)	May 1989(r)	July 1989(f)	July 1988	% Chg.	June 1989(p)	May 1989(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	511.2	498.4	2.6	513.5	499.9	107.5	103.5	3.9	106.8	104.5
Employed Persons	491.2	474.9	3.4	491.4	477.1	103.1	99.2	3.9	102.5	100.5
Unemployed	20.0	23.5	—14.9	22.1	22.4	4.4	4.3	2.3	4.3	4.0
Percent of Labor Force	3.9	4.7	—	4.3	4.5	4.1	4.1	—	4.1	3.8
Seasonally Adjusted	4.0	4.8	—	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	—	4.6	3.9
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	471.7	453.7	4.0	476.7	470.4	83.1	79.5	4.5	84.4	84.0
Mining	2.3	2.5	—8.0	2.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	18.9	19.0	—0.5	18.9	17.6	2.8	3.1	—9.7	2.8	2.7
Manufacturing	66.8	64.7	3.2	66.6	64.9	14.2	13.6	4.4	14.2	14.4
Durable Goods	46.3	44.4	4.3	46.2	45.1	9.1	8.9	2.2	9.1	9.1
Nondurable Goods	20.5	20.3	1.0	20.4	19.8	5.1	4.7	8.5	5.1	5.3
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	31.2	30.7	1.6	30.6	30.1	2.8	2.7	3.7	2.9	2.7
Total Trade	118.9	112.8	5.4	118.1	116.8	18.4	17.4	5.7	18.4	18.5
Wholesale Trade	31.8	29.8	6.7	31.6	31.1	2.8	2.8	0.0	2.7	2.8
Retail Trade	87.1	83.0	4.9	86.5	85.7	15.6	14.6	6.8	15.7	15.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	27.3	27.6	—1.1	27.2	27.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	2.4	2.4
Services	115.0	106.9	7.6	114.8	112.3	29.7	27.7	7.2	29.4	28.9
Total Government	91.3	89.5	2.0	97.9	96.9	12.9	12.7	1.6	14.3	14.4

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

[2] Provo - Orem is Utah County.

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	July '89(f)	June'89(p)	May '89(r)	July '88	July '89(f)	July '88	% Change	July '89(f)	July '88	% Change
State Total	4.4	4.7	4.7	5.2	778,600	761,040	2.3	679,900	654,100	3.9
Bear River	3.3	3.9	4.5	4.9	49,000	48,920	0.2	40,730	39,490	3.1
Box Elder	3.2	4.1	3.2	5.8	18,170	18,670	—2.7	15,970	15,760	1.3
Cache	3.4	3.8	5.3	4.5	29,790	29,150	2.2	24,350	23,320	4.4
Rich	2.0	2.2	1.9	2.7	1,050	1,100	—4.5	410	410	0.0
Wasatch Front	4.0	4.5	4.5	4.9	524,140	511,170	2.5	482,820	464,650	3.9
North	4.2	4.8	4.7	5.4	156,030	151,570	2.9	121,110	117,300	3.2
Davis	3.8	4.3	4.2	4.7	79,030	76,230	3.7	55,810	54,020	3.3
Morgan	7.1	6.3	9.5	7.7	1,670	1,640	1.8	910	870	4.6
Weber	4.7	5.4	5.1	6.1	75,330	73,700	2.2	64,390	62,410	3.2
South	3.9	4.3	4.4	4.6	368,110	359,600	2.4	361,710	347,350	4.1
Salt Lake	3.9	4.3	4.4	4.6	356,830	348,410	2.4	351,430	337,350	4.2
Tooele	4.3	4.9	4.5	5.8	11,280	11,190	0.8	10,280	10,000	2.8
Mountainlands	4.7	4.7	4.2	4.9	119,790	115,770	3.5	92,250	88,150	4.7
Summit	5.3	5.2	5.9	6.5	7,420	7,380	0.5	6,550	6,330	3.5
Utah	4.6	4.6	3.9	4.6	107,500	103,470	3.9	83,260	79,410	4.8
Wasatch	8.0	8.0	8.7	8.9	4,860	4,920	—1.2	2,440	2,410	1.2
Central	7.2	6.8	7.2	8.1	21,560	21,780	—1.0	14,410	14,060	2.5
Juab	5.7	7.2	7.9	11.0	1,970	2,020	—2.5	1,600	1,550	3.2
Millard	5.9	4.5	5.3	5.3	5,360	5,470	—2.0	3,220	3,210	0.3
Piute	9.9	7.2	5.7	13.9	380	410	—7.3	190	180	5.6
Sanpete	9.4	9.8	10.3	10.2	6,270	6,150	2.0	3,790	3,580	5.9
Sevier	6.4	5.6	5.8	7.1	6,560	6,620	—0.9	5,090	5,000	1.8
Wayne	7.2	6.6	5.3	8.7	1,020	1,110	—8.1	520	540	—3.7
Southwestern	5.2	4.5	4.4	5.2	32,450	31,600	2.7	23,310	22,460	3.8
Beaver	4.2	7.5	5.2	5.6	2,160	2,200	—1.8	1,380	1,330	3.8
Garfield	10.6	8.0	8.4	10.1	1,680	1,670	0.6	1,650	1,640	0.6
Iron	5.5	4.0	3.6	5.7	8,610	8,190	5.1	6,570	6,130	7.2
Kane	7.5	6.2	5.5	6.1	2,890	2,720	6.3	1,680	1,590	5.7
Washington	4.3	3.7	4.2	4.4	17,110	16,820	1.7	12,030	11,770	2.2
Uintah Basin	9.1	8.1	7.4	9.9	13,270	13,510	—1.8	10,480	10,220	2.5
Daggett	2.4	1.1	1.6	2.7	540	560	—3.6	360	370	—2.7
Duchesne	12.6	10.6	10.4	13.5	4,600	4,580	0.4	3,470	3,360	3.3
Uintah	7.6	7.0	6.0	8.4	8,130	8,370	—2.9	6,650	6,490	2.5
Southeastern	7.9	7.5	8.1	7.8	18,340	18,320	0.1	15,930	15,810	0.8
Carbon	8.8	7.3	7.7	7.8	8,220	8,150	0.9	7,030	7,040	—0.1
Emery	5.8	6.8	7.1	7.9	3,630	3,690	—1.6	3,630	3,570	1.7
Grand	9.6	9.4	9.7	8.6	3,030	3,050	—0.7	2,290	2,290	0.0
San Juan	8.7	6.9	8.6	7.1	3,460	3,430	0.9	2,980	2,910	2.4

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates should not be used for federal or state funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June(p) 1989	May(r) 1989	June 1988	June(p) 1989	May(r) 1989	June 1988	June(p) 1989	May(r) 1989	June 1988
MINING	$498.18	$500.18	$520.78	44.8	44.5	43.8	$11.12	$11.24	$11.89
MANUFACTURING	409.22	401.60	403.27	40.8	40.0	40.9	10.03	10.04	9.86
Durable Goods	414.00	404.97	406.72	41.4	40.7	41.0	10.00	9.95	9.92
Nondurable Goods	389.74	392.58	395.04	38.5	38.3	40.6	10.12	10.25	9.73
TRADE	211.93	204.92	237.16	28.6	28.7	30.8	7.41	7.14	7.70
Wholesale Trade	351.94	357.89	407.16	35.3	35.4	39.0	9.97	10.11	10.44
Retail Trade	166.06	154.76	181.25	26.4	26.5	28.1	6.29	5.84	6.45
AVERAGE	270.48	263.04	286.83	32.2	32.0	33.9	8.40	8.22	8.52

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June(p) 1989	May(r) 1989	June 1988	June(p) 1989	May(r) 1989	June 1988	June(p) 1989	May(r) 1989	June 1988
MINING	$570.62	$549.82	$574.33	41.2	39.9	41.8	$13.85	$13.78	$13.74
Metal Mining	538.01	520.09	542.64	44.5	42.7	42.0	12.09	12.18	12.92
Bituminous Coal Mining	672.70	631.69	670.74	38.2	36.2	41.2	17.61	17.45	16.28
MANUFACTURING	396.36	387.77	395.20	39.4	38.7	40.0	10.06	10.02	9.88
Durable Goods	412.48	409.20	410.46	40.4	40.0	40.4	10.21	10.23	10.16
Primary Metal Industries	531.83	525.16	528.90	43.7	42.8	43.0	12.17	12.27	12.30
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	401.94	389.85	403.94	40.6	39.7	41.6	9.90	9.82	9.71
Transportation Equipment	560.25	564.10	582.39	41.5	41.6	43.3	13.50	13.56	13.45
Nondurable Goods	367.73	347.88	367.46	37.6	36.2	39.3	9.78	9.61	9.35
Food & Kindred Products	362.45	332.70	369.47	38.6	36.4	39.9	9.39	9.14	9.26
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	501.41	479.46	480.00	40.6	39.3	39.9	12.35	12.20	12.03
TRADE	203.82	199.70	220.63	29.2	28.9	30.6	6.98	6.91	7.21
Wholesale Trade	341.60	348.25	390.66	35.0	35.0	38.3	9.76	9.95	10.20
Retail Trade	165.00	157.72	174.42	27.5	27.1	28.5	6.00	5.82	6.12
Food Stores	146.03	123.70	172.22	25.8	25.4	26.7	5.66	4.87	6.45
Other Retail	201.30	193.80	203.74	30.5	30.0	31.2	6.60	6.46	6.53
AVERAGE	273.70	267.58	286.12	32.7	32.2	33.9	8.37	8.31	8.44

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

		THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO	
	Forecast July '89	Preliminary June '89	Final May '89	Final July '88	Final June '88	Final May '88
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	13,711	13,458	15,412	10,314	10,124	8,870
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	6,574	6,804	6,999	20,150	29,785	26,969
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	20,285	20,202	22,411	30,464	39,909	35,839
Number of New Applications for Jobs	6,866	11,949	10,737	6,865	12,494	10,607
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	7,450	7,464	8,796	7,706	7,723	7,047
Initial Claims (Key Week)	944	931	859	1,244	847	1,049
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	7,502	6,559	8,661	8,676	8,386	9,666
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	1.15	1.04	1.40	1.44	1.36	1.61
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$3,794,763	$4,118,865	$5,134,300	$4,011,184	$5,218,529	$5,547,993

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

Item	Index June '89	Index May '89	Index Apr. '89	Index June '88	% Change From Last Month	% Change June '88 to June '89	% Change May '88 to May '89
CONSUMER PRICES: (1982 - 84 = 100)							
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U¹)	124.1	123.8	123.1	118.0	0.2	5.2	5.4
Food and Beverages	124.9	124.7	124.0	117.6	0.2	6.2	6.5
Food at Home	125.0	124.9	123.5	115.8	0.1	6.3	6.8
Housing	122.9	122.1	121.6	118.6	0.7	3.6	3.7
Rent Residential	132.3	131.7	131.4	127.3	0.5	3.9	3.8
Fuel and Other Util.	109.2	107.0	106.2	105.9	2.1	3.1	3.4
Medical Care	148.5	147.5	146.8	138.2	0.7	7.5	7.3
Apparel and Upkeep	117.8	120.4	120.9	114.6	—2.2	2.8	3.5
Transportation	115.9	116.0	114.6	108.5	—0.1	6.8	7.3
Gasoline	96.2	96.7	92.1	81.3	—0.5	18.3	18.9
Energy³	99.0	97.4	94.9	91.0	1.6	8.8	9.8
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W²)	122.8	122.5	121.8	116.7	0.2	5.2	5.4
Purchasing Power of Consumer Dollar: 1982 - 84 = $1.00	$.806	$.808	$.812	$.847	—0.2	—4.8	—5.1
PRODUCER PRICES: (1982 = 100)							
ALL COMMODITIES	112.8	113.1	112.3	107.4	—0.3	5.0	6.2
Finished Goods	114.1	114.2	113.0	107.9	—0.1	5.9	6.2
Intermediate Materials	112.6	112.7	112.3	107.4	—0.1	4.8	6.0
Crude Materials	103.9	106.3	104.1	98.2	—2.3	6.1	9.4

---

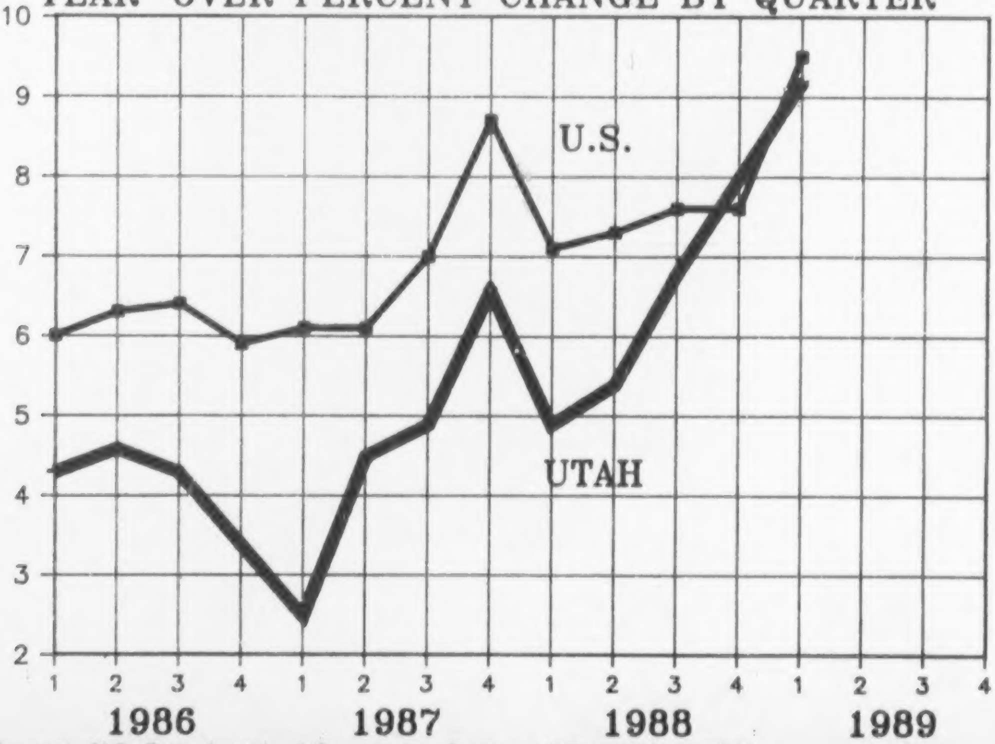
[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

[2] Consumer Price Index — Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

[3] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME--UTAH AND U.S.
YEAR-OVER PERCENT CHANGE BY QUARTER



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

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UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

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9/28/89

Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

AUGUST 1989 published September 1989

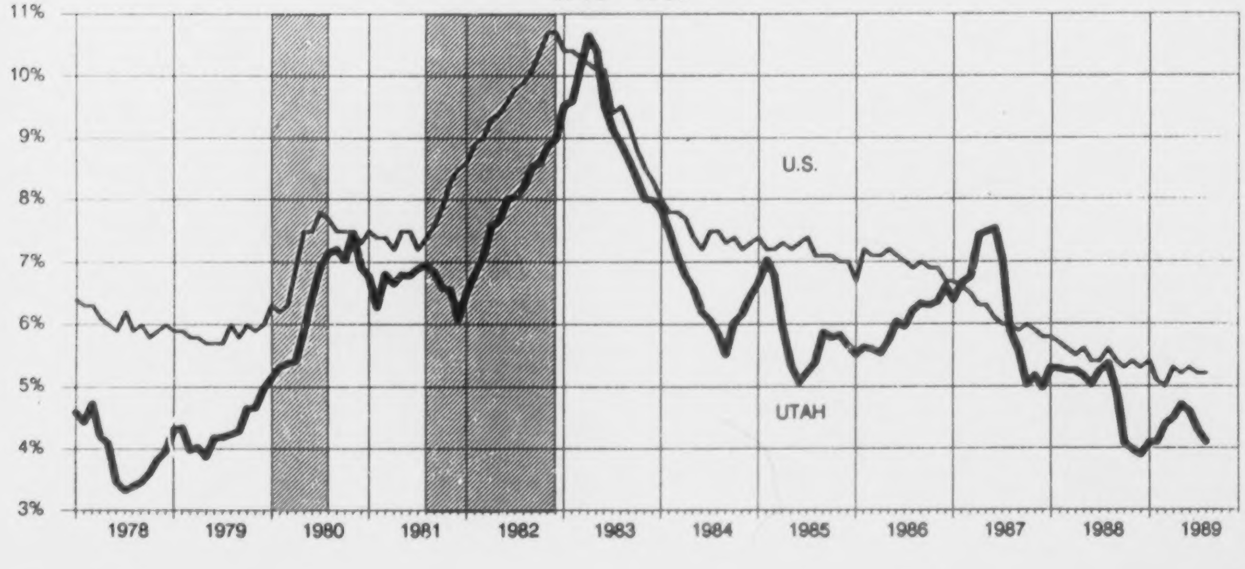
- Utah's unemployment rate dropped 0.2 point from July to August and has fallen 0.6 point since May. It is 1.3 points below last August's 5.4 percent.
- The number of unemployed in August (30,000) is 23.5 percent lower than a year ago.
- Utah is one of only six states experiencing year-over nonfarm employment growth of 4.0 percent or greater.
- 27,600 new nonagricultural jobs have been created since August 1988. This is a 4.2 percent increase.
- Employment growth of Utah's manufacturing industry, at 3.2 percent (year-over), is one of the fastest in the nation.
- Employers in Utah's services industry have added 11,900 new jobs in the past twelve months.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DECLINES SHARPLY

Utah's unemployment rate, at 4.1 percent in August, is down 0.2 point from the revised July level. By falling 0.6 point in three months, this indicator has returned to approximately the same level it occupied last winter. The current rate is a startling 1.3 points lower than the August 1988

In this issue:
- Feature Article: Utah Occupational Estimates - 1988 Survey.
- Per Capita State Tax Amounts, Selected Taxes and States - 1988, page 7.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
UTAH AND UNITED STATES
1978 - 1989



Shaded areas represent U.S. recessions.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY — **JOB SERVICE**

figure. Approximately 30,000 Utahns are presently unemployed, only three-fourths of the year-ago level.

The sharp rise and equally sharp fall of Utah's unemployment rate is a good example of an economic phenomenon known as a spike. A spike is the result of a substantial, yet very temporary, economic event. In this case, an unusually early spring infusion of unemployed entrants and reentrants hit Utah's labor force, causing the unemployment rate to jump by 0.6 point in three months. But the number of unemployed entrants quickly returned to the usual level, and the rate is back where it started.

Although Utah's unemployment rate is low, this does not place the State in exclusive company. According to the most recent data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, over one-fourth of all states have unemployment rates below 4.5 percent.

NONFARM JOB GROWTH ACCELERATING

Total nonfarm employment in Utah is 27,600 greater than the year-ago level. This increase reflects a step-up in Utah's job growth which, through spring and early summer, was consistently near 26,000.

Compared to other states, Utah's nonfarm employment growth is unusual. Utah is among only six states in which employment is increasing at an annual rate of 4.0 percent or greater. Not surprisingly, the Beehive State's nonfarm job growth rate exceeds the U.S rate by fifty percent.

SERVICES IS THE STRENGTH

As in most other rapidly growing states, Utah's services industry leads all sectors in new jobs created during the past twelve months. Utah employers in this sector added 11,900 new jobs, a 7.5 percent increase. Nearly half (5,200) of these were in business services, which increased at the year-over rate of 12 percent. Telemarketing, help supply and computer-related services are responsible for most of this increase.

OTHER SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES

Wholesale and retail trade activities are Utah's second largest provider of jobs; this industry also ranks second in creating new jobs (8,800 since last August). Employment at department and variety stores continues to increase most rapidly--3,100 new jobs, a 7.7 percent gain. Wholesale trade employment growth remains strong, adding 2,200 jobs (6.1 percent) in the past twelve months. Restaurants, food stores, and auto dealers/gas stations are also posting noteworthy employment increases.

Government jobs continue growing moderately, numbering 2,800 more than a year ago. Most (1,800) of these new opportunities occurred in state government. Local government employment increases have slowed to 1.0 percent (year-over) in recent months, while federal employment is also at this slow-growth pace.

Transportation/communication/public utilities gained only 800 jobs in the past year, despite fairly rapid (4.3 percent) growth in trucking and air transportation activities. However, railroad and communication/utilities jobs number slightly fewer than a year ago. Employment in Utah's finance/insurance/real estate industry is at the same level as in August 1988.

MANUFACTURING--RELATIVELY RAPID GROWTH

Among states with over 100,000 manufacturing jobs, Utah's year-over manufacturing employment growth rate, at 3.2 percent, ranks second (behind Washington). Moreover, even though job growth of Utah's durable-goods manufacturing sector has slowed considerably, at 2.1 percent it triples the comparable U.S. figure. Thus, manufacturing in Utah is relatively well-off. Its employment growth is widespread, with only three divisions--fabricated metal products, transportation equipment, and textile/apparel products--failing to create new jobs.

CONSTRUCTION AND MINING

As the summer ends, Utah's construction industry is finally edging ahead of last year's dismally low employment level. But, with only 500 net new jobs since last August, this year is shaping up as another poor year for the industry.

Employing only 7,600 people, 400 fewer than a year ago, mining is Utah's smallest major industry. Nevertheless, its 1.1 percent of Utah's nonfarm jobs is somewhat higher than the comparable U.S. figure (0.7 percent).

Kenneth E. Jensen
Labor Market Economist

UTAH OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES - 1988 SURVEY

Occupational employment estimates based on data collected from the 1988 Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey are now complete. The OES survey is conducted for the purpose of developing employment estimates by occupation and by type of industry within the state, and to provide input for national occupational estimates. The survey is conducted on a three-year cycle, which includes manufacturing and hospitals one year, selected non-manufacturing the next, and the balance of the industries the last.

The 1988 survey of the balance of the industries encompassed the transportation, communications, utilities, trade, education and government sectors. From a sample of 5,127 employers representing employment of 187,695, an overall response rate of eighty percent was achieved. Using the data collected from surveyed employers, occupational estimates are calculated at a detailed industry level and published at the major industry level. Before publication, the estimates go through a screening process to assure that the published data will protect the confidentiality of all employers who participated in the survey. Table 1 lists the percentage of employment by major occupational group for the major industries in the 1988 survey. This percentage is an indication of the staffing pattern (types of occupations) for the industry. An interesting trend is that many of these staffing patterns have not changed more than a few percentage points over the past 10 years. Some of the largest changes occurred in industries where total employment has increased rapidly or where classification changes have been implemented. For example, in 1979 a cashier was classified in the clerical group while in the 1988 survey this occupation was listed in the sales category.

When comparing major occupational groups within the aggregated industries surveyed this year, important changes have occurred over the last four cycles. Service and sales occupations have climbed while the other groups have remained stable or declined slightly. Chart 1 illustrates the estimated employment trends by major occupational groups over the last nine years for this group of industries. Since this chart is reflective of the trend within the Balance of Non-Manufacturing survey only, it does not represent trends for the entire labor market. Additional analysis across all survey groupings would be necessary to establish the overall trend. Such an analysis would likely produce similar patterns because of Utah's continuing shift from a goods-producing economy to a service-producing economy.

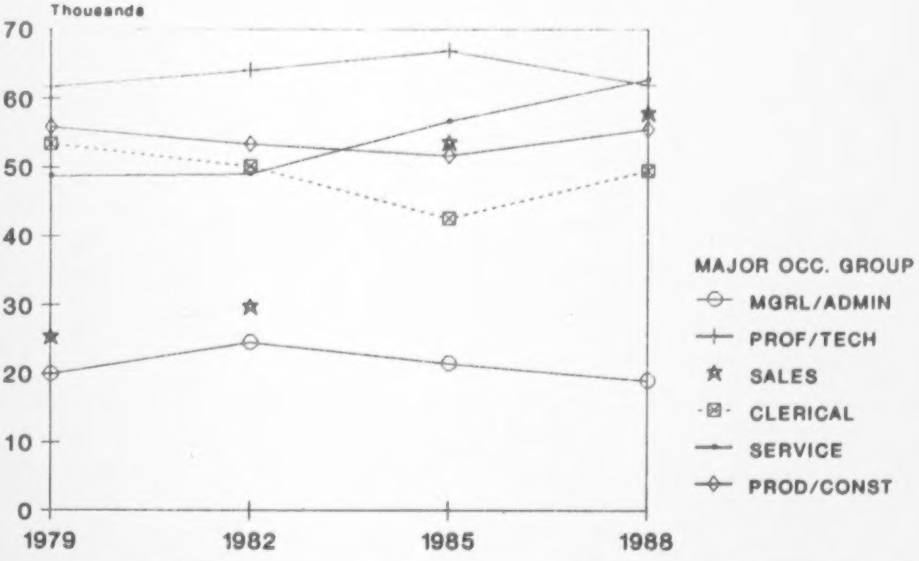
Professional/paraprofessional/technical occupations ranked largest in number in 1979 but service jobs had moved to the top by 1988. Sales occupations climbed from fourth to third, while production/construction and clerical jobs fell from second and third to fourth and fifth, respectively. The managerial and administrative category, which contains the smallest number of jobs, has remained fairly stable. Agricultural jobs, not listed because of minimal employment, comprise mostly gardeners and groundskeepers in educational and government industries. Again, the reader should understand that occupational group shifts described here only represent the industries surveyed this year. Patterns for industries in other years of the cycle may be different; thus the trends for Utah's total employment may or may not be similar.

Table 2 identifies the ten occupations that recorded the largest number of workers for selected non-manufacturing industries. Employment estimates for these occupations and their relative errors are also shown. Relative error is a measure of the precision of an occupational employment estimate. The chances are two out of three that the results of a full-scale data collection would not differ from the survey estimate by more than the relative error. For example, in government, it is estimated that there are 1,690 general office clerks with a relative error of 4.7%. The chances are two out of three that this estimate is within plus or minus 79, (4.7 percent of 1,690) had a full-scale data collection been conducted.

The detailed tables screened for confidentiality infractions will be available upon request by October 1. These tables list by major industry group: 1) the occupational groups with a breakout by occupation, 2) the estimated employment for each (rounded to the nearest 10), 3) the percent of total employment for the industry, 4) the relative error in percent, 5) and the percentage of establishments reporting the occupation. Tables from previous surveys are also available.

Mike Sylvester
Labor Market Economist

CHART 1 - EMPLOYMENT TRENDS OF MAJOR
OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS IN SELECTED
NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES 1979-1988



BASED ON OES SURVEYS IN TRANSPORTATION,
COMMUNICATIONS, UTILITIES, TRADE,
EDUCATION, AND GOVERNMENT (BNM)

SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
LMI SERVICES

TABLE 1

EMPLOYMENT PATTERNS (IN PERCENT) BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES – 1988 UTAH OES SURVEY

MAJOR INDUSTRY	MANAGERIAL ADMINISTRATIVE	PROFESSIONAL PARAPROF. TECHNICAL	SALES	CLERICAL	SERVICE	PRODUCTION CONSTRUCTION MAINTENANCE	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
Railroad Transportation	4.7	2.5	0.4	9.8	1.1	77.8	2,750
Local Passenger Transit	5.7	18.2	1.1	10.2	9.1	55.7	880
Trucking and Warehouse	4.5	1.1	2.4	17.7	0.4	73.9	13,070
Transportation-Air	1.9	1.6	0.8	46.8	17.3	31.6	6,200
Transportation Services	10.8	1.9	44.9	30.4	0.0	12.0	1,580
Communication	8.8	19.5	5.9	36.6	0.3	28.9	6,610
Electric, Gas, Sanitary	10.6	18.7	1.5	22.9	2.4	42.6	7,550
Wholesale-Durable	10.0	7.9	26.8	24.0	0.6	30.6	21,140
Wholesale-Nondurable	8.1	4.6	25.6	26.6	2.2	31.0	13,770
Building & Garden Supplies	9.0	2.9	42.1	16.5	0.6	26.1	5,220
Gen Merchandise Stores	3.5	3.6	59.8	19.7	8.8	4.7	12,400
Food Stores	4.4	2.5	59.2	4.9	15.8	13.3	21,980
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	7.5	1.0	43.0	11.1	2.1	35.2	14,620
Apparel & Accessories Stores	7.7	2.3	80.7	5.2	2.3	1.8	5,590
Furniture-Home Stores	10.6	5.6	44.6	20.9	1.6	16.0	4,260
Eating & Drinking Places	5.0	0.3	3.9	1.1	87.4	2.2	39,540
Miscellaneous Retail	6.7	8.3	58.3	10.3	3.4	12.3	15,480
Educational Services	3.9	55.4	0.8	15.7	16.5	6.6	79,940
State & Local Government	9.0	24.27	1.3	23.7	20.5	17.1	36,860
Total 1988 Survey	6.1	20.0	18.7	16.0	20.3	17.9	309,440

Note: Percentages may not add due to rounding.

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security - LMI Services - August 1989

TABLE 2

TOP OCCUPATIONS (IN NUMBERS) IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES
1988 UTAH OES SURVEY

	ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT	RELATIVE ERROR (In %)
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING (SIC 42)		
Truck Drivers, Heavy/Tractor Trailer	5,410	10.2
Truck Drivers, Light	740	28.3
Bus and Truck Mechanics-Diesel	530	19.2
Traffic, Shipping, Receiving Clerks	520	39.9
General Office Clerks	460	17.0
General Managers	320	11.3
First Line Supervisors-Transportation	300	27.7
Laborers, Material Movers-Hand	300	33.5
Sales Agents	230	24.5
Industrial Truck Operators	200	27.1
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES (SIC 58)		
Waiters and Waitresses	8,040	5.7
Combined Food Preparation Workers (Fast Food)	7,540	8.0
Cooks, Specialty Fast Food	4,400	7.7
Food Preparation Workers	3,640	8.1
Cooks, Restaurant	2,890	7.2
Dining/Cafeteria Attendants	1,710	11.2
First Line Supervisors, Service	1,640	8.1
Counter Attendants	1,600	21.9
Cashiers	1,350	15.1
Food Service & Lodging Managers	1,300	8.3
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES (SIC 82)		
Teachers, Secondary School	10,890	6.4
Teachers, Elementary	8,280	6.2
Secretaries	3,820	2.2
Teachers Aides, Paraprofessional	2,870	7.5
Teachers & Instructors, Vocational Education	2,690	10.9
Cooks, Institutional or Cafeteria	2,500	6.1
Teachers' Aides, Educational Assistant, Clerical	2,150	11.0
General Office Clerks	1,970	4.8
Educational Administrators	1,960	4.2
Teachers, Special Education	1,950	16.6
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT (SIC 90)		
General Office Clerks	1,690	4.7
Police Patrol Officers	1,400	6.7
Fire Fighters	1,280	12.6
Secretaries	1,260	5.5
Gardeners and Groundskeepers	1,070	8.6
Chief Executives, Legislators, Public Administrators	1,000	15.4
Maintenance Repairers, General Utility	810	12.7
Highway Maintenance Workers	720	12.0
Compliance Officers	650	11.6
Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs	650	13.7

SIC = Standard Industrial Classification

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security - LMI Services - August 1989

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Aug. 1989(f)	Aug. 1988	% Change	July 1989(p)	July 1988	% Change	June 1989(r)	June 1988	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	782,000	770,300	1.5	790,100	761,000	3.8	783,000	760,200	3.0
Employed Persons	752,000	731,000	2.9	757,600	723,500	4.7	748,500	724,400	3.3
Unemployed	30,000	39,200	—23.5	32,500	37,600	—13.6	34,500	35,800	—3.6
Percent of Labor Force	3.8	5.1	—	4.1	4.9	—	4.4	4.7	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	4.1	5.4	—	4.3	5.2	—	4.6	4.9	—
U.S. Unemployment Rate (Seasonally Adjusted)	5.2	5.6	—	5.2	5.4	—	5.3	5.4	—

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f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL JOBS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Aug. 1989(f)	Aug. 1988	% Change	July 1989(p)	July 1988	% Change	June 1989(r)	June 1988	% Change
Total	688.2	660.6	4.2	681.5	654.1	4.2	690.7	664.4	4.0
Mining	7.6	8.0	—5.0	7.8	8.2	—4.9	7.7	8.5	—9.4
Metal Mining	2.8	2.8	0.0	2.8	2.8	0.0	2.8	3.0	—6.7
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.3	2.4	—4.2	2.5	2.6	—3.8	2.4	2.6	—7.7
Other Mining & Quarrying	2.5	2.8	—10.7	2.5	2.8	—10.7	2.5	2.9	—13.8
Contract Construction	28.0	27.5	1.8	27.4	26.9	1.9	27.2	26.8	1.5
Manufacturing	103.8	100.6	3.2	102.9	99.7	3.2	103.2	99.6	3.6
Durable Goods	68.9	67.5	2.1	68.3	66.9	2.1	69.1	66.9	3.3
Primary Metals	6.1	5.3	15.1	6.0	5.2	15.4	5.9	5.3	11.3
Fabricated Metals, Machinery & Computers	17.0	17.2	—1.2	16.9	17.1	—1.2	17.4	17.1	1.8
Electronic & Elec. Equipment Exc. Computers	9.2	9.0	2.2	9.1	8.9	2.2	9.2	9.0	2.2
Transportation Equipment	16.3	16.6	—1.8	16.2	16.5	—1.8	16.4	16.5	—0.6
Other Durable Goods	20.3	19.4	4.6	20.1	19.2	4.7	20.2	19.0	6.3
Non-Durable Goods	34.9	33.1	5.4	34.6	32.8	5.5	34.1	32.7	4.3
Food & Kindred Products	11.7	11.2	4.5	11.6	11.1	4.5	11.5	11.1	3.6
Textile & Apparel Products	6.1	6.1	0.0	6.2	6.2	0.0	6.0	6.0	0.0
Chemical & Petroleum Products	4.6	4.2	9.5	4.6	4.2	9.5	4.4	4.1	7.3
Other Non-Durable Goods	12.5	11.6	7.8	12.2	11.3	8.0	12.2	11.5	6.1
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	41.2	40.4	2.0	40.8	40.0	2.0	40.4	39.6	2.0
Railroad Transportation	2.7	2.8	—3.6	2.7	2.8	—3.6	2.6	2.6	0.0
Other Transportation	24.0	23.0	4.3	23.6	22.6	4.4	23.3	22.5	3.6
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	14.5	14.6	—0.7	14.5	14.6	—0.7	14.5	14.5	0.0
Trade	167.8	159.0	5.5	165.6	156.6	5.7	164.8	155.5	6.0
Wholesale Trade	38.2	36.0	6.1	38.0	35.8	6.1	37.9	35.4	7.1
Retail Trade	129.6	123.0	5.4	127.6	120.8	5.6	126.9	120.1	5.7
Building Materials	5.1	5.2	—1.9	5.1	5.2	—1.9	5.1	5.2	—1.9
Food Stores	23.5	22.4	4.9	23.2	22.1	5.0	23.0	22.1	4.1
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	15.9	15.0	6.0	15.8	14.8	6.8	15.7	14.7	6.8
Eating & Drinking Places	41.8	40.2	4.0	41.5	39.9	4.0	41.5	39.9	4.0
Other Retail	43.3	40.2	7.7	42.0	38.8	8.2	41.6	38.2	8.9
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	33.5	33.5	0.0	33.4	33.4	0.0	33.3	33.4	—0.3
Services	169.7	157.8	7.5	167.4	155.9	7.4	166.8	156.1	6.9
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	11.8	11.1	6.3	11.7	11.0	6.4	11.3	10.4	8.7
Personal Services & Amusements	18.4	16.9	8.9	16.7	15.1	10.6	16.6	15.2	9.2
Business Services	48.0	42.8	12.1	47.7	42.3	12.8	47.6	42.5	12.0
Medical & Other Health Services	43.0	41.6	3.4	42.9	41.5	3.4	42.8	41.3	3.6
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	34.4	32.2	6.8	34.3	32.1	6.9	34.3	31.9	7.5
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	12.1	11.7	3.4	12.1	11.7	3.4	12.1	11.7	3.4
Agricultural Services	2.0	2.2	—9.1	2.0	2.2	—9.1	2.1	2.3	—8.7
Government	136.6	133.8	2.1	136.2	133.4	2.1	147.3	144.9	1.7
Federal Government	39.7	39.3	1.0	39.8	39.4	1.0	40.1	39.8	0.8
U.S. Federal Defense	21.8	21.3	2.3	21.9	21.4	2.3	21.9	21.8	0.5
Other Federal Government	17.9	18.0	—0.6	17.9	18.0	—0.6	18.2	18.0	1.1
State Government	38.3	36.5	4.9	38.2	36.4	4.9	39.7	38.4	3.4
State Education	19.4	18.6	4.3	19.5	18.7	4.3	21.0	20.3	3.4
Other State Government	18.9	17.9	5.6	18.7	17.7	5.6	18.7	18.1	3.3
Local Government	58.6	58.0	1.0	58.2	57.6	1.0	67.5	66.7	1.2
Local Education	33.2	32.6	1.8	32.7	32.1	1.9	42.9	41.9	2.4
Other Local Government	25.4	25.4	0.0	25.5	25.5	0.0	24.6	24.8	—0.8
Labor—Management Disputes	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION, AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Aug. 1989 (f)	Aug. 1988	% Change	July 1989 (p)	June 1989 (r)	May 1989	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1988
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	1,720.0	1,696.0	1.4	1,718.0	1,716.0	1,714.0	1,712.0	1,710.0	1,708.0	1,706.0	1,704.0
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	1,112.8	1,097.3	1.4	1,111.5	1,110.2	1,108.9	1,107.6	1,106.4	1,105.1	1,103.8	1,102.5
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	772.0	766.8	0.7	773.8	776.2	770.0	773.2	776.4	777.7	781.9	773.2
Participation Rate	69.4	69.9	—	69.6	69.9	69.4	69.8	70.2	70.4	70.8	70.1
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS[2]	740.3	725.4	2.1	740.0	739.9	734.2	738.5	741.9	745.9	750.1	743.4
Employment Ratio[3]	66.5	66.1	—	66.6	66.6	66.2	66.7	67.1	67.5	68.0	67.4
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	31.7	41.4	−23.4	33.8	36.3	35.8	34.7	34.5	31.8	31.8	29.8
Unemployment Rate	4.1	5.4	—	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.1	3.9
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	340.8	330.5	3.1	337.7	334.0	338.9	334.4	330.0	327.4	321.9	329.3
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	141.6	136.1	4.0	140.8	141.3	140.8	139.7	138.9	138.6	138.2	138.9
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	689.4	661.8	4.2	686.2	689.4	684.5	679.1	675.3	673.7	671.9	675.1
Mining	7.8	8.2	−5.0	8.3	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6
Contract Construction	25.1	24.6	1.8	25.3	25.6	25.4	25.3	24.7	24.6	24.9	26.2
Manufacturing	102.9	99.7	3.2	102.7	102.5	101.9	101.4	101.2	102.5	102.1	102.0
Durable Goods	68.2	66.8	2.1	67.9	68.4	67.9	67.7	67.7	68.6	68.2	68.5
Nondurable Goods	34.7	32.9	5.4	34.7	34.0	34.0	33.7	33.5	33.8	33.9	33.4
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util.	40.6	39.8	2.0	40.5	40.4	39.8	39.4	39.6	40.2	40.1	41.0
Trade	166.6	157.9	5.5	165.6	164.3	163.1	162.8	161.7	160.4	159.6	158.9
Wholesale	37.8	35.6	6.1	37.6	37.7	37.3	37.3	37.3	36.3	36.2	36.2
Retail	128.9	122.3	5.4	128.0	126.7	125.8	125.5	124.4	124.0	123.4	122.7
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	33.3	33.3	0.0	33.3	33.1	33.3	33.2	33.2	33.1	33.3	33.0
Services	170.1	158.2	7.5	168.1	167.8	166.4	163.2	162.4	160.9	159.6	162.5
Government	143.0	140.1	2.1	142.5	147.8	146.8	146.0	145.0	144.5	144.6	143.9
Federal	39.3	38.9	1.0	39.3	39.5	40.2	40.2	39.9	39.7	39.9	39.7
State	41.0	39.1	4.9	41.0	40.6	39.9	39.5	38.8	38.8	38.9	38.4
Local	62.8	62.2	1.0	62.3	67.7	66.7	66.3	66.3	66.0	65.8	65.9

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[1] Figures represent estimated trends; they are not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private households.
[3] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person, by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	July 1989(p)	% Change from July '88	% Distribution	July 1989(p)	% Change from July '88	% Distribution	July 1989(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	386.6	4.9	100.0	294.9	3.3	100.0	NA	NA
Mining	6.9	−9.2	1.8	0.9	50.0	0.3	6.3	80.8
Contract Construction	24.2	1.7	6.3	3.2	3.2	1.1	21.3	77.7
Manufacturing	70.2	1.6	18.2	32.7	6.9	11.1	68.1	66.2
Durable Goods	49.3	1.2	12.8	19.0	4.4	6.4	43.2	63.3
Nondurable Goods	20.9	2.5	5.4	13.7	10.5	4.6	24.9	72.0
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	28.2	1.8	7.3	12.6	2.4	4.3	29.2	71.6
Total Trade	89.3	3.8	23.1	76.3	8.1	25.9	145.8	88.0
Wholesale Trade	26.5	9.1	6.9	11.5	0.0	3.9	31.6	83.2
Retail Trade	62.8	1.8	16.2	64.8	9.6	22.0	114.2	89.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	13.9	6.9	3.6	19.5	−4.4	6.6	25.2	75.4
Services	77.8	8.4	20.1	89.6	6.5	30.4	128.8	76.9
Total Government	76.1	9.3	19.7	60.1	−5.8	20.4	NA	NA
Federal Government	23.2	−1.3	6.0	16.6	4.4	5.6	NA	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	15.4	2.7	4.0	6.5	1.6	2.2	NA	NA
Other Federal Government	7.8	−8.2	2.0	10.1	6.3	3.4	NA	NA
State Government	22.8	45.2	5.9	15.4	−25.6	5.2	NA	NA
State Education	12.3	24.2	3.2	7.2	−18.2	2.4	NA	NA
Other State Government	10.5	81.0	2.7	8.2	−31.1	2.8	NA	NA
Local Government	30.1	−1.0	7.8	28.1	3.3	9.5	NA	NA
Local Education	13.3	1.5	3.4	19.4	2.1	6.6	NA	NA
Other Local Government	16.8	−2.9	4.3	8.7	6.1	3.0	NA	NA

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p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake - Ogden[1]					Provo - Orem[2]				
	Aug. 1989(f)	Aug. 1988	% Chg.	July 1989(p)	June 1989(r)	Aug. 1989(f)	Aug. 1988	% Chg.	July 1989(p)	June 1989(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	510.5	503.4	1.4	516.9	512.7	109.5	106.5	2.8	109.2	108.0
Employed Persons	492.1	478.3	2.9	496.9	491.0	105.5	101.9	3.5	104.8	103.7
Unemployed	18.4	25.1	—26.7	20.0	21.7	4.0	4.6	—13.0	4.4	4.3
Percent of Labor Force	3.6	5.0	—	3.9	4.2	3.6	4.3	—	4.0	4.0
Seasonally Adjusted	3.8	5.2	—	4.0	4.4	3.8	4.5	—	4.4	4.5
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	476.5	456.6	4.4	472.5	477.5	85.4	81.6	4.7	83.3	84.7
Mining	2.5	2.5	0.0	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	19.5	19.3	1.0	19.0	18.9	2.9	3.1	—6.5	2.8	2.8
Manufacturing	67.4	65.2	3.4	66.6	66.7	14.3	13.8	3.6	14.2	14.2
Durable Goods	46.5	44.7	4.0	45.9	46.4	9.1	9.0	1.1	9.0	9.1
Nondurable Goods	20.9	20.5	2.0	20.7	20.3	5.2	4.8	8.3	5.2	5.1
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	31.6	31.0	1.9	31.3	30.7	2.8	2.7	3.7	2.8	2.9
Total Trade	120.9	114.1	6.0	119.5	119.0	19.3	18.1	6.6	18.5	18.6
Wholesale Trade	31.9	30.1	6.0	31.7	31.7	2.9	2.8	3.6	2.8	2.8
Retail Trade	89.0	84.0	6.0	87.8	87.3	16.4	15.3	7.2	15.7	15.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	27.5	27.6	—0.4	27.4	27.2	2.4	2.4	0.0	2.3	2.4
Services	116.3	107.9	7.8	115.0	114.9	30.5	28.3	7.8	29.8	29.5
Total Government	90.8	89.0	2.0	91.0	97.4	13.2	13.2	0.0	12.9	14.3

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

[2] Provo - Orem is Utah County.

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Aug. '89(f)	July'89(p)	June '89(r)	Aug. '88	Aug. '89(f)	Aug. '88	% Change	Aug. '89(f)	Aug. '88	% Change
State Total	4.1	4.3	4.6	5.2	782,000	770,270	1.5	688,200	660,910	4.1
Bear River	3.6	3.2	3.8	4.0	49,700	48,640	2.2	40,800	39,710	2.7
Box Elder	3.9	3.2	4.0	4.0	18,320	18,190	0.7	15,800	15,740	0.4
Cache	3.5	3.2	3.8	4.0	30,310	29,340	3.3	24,600	23,560	4.4
Rich	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.5	1,070	1,110	—3.6	400	410	—2.4
Wasatch Front	3.8	4.0	4.4	5.2	523,260	516,230	1.4	487,610	467,480	4.3
North	4.6	4.5	4.8	6.0	156,140	152,340	2.2	121,350	117,750	3.1
Davis	3.9	4.0	4.2	5.2	79,060	76,980	2.7	56,110	54,450	3.0
Morgan	6.0	7.1	6.4	7.7	1,700	1,670	1.8	920	890	3.4
Weber	5.2	4.9	5.3	6.7	75,380	74,190	1.6	64,320	62,410	3.1
South	3.5	3.8	4.3	4.9	367,120	363,390	1.0	366,260	349,730	4.7
Salt Lake	3.5	3.8	4.2	4.9	356,050	352,210	1.1	356,110	339,780	4.8
Tooele	4.1	4.1	4.9	6.1	11,070	11,180	—1.0	10,150	9,950	2.0
Mountainlands	4.0	4.6	4.7	4.8	121,870	118,970	2.4	94,540	90,440	4.5
Summit	4.8	4.9	5.2	7.5	7,410	7,490	—1.1	6,610	6,450	2.5
Utah	3.8	4.4	4.5	4.5	109,480	106,460	2.8	85,400	81,520	4.8
Wasatch	7.3	7.3	7.8	9.0	4,980	5,020	—0.8	2,530	2,470	2.4
Central	5.9	6.6	6.6	8.3	22,400	22,040	1.6	14,670	14,180	3.5
Juab	6.8	5.4	6.9	10.0	2,090	2,060	1.5	1,640	1,590	3.1
Millard	4.3	5.6	4.4	5.6	5,560	5,480	1.5	3,260	3,190	2.2
Piute	4.8	8.8	6.9	13.6	390	410	—4.9	190	180	5.6
Sanpete	8.2	8.5	9.4	10.9	6,510	6,270	3.8	3,870	3,650	6.0
Sevier	4.5	5.9	5.6	7.0	6,760	6,710	0.7	5,180	5,040	2.8
Wayne	7.8	6.6	6.4	9.0	1,090	1,110	—1.8	530	530	0.0
Southwestern	4.7	4.8	4.4	5.1	33,130	32,250	2.7	23,960	23,040	4.0
Beaver	4.1	3.5	7.4	5.0	2,220	2,190	1.4	1,370	1,320	3.8
Garfield	7.0	9.2	7.6	9.8	1,680	1,670	0.6	1,670	1,650	1.2
Iron	5.0	5.4	3.9	5.4	8,980	8,520	5.4	6,900	6,430	7.3
Kane	7.6	5.9	6.1	5.9	2,850	2,690	5.9	1,680	1,600	5.0
Washington	4.0	4.0	3.7	4.4	17,400	17,180	1.3	12,340	12,040	2.5
Uintah Basin	8.2	8.5	7.8	10.4	13,260	13,600	—2.5	10,610	10,340	2.6
Daggett	1.9	2.4	1.1	2.9	570	560	1.8	380	360	5.6
Duchesne	11.3	11.0	10.4	14.4	4,550	4,580	—0.7	3,470	3,390	2.4
Uintah	6.8	7.5	6.7	8.6	8,140	8,460	—3.8	6,760	6,590	2.6
Southeastern	7.6	7.3	7.3	10.1	18,400	18,550	—0.8	16,040	15,710	2.1
Carbon	8.2	8.2	7.2	12.0	8,240	8,310	—0.8	7,160	6,910	3.6
Emery	5.3	5.5	6.7	8.3	3,570	3,660	—2.5	3,570	3,540	0.8
Grand	10.8	9.0	9.2	11.0	3,510	3,060	0.7	2,320	2,280	1.8
San Juan	6.1	6.0	6.7	7.2	3,460	3,520	—0.3	2,990	2,980	0.3

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates should not be used for federal or state funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July(p) 1989	June(r) 1989	July 1988	July(p) 1989	June(r) 1989	July 1988	July(p) 1989	June(r) 1988	July 1988
MINING	$545.86	$501.98	$530.08	49.0	44.9	45.5	$11.14	$11.18	$11.65
MANUFACTURING	418.59	415.52	409.03	40.6	41.1	41.4	10.31	10.11	9.88
Durable Goods	421.48	416.83	413.09	41.2	41.6	41.6	10.23	10.02	9.93
Nondurable Goods	412.65	411.53	396.83	39.3	39.8	40.7	10.50	10.34	9.75
TRADE	216.96	209.64	246.18	29.2	28.6	31.4	7.43	7.33	7.84
Wholesale Trade	378.00	351.52	421.69	37.8	35.4	39.3	10.00	9.93	10.78
Retail Trade	164.21	162.80	188.06	26.4	26.3	28.8	6.22	6.19	6.53
AVERAGE	274.82	269.84	295.84	32.6	32.2	34.4	8.43	8.38	8.60

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July(p) 1989	June(r) 1989	July 1988	July(p) 1989	June(r) 1989	July 1988	July(p) 1989	June(r) 1989	July 1988
MINING	$560.12	$577.37	$585.81	40.5	41.3	41.4	$13.83	$13.98	$14.15
Metal Mining	532.61	538.01	556.77	44.2	44.5	43.6	12.05	12.09	12.77
Bituminous Coal Mining	640.50	672.70	693.50	36.6	38.2	38.7	17.50	17.61	17.92
MANUFACTURING	401.37	397.58	398.93	39.7	39.6	40.5	10.11	10.04	9.85
Durable Goods	421.43	414.93	415.33	40.6	40.6	41.0	10.38	10.22	10.13
Primary Metal Industries	537.68	541.44	531.65	44.0	44.6	43.4	12.22	12.14	12.25
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	428.68	413.28	402.69	41.7	41.0	41.6	10.28	10.08	9.68
Transportation Equipment	568.48	560.25	571.75	41.8	41.5	42.7	13.60	13.50	13.39
Nondurable Goods	365.18	366.87	366.81	38.0	37.9	39.4	9.61	9.68	9.31
Food & Kindred Products	379.32	369.72	370.40	40.7	39.5	40.0	9.32	9.36	9.26
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	493.27	504.25	474.35	40.3	40.6	39.3	12.24	12.42	12.07
TRADE	209.20	202.54	227.42	29.8	29.1	30.9	7.02	6.96	7.36
Wholesale Trade	367.16	343.98	401.66	37.2	35.1	38.4	9.87	9.80	10.46
Retail Trade	165.37	163.90	179.42	27.7	27.5	28.8	5.97	5.96	6.23
Food Stores	146.20	144.78	169.33	26.2	25.9	27.4	5.58	5.59	6.18
Other Retail	195.72	199.02	207.16	29.7	30.2	30.6	6.59	6.59	6.77
AVERAGE	278.04	273.04	290.53	33.1	32.7	34.1	8.40	8.35	8.52

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

		THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO	
	Forecast Aug. '89	Preliminary July '89	Final June '89	Final Aug. '88	Final July '88	Final June '88
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	14,127	12,723	13,458	11,452	10,314	10,124
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	5,747	6,574	6,804	12,350	20,150	29,785
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	19,847	19,297	20,202	23,802	30,464	39,909
Number of New Applications for Jobs	14,500	8,925	11,949	11,153	6,865	12,494
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	8,405	8,651	7,464	7,489	7,708	7,723
Initial Claims (Key Week)	830	944	931	945	1,244	847
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	7,201	7,502	6,559	8,272	8,676	8,386
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	1.10	1.15	1.04	1,34	1.44	1.38
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$4,227,000	$3,745,009	$4,118,865	$5,018,459	$4,011,184	$5,218,529

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

Item	Index July '89	June '89	May '89	July '88	% Change From Last Month	July '88 to July '89	June '88 to June '89
CONSUMER PRICES: (1982 - 84 = 100)							
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	124.4	124.1	123.8	118.5	0.2	5.0	5.2
Food and Beverages	125.4	124.9	124.7	118.0	0.4	5.6	6.2
Food at Home	125.4	124.9	124.7	117.3	0.4	6.4	6.3
Housing	123.9	122.9	122.1	119.1	0.8	4.0	3.6
Rent Residential	133.0	132.3	131.7	127.8	0.5	4.1	3.9
Fuel and Other Util.	109.7	109.2	107.0	106.0	0.5	3.5	3.1
Medical Care	149.7	148.5	147.5	139.3	0.8	7.5	7.5
Apparel and Upkeep	115.0	117.8	120.4	112.7	—2.4	2.0	2.8
Transportation	115.4	115.9	116.0	109.8	—0.4	6.0	6.8
Gasoline	94.6	96.2	96.7	82.3	—1.7	14.9	18.3
Energy[1]	98.5	99.0	97.4	91.4	—0.5	7.8	8.8
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W[2])	123.2	122.8	122.5	117.2	0.3	5.1	5.2
Purchasing Power of Consumer Dollar: 1982 - 84 = $1.00	**$.804**	**$.806**	**$.806**	**$.844**	**—0.2**	**—4.7**	**—4.8**
PRODUCER PRICES: (1982 = 100)							
ALL COMMODITIES	112.7	112.8	113.1	107.8	—0.1	4.5	5.0
Finished Goods	114.0	114.1	114.2	108.5	—0.1	5.0	5.9
Intermediate Materials	112.6	112.6	112.7	108.2	0.0	4.1	4.8
Crude Materials	103.7	103.9	106.3	97.0	—0.2	6.6	6.1

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[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

[2] Consumer Price Index — Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

[3] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

PER CAPITA STATE TAX AMOUNTS, SELECTED TAXES AND STATES - 1988

	Total State Tax Amount	Rank	General Sales Tax Amount	Rank	Personal Income Tax Amount	Rank	Motor Fuel Tax Amount	Rank
U.S. Average	$1,076.94	--	$354.87	--	$326.82	--	$ 70.13	--
UTAH	947.42	32	348.60	20	377.00	15	76.51	30
Arizona	1,073.89	20	492.31	6	247.46	32	90.86	18
Colorado	858.50	43	220.15	44	352.56	20	91.20	16
Idaho	894.55	37	328.78	22	281.27	27	95.30	9
Montana	889.41	38	----	--	303.13	25	127.37	1
Nevada	1,119.29	18	515.48	5	----	--	93.62	13
New Mexico	1,187.67	15	490.00	7	201.15	37	91.86	14
Wyoming	1,216.62	14	320.69	25	----	--	78.08	29
California	1,280.71	9	408.81	10	456.70	11	45.88	47
Highest State	2,438.64	AK	841.53	HI	758.15	NY	127.37	MT
Lowest State	531.54	NH	198.27*	VA	.88**	AK	27.95	NY

* 5 States - AK, DE, MT, NH, OR - have no sales tax.

** 6 States - FL, NV, SD, TX, WA, WY - have no personal income tax.

Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce News, August 11, 1989. (percap.k|2)

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UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

SEPTEMBER 1989 published October 1989

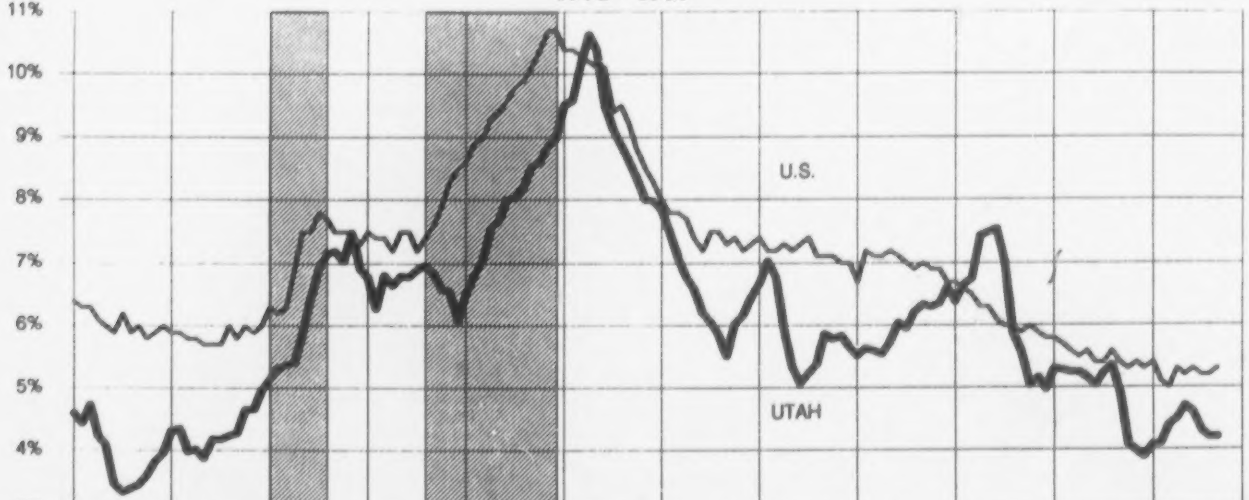
- Utah's nonagricultural employment has increased by 28,400 since September 1988.
- At 703,300 in September, Utah's nonfarm employment has exceeded 700,000 for the first time.
- In September, as in August, unemployed comprised 4.2 percent of Utah's labor force.
- Service-producing jobs comprise 87 percent of the new nonagricultural jobs created in Utah since September 1988.
- Employment growth of Utah's manufacturing industry has slipped from July's 3.3 percent (year-over) to September's 2.8 percent.
- For the first time in over a year, employment in the mining industry is showing a year-over increase, but it's only 100 jobs.

A MILESTONE: 700,000 NONFARM JOBS

For the first time, Utah's total nonfarm employment exceeded 700,000 jobs. At 703,300, September's employment figure was 28,400 (4.2 percent) greater than that reported one year ago. This increase represents a continuation of consistent employment growth, averaging at a 4.1 percent year-over rate for the past 13 months. As illustrated in

In this issue:
- Feature Article: Mass Layoff Statistics Program.
- U.S. Consumer Price Index -- Updated historical table.
- Average Annual Wage in Nonfarm Industries, Utah and U.S., 1987 and 1988; page 7.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
UTAH AND UNITED STATES
1978 - 1989



Shaded areas represent U.S. recessions.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

Graph A, Utah's total nonfarm employment has grown markedly since the 1986-1987 recession.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE LEVELS OFF

After falling sharply from May to July, Utah's unemployment rate leveled off at 4.2 percent in August and September. This economic indicator appears to have returned to its customary track -- approximately parallel to, and a point below, the U.S. rate (which was 5.2 percent in July and August and 5.3 percent in September). The number of unemployed Utahns was roughly 31,000 in September, 12 percent fewer than one year ago.

GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES

Newly available employment data by industry for the first quarter of 1989 prompted minor revisions to some of the current employment estimates. Specifically, the number of mining jobs reported in the first quarter was 400 more than estimated. Consequently, September's year-over employment estimate for mining increased by 100 jobs -- resulting in the first mining employment increase since July 1988. This turnaround is primarily attributable to small employment increases by several coal mining companies that have obtained new or expanded contracts to produce coal.

As of September, construction employment, which is closely watched as an economic indicator, was a scant 800 jobs, only 2.8 percent ahead of last year's dismal record. Nevertheless, after years of employment declines, the trend is now at least headed in the right direction. Revision of August's forecast for this industry resulted in 300 additional jobs.

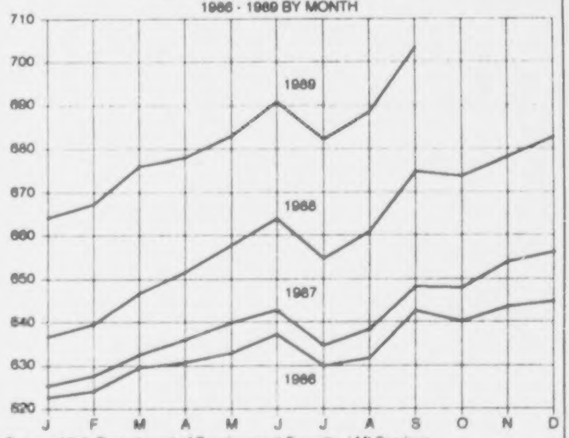
In the past two months, year-over employment growth in Utah's manufacturing industry slipped from 3.3 percent in July to 2.8 percent in September. Cutbacks in aerospace equipment manufacturing jobs were primarily responsible for this change. As a result, growth in durable goods manufacturing jobs slowed to 1.3 percent. Nondurable goods manufacturing continues to grow rapidly on most fronts, increasing by 1,900 jobs (5.6 percent) from one year ago.

SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES

Service-producing industries continue to dominate Utah's job-creation statistics. Of the 28,400 jobs created during the past twelve months, 24,700 (87 percent) were in service-producing industries. This represents a 4.6 percent year-over growth in service-producing jobs, as compared to a 2.7 percent growth in goods-producing jobs during the same period.

Of Utah's five major service-producing industries, the services sector continues to be the largest (providing 173,000 jobs) and the fastest growing (increasing 7.3 percent). The number of new job opportunities in the services sector totaled 11,800, half of which occurred in business services. Within business services, this job growth was focused in help-supply and telemarketing segments. Also achieving noteworthy employment gains were educational services, nonprofit membership organizations, and personal services and amusements.

GRAPH A
UTAH'S NONFARM EMPLOYMENT
1986 - 1989 BY MONTH



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, LMI Services.

The trade industry (wholesale and retail trade) continued to grow rapidly, employing 8,500 more people than a year ago. Of the several facets within this industry, only building material stores experienced no employment increases. Because, in part, of the occasional opening of new stores, department and variety store jobs continued to increase most rapidly.

The revision to total employment in government also increased as final first-quarter 1989 data were included. The number of local government jobs, primarily in education, and federal government positions, mainly in defense, was slightly more than previously estimated.

In contrast, employment in transportation, communication, and public utilities increased more slowly than anticipated -- by only 500 jobs during the past year. All of this growth occurred in trucking and air transportation activities. The number of railroad and communication and utilities jobs continued to be slightly fewer than a year ago. Each segment reported a decrease of 100 positions.

Similarly, Utah's finance, insurance, and real estate's employment was down by 100 jobs since September of 1988.

Kenneth E. Jensen
Labor Market Economist

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Sept. 1989(f)	Sept. 1988	% Change	Aug. 1989(p)	Aug. 1988	% Change	July 1989(r)	July 1988	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	797,800	777,200	2.7	792,000	770,300	2.8	790,700	761,000	3.9
Employed Persons	766,800	741,900	3.4	760,700	731,000	4.1	758,200	723,500	4.8
Unemployed	31,000	35,200	—11.9	31,400	39,200	—19.9	32,500	37,600	—13.6
Percent of Labor Force	3.9	4.5	—	4.0	5.1	—	4.1	4.9	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	4.2	4.9	—	4.2	5.4	—	4.3	5.2	—
U.S. Unemployment Rate (Seasonally Adjusted)	5.3	5.4	—	5.2	5.6	—	5.2	5.4	—

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL JOBS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Sept. 1989(f)	Sept. 1988	% Change	Aug. 1989(p)	Aug. 1988	% Change	July 1989(r)	July 1988	% Change
Total	703.3	674.9	4.2	688.5	660.6	4.2	682.2	654.1	4.3
Mining	8.2	8.1	1.2	8.0	8.0	0.0	7.9	8.2	—3.7
Metal Mining	2.8	2.7	3.7	2.9	2.8	3.6	2.8	2.8	0.0
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.7	2.5	8.0	2.5	2.4	4.2	2.5	2.6	—3.8
Other Mining & Quarrying	2.7	2.9	—6.9	2.6	2.8	—7.1	2.6	2.8	—7.1
Contract Construction	29.0	28.2	2.8	28.3	27.5	2.9	27.7	26.9	3.0
Manufacturing	104.3	101.5	2.8	103.6	100.6	3.0	103.0	99.7	3.3
Durable Goods	68.7	67.8	1.3	68.6	67.5	1.6	68.4	66.9	2.2
Primary Metals	5.8	5.3	9.4	6.0	5.3	13.2	6.0	5.2	15.4
Fabricated Metals, Machinery & Computers	17.1	17.3	—1.2	17.0	17.2	—1.2	16.9	17.1	—1.2
Electronic & Elec. Equipment Exc. Computers	9.4	9.2	2.2	9.2	9.0	2.2	9.1	8.9	2.2
Transportation Equipment	16.0	16.6	—3.6	16.0	16.6	—3.6	16.2	16.5	—1.8
Other Durable Goods	20.4	19.4	5.2	20.4	19.4	5.2	20.2	19.2	5.2
Non-Durable Goods	35.6	33.7	5.6	35.0	33.1	5.7	34.6	32.8	5.5
Food & Kindred Products	12.1	11.5	5.2	11.8	11.2	5.4	11.6	11.1	4.5
Textile & Apparel Products	6.3	6.2	1.6	6.2	6.1	1.6	6.2	6.2	0.0
Chemical & Petroleum Products	4.7	4.3	9.3	4.6	4.2	9.5	4.5	4.2	7.1
Other Non-Durable Goods	12.5	11.7	6.8	12.4	11.6	6.9	12.3	11.3	8.8
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	41.2	40.7	1.2	40.9	40.4	1.2	40.7	40.0	1.8
Railroad Transportation	2.7	2.8	—3.6	2.7	2.8	—3.6	2.7	2.8	—3.6
Other Transportation	24.0	23.3	3.0	23.7	23.0	3.0	23.5	22.6	4.0
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	14.5	14.6	—0.7	14.5	14.6	—0.7	14.5	14.6	—0.7
Trade	169.0	160.6	5.3	167.4	159.0	5.3	165.6	156.6	5.7
Wholesale Trade	38.1	36.0	5.8	38.1	36.0	5.8	38.0	35.8	6.1
Retail Trade	130.9	124.5	5.1	129.3	123.0	5.1	127.6	120.8	5.6
Building Materials	5.0	5.1	—2.0	5.1	5.2	—1.9	5.1	5.2	—1.9
Food Stores	23.6	22.5	4.9	23.5	22.4	4.9	23.3	22.1	5.4
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	16.0	14.9	7.4	16.1	15.0	7.3	15.8	14.8	6.8
Eating & Drinking Places	42.7	40.9	4.4	42.0	40.2	4.5	41.5	39.9	4.0
Other Retail	43.6	41.1	6.1	42.6	40.2	6.0	41.9	38.8	8.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	33.2	33.3	—0.3	33.4	33.5	—0.3	33.4	33.4	0.0
Services	172.9	161.1	7.3	169.4	157.8	7.4	167.2	155.9	7.2
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	11.4	10.8	5.6	11.7	11.1	5.4	11.7	11.0	6.4
Personal Services & Amusements	18.3	16.9	8.3	17.5	16.2	8.0	16.6	15.1	9.9
Business Services	48.7	42.8	13.8	48.7	42.8	13.8	47.5	42.3	12.3
Medical & Other Health Services	43.0	41.7	3.1	42.9	41.6	3.1	42.9	41.5	3.4
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	37.7	35.2	7.1	34.4	32.2	6.8	34.3	32.1	6.9
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	12.1	11.6	4.3	12.2	11.7	4.3	12.2	11.7	4.3
Agricultural Services	2.0	2.1	—4.8	2.0	2.2	—9.1	2.0	2.2	—9.1
Government	145.5	141.5	2.8	137.5	133.8	2.8	136.7	133.4	2.5
Federal Government	40.0	39.3	1.8	40.0	39.3	1.8	40.1	39.4	1.8
U.S. Federal Defense	22.0	21.3	3.3	22.0	21.3	3.3	22.0	21.4	2.8
Other Federal Government	18.0	18.0	0.0	18.0	18.0	0.0	18.1	18.0	0.6
State Government	38.2	36.5	4.7	38.2	36.5	4.7	38.2	36.4	4.9
State Education	19.5	18.7	4.3	19.4	18.6	4.3	19.5	18.7	4.3
Other State Government	18.7	17.8	5.1	18.8	17.9	5.0	18.7	17.7	5.6
Local Government	67.3	65.7	2.4	59.3	58.0	2.2	58.4	57.6	1.4
Local Education	42.4	41.0	3.4	33.7	32.6	3.4	32.7	32.1	1.9
Other Local Government	24.9	24.7	0.8	25.6	25.4	0.8	25.7	25.5	0.8
Labor—Management Disputes	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION, AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Sept. 1989 (f)	Sept. 1988	% Change	Aug. 1989 (p)	July 1989 (r)	June 1989	May 1989	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	1,722.0	1,698.0	1.4	1,720.0	1,718.0	1,716.0	1,714.0	1,712.0	1,710.0	1,708.0	1,706.0
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	1,114.1	1,098.6	1.4	1,112.8	1,111.5	1,110.2	1,108.9	1,107.6	1,106.4	1,105.1	1,103.8
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	787.9	767.8	2.6	788.1	780.4	776.6	769.9	773.2	776.3	777.6	781.9
Participation Rate	70.7	69.9	—	70.8	70.2	69.9	69.4	69.8	70.2	70.4	70.8
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS[2]	754.9	730.3	3.4	755.0	747.0	740.8	734.1	738.5	741.8	745.8	750.1
Employment Ratio[3]	67.8	66.5	—	67.8	67.2	66.7	66.2	66.7	67.0	67.5	68.0
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	33.0	37.5	—12.0	33.1	33.4	35.8	35.8	34.7	34.5	31.8	31.8
Unemployment Rate	4.2	4.9	—	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.1
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	326.2	330.8	—1.4	324.7	331.1	333.6	339.0	334.4	330.1	327.5	321.9
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	144.7	137.5	5.2	141.6	140.3	141.8	140.8	139.7	138.9	138.6	138.2
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	696.7	668.5	4.2	689.8	687.2	689.4	684.5	679.1	675.3	673.7	671.9
Mining	8.2	8.1	1.2	8.2	8.4	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.5	7.6
Contract Construction	25.8	25.1	2.8	25.4	25.6	25.6	25.4	25.3	24.7	24.6	24.9
Manufacturing	103.3	100.5	2.8	102.7	102.8	102.5	101.9	101.4	101.2	102.5	102.1
Durable Goods	68.1	67.2	1.3	67.9	68.0	68.4	67.9	67.7	67.7	68.6	68.2
Nondurable Goods	35.1	33.2	5.6	34.8	34.7	34.0	34.0	33.7	33.5	33.8	33.9
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util.	40.8	40.3	1.2	40.3	40.5	40.4	39.8	39.4	39.6	40.2	40.1
Trade	167.7	159.2	5.3	166.2	165.6	164.3	163.1	162.8	161.7	160.4	159.6
Wholesale	37.8	35.7	5.8	37.7	37.6	37.7	37.3	37.3	37.3	36.3	36.2
Retail	129.9	123.6	5.1	128.6	128.0	126.7	125.8	125.5	124.4	124.0	123.4
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	33.1	33.2	—0.3	33.2	33.3	33.1	33.3	33.2	33.2	33.1	33.3
Services	170.5	158.9	7.3	169.8	168.1	167.8	166.4	163.2	162.4	160.9	159.6
Government	147.4	143.3	2.9	144.0	143.0	147.8	146.8	146.0	145.0	144.5	144.6
Federal	39.8	39.1	1.8	39.6	39.6	39.5	40.2	40.2	39.9	39.7	39.9
State	40.3	38.5	4.7	40.9	41.0	40.6	39.9	39.5	38.8	38.8	38.9
Local	67.2	65.6	2.4	63.5	62.5	67.7	66.7	66.3	66.3	66.0	65.8

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[1] Figures represent estimated trends; they are not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private households.
[3] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person, by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Aug. 1989(p)	% Change from Aug. '88	% Distribution	Aug. 1989(p)	% Change from Aug. '88	% Distribution	Aug. 1989(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	390.4	4.7	100.0	298.1	3.6	100.0	NA	NA
Mining	7.1	—4.1	1.8	0.9	50.0	0.3	6.1	76.3
Contract Construction	25.0	2.9	6.4	3.3	3.1	1.1	22.0	77.7
Manufacturing	70.6	1.1	18.1	33.0	7.1	11.1	68.2	65.8
Durable Goods	49.5	0.4	12.7	19.1	4.9	6.4	43.5	63.4
Nondurable Goods	21.1	2.9	5.4	13.9	10.3	4.7	24.7	70.6
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	28.1	0.4	7.2	12.8	3.2	4.3	29.3	71.6
Total Trade	89.2	2.6	22.8	78.2	8.5	26.2	147.0	87.8
Wholesale Trade	26.4	6.9	6.8	11.7	3.5	3.9	31.7	83.2
Retail Trade	62.8	1.0	16.1	66.5	9.4	22.3	115.3	89.2
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	13.9	6.1	3.6	19.5	—4.4	6.5	25.3	75.7
Services	79.5	7.9	20.4	89.9	6.9	30.2	130.2	76.9
Total Government	77.0	10.5	19.7	60.5	—5.6	20.3	NA	NA
Federal Government	23.6	0.4	6.0	16.4	3.8	5.5	NA	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	15.4	3.4	3.9	6.6	3.1	2.2	NA	NA
Other Federal Government	8.2	—4.7	2.1	9.8	4.3	3.3	NA	NA
State Government	22.7	41.9	5.8	15.5	—24.4	5.2	NA	NA
State Education	12.1	22.2	3.1	7.3	—16.1	2.4	NA	NA
Other State Government	10.6	73.8	2.7	8.2	—30.5	2.8	NA	NA
Local Government	30.7	1.7	7.9	28.6	2.9	9.6	NA	NA
Local Education	13.4	3.1	3.4	20.3	3.6	6.8	NA	NA
Other Local Government	17.3	0.6	4.4	8.3	1.2	2.8	NA	NA

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p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake - Ogden[1]					Provo - Orem[2]				
	Sept. 1989(f)	Sept. 1988	% Chg.	Aug. 1989(p)	July 1989(r)	Sept. 1989(f)	Sept. 1988	% Chg.	Aug. 1989(p)	July 1989(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	520.3	506.9	2.6	518.7	517.3	113.5	110.1	3.1	110.9	109.1
Employed Persons	500.5	484.1	3.4	499.2	497.4	109.6	105.9	3.5	106.7	104.7
Unemployed	19.8	22.8	—13.2	19.5	19.9	3.9	4.2	7.1	4.2	4.4
Percent of Labor Force	3.8	4.5	—	3.8	3.8	3.4	3.8	—	3.8	4.0
Seasonally Adjusted	4.1	4.9	—	3.9	4.0	3.8	4.2	—	3.9	4.5
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	484.1	462.8	4.6	476.5	473.2	89.1	85.7	4.0	85.6	83.2
Mining	2.9	2.5	16.0	2.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	20.3	19.5	4.1	19.7	19.3	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.1	2.8
Manufacturing	67.5	65.7	2.7	67.1	66.7	14.4	13.9	3.6	14.3	14.2
Durable Goods	46.1	45.0	2.4	46.1	46.0	9.2	9.0	2.2	9.1	9.0
Nondurable Goods	21.4	20.7	3.4	21.0	20.7	5.2	4.9	6.1	5.2	5.2
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	31.7	31.3	1.3	31.5	31.2	2.8	2.8	0.0	2.7	2.7
Total Trade	121.6	115.0	5.7	120.6	119.5	19.6	18.6	5.4	19.2	18.5
Wholesale Trade	31.6	30.0	5.3	31.8	31.7	3.0	2.9	3.4	2.9	2.8
Retail Trade	90.0	85.0	5.9	88.8	87.8	16.6	15.7	5.7	16.3	15.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	27.2	27.4	—0.7	27.4	27.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	2.4	2.3
Services	117.2	108.3	8.2	115.9	114.8	33.1	31.7	4.4	30.5	29.8
Total Government	95.7	93.1	2.8	91.5	91.5	13.7	13.3	3.0	13.4	12.9

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

[2] Provo - Orem is Utah County.

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Sept. '89(f)	Aug.'89(p)	July '89(r)	Sept. '88	Sept. '89(f)	Sept. '88	% Change	Sept. '89(f)	Sept. '88	% Change
State Total	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.9	797,800	777,190	2.7	703,300	674,700	4.2
Bear River	3.4	3.8	3.2	3.9	50,370	49,400	2.0	42,450	41,420	2.5
Box Elder	3.1	4.0	3.1	3.3	18,030	17,980	0.3	15,890	15,810	0.5
Cache	3.7	3.7	3.2	4.1	31,340	30,340	3.3	26,160	25,200	3.8
Rich	2.2	1.7	2.0	9.1	1,000	1,080	—7.4	400	410	—2.4
Wasatch Front	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.9	533,190	519,750	2.6	495,390	474,030	4.5
North	4.7	4.5	4.5	5.7	158,920	153,460	3.6	122,730	118,430	3.6
Davis	4.1	4.2	3.8	4.7	80,600	77,510	4.0	56,810	54,770	3.7
Morgan	6.8	6.6	6.9	7.6	1,670	1,610	3.7	930	900	3.3
Weber	5.2	4.9	5.3	6.7	76,650	74,340	3.1	64,990	62,760	3.6
South	3.8	3.7	3.9	4.6	374,270	366,290	2.2	372,660	355,600	4.8
Salt Lake	3.8	3.7	3.9	4.6	363,060	355,060	2.3	362,320	345,440	4.9
Tooele	4.5	4.2	4.2	5.7	11,210	11,230	—0.2	10,340	10,160	1.8
Mountainlands	4.1	4.1	4.7	4.5	126,350	122,490	3.2	98,560	94,910	3.8
Summit	6.6	4.7	5.8	6.1	7,650	7,400	3.4	6,810	6,580	3.5
Utah	3.8	3.9	4.5	4.2	113,470	110,060	3.1	89,010	85,710	3.9
Wasatch	7.1	7.2	7.8	8.4	5,230	5,030	4.0	2,740	2,620	4.6
Central	6.5	5.9	6.7	7.9	22,360	21,730	2.9	15,350	14,750	4.1
Juab	4.5	6.9	6.3	9.8	2,060	2,040	1.0	1,700	1,630	4.3
Millard	5.3	4.7	5.6	5.8	5,440	5,330	2.1	3,360	3,260	3.1
Piute	8.1	4.7	9.1	12.8	380	370	2.7	190	190	0.0
Sanpete	8.6	7.6	8.2	10.2	6,580	6,260	5.1	4,180	3,920	6.6
Sevier	5.8	4.8	6.0	6.7	6,820	6,700	1.8	5,370	5,220	2.9
Wayne	8.0	8.2	7.7	8.0	1,080	1,030	4.9	550	530	3.8
Southwestern	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.9	32,940	31,590	4.3	24,020	23,030	4.3
Beaver	4.0	3.6	4.0	5.8	2,180	2,130	2.3	1,400	1,350	3.7
Garfield	8.9	6.9	9.1	9.3	1,710	1,610	6.2	1,700	1,630	4.3
Iron	5.1	5.0	5.4	4.8	8,650	8,290	4.3	6,730	6,460	4.2
Kane	6.8	6.8	5.8	7.6	2,800	2,720	2.9	1,700	1,620	4.9
Washington	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	17,600	16,840	4.5	12,490	11,970	4.3
Uintah Basin	8.9	8.2	8.3	10.4	13,380	13,350	0.2	10,660	10,300	3.5
Daggett	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.7	550	530	3.8	370	360	2.8
Duchesne	11.6	11.0	11.0	13.5	4,650	4,600	1.1	3,560	3,490	2.0
Uintah	7.8	7.0	7.2	9.1	8,180	8,220	—0.5	6,730	6,450	4.3
Southeastern	7.4	7.2	6.9	9.0	19,230	18,900	1.7	16,870	16,280	3.6
Carbon	7.8	7.7	7.0	10.2	8,620	8,480	1.7	7,590	7,260	4.5
Emery	5.8	5.3	5.3	7.6	3,620	3,630	—0.3	3,670	3,600	1.9
Grand	9.1	9.6	9.7	9.8	2,950	2,870	2.8	2,270	2,200	3.2
San Juan	6.8	6.2	6.2	7.2	4,040	3,920	3.1	3,340	3,220	3.7

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates should not be used for federal or state funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Aug.(p) 1989	July(r) 1989	Aug. 1988	Aug.(p) 1989	July(r) 1989	Aug. 1988	Aug.(p) 1989	July(r) 1988	Aug. 1988
MINING	$514.00	$550.94	$499.49	46.6	49.5	43.7	$11.03	$11.13	$11.43
MANUFACTURING	415.95	413.70	403.60	40.9	40.4	41.1	10.17	10.24	9.82
Durable Goods	420.93	417.17	411.84	41.8	41.1	41.6	10.07	10.15	9.90
Nondurable Goods	402.33	404.53	384.80	38.5	38.6	40.0	10.45	10.48	9.62
TRADE	210.53	217.27	228.44	29.2	29.4	29.9	7.21	7.39	7.64
Wholesale Trade	359.10	377.62	393.78	36.2	37.8	37.9	9.92	9.99	10.39
Retail Trade	161.94	164.39	173.81	26.9	26.6	27.2	6.02	6.18	6.39
AVERAGE	271.41	275.14	281.20	32.7	32.6	33.2	8.30	8.44	8.47

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Aug.(p) 1989	July(r) 1989	Aug. 1988	Aug.(p) 1989	July(r) 1989	Aug. 1988	Aug.(p) 1989	July(r) 1989	Aug. 1988
MINING	$589.53	$566.87	$537.34	42.2	40.9	40.8	$13.97	$13.86	$13.17
Metal Mining	532.97	541.05	503.42	40.6	44.9	40.5	11.95	12.05	12.43
Bituminous Coal Mining	745.50	643.43	581.39	42.0	36.6	34.3	17.75	17.58	16.95
MANUFACTURING	417.17	401.32	402.93	41.1	39.5	40.7	10.15	10.16	9.90
Durable Goods	428.49	421.94	414.51	41.4	40.3	41.0	10.35	10.47	10.11
Primary Metal Industries	527.35	559.81	507.87	42.7	44.5	41.8	12.35	12.58	12.15
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	415.66	417.58	404.75	41.4	41.1	41.9	10.04	10.16	9.66
Transportation Equipment	599.00	568.48	580.65	43.5	41.8	43.3	13.77	13.60	13.41
Nondurable Goods	396.32	364.42	381.35	41.4	38.0	40.1	9.81	9.59	9.51
Food & Kindred Products	370.80	380.16	366.51	40.0	40.4	41.1	9.27	9.41	9.14
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	475.95	493.27	491.26	39.4	40.3	40.4	12.08	12.24	12.16
TRADE	202.76	209.70	214.80	29.3	30.0	30.0	6.92	6.99	7.16
Wholesale Trade	350.22	366.42	376.38	35.7	37.2	36.9	9.81	9.85	10.20
Retail Trade	162.56	165.45	170.85	27.6	27.9	28.1	5.89	5.93	6.08
Food Stores	141.93	147.05	166.86	25.9	26.4	27.0	5.48	5.57	6.18
Other Retail	192.16	198.16	188.34	29.7	30.3	29.2	6.47	6.54	6.45
AVERAGE	279.39	278.55	282.24	33.3	33.2	33.6	8.39	8.39	8.40

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO		
	Forecast Sept. '89	Preliminary Aug. '89	Final July '89	Final Sept. '88	Final Aug. '88	Final July '88
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	13,673	14,652	12,723	10,687	11,452	10,314
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	6,491	5,747	6,574	8,200	12,350	20,150
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	20,164	20,399	19,297	18,887	23,802	30,464
Number of New Applications for Jobs	10,557	11,088	8,925	10,619	11,153	6,865
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	9,939	8,065	8,651	9,206	7,489	7,708
Initial Claims (Key Week)	880	830	944	819	945	1,244
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	6,319	7,201	7,502	6,658	8,272	8,676
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	0.97	1.10	1.15	1.06	1.34	1.44
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$3,425,000	$4,401,560	$3,745,009	$4,023,711	$5,018,459	$4,011,184

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

	Index					% Change	
Item	Aug. '89	July '89	June '89	Aug. '88	From Last Month	Aug. '88 to Aug. '89	July '88 to July '89
CONSUMER PRICES: (1982 - 84 = 100)							
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**124.6**	**124.4**	**124.1**	**119.0**	**0.2**	**4.7**	**0.2**
Food and Beverages	125.6	125.4	124.9	119.4	0.2	5.2	0.2
Food at Home	124.9	124.8	124.3	118.1	0.2	5.8	0.1
Housing	124.2	123.9	122.9	119.5	0.2	3.9	0.2
Rent Residential	133.5	133.0	132.3	128.4	0.0	1.0	0.4
Fuel and Other Util.	109.7	109.7	109.2	106.1	0.0	3.4	0.0
Medical Care	150.7	149.7	148.5	139.9	0.7	7.7	0.7
Apparel and Upkeep	115.0	115.0	117.8	112.6	0.0	2.1	0.0
Transportation	114.3	115.4	115.9	109.6	—1.0	4.3	—1.0
Gasoline	91.1	94.6	96.2	84.2	—3.7	8.2	—3.7
Energy[3]	97.0	98.5	99.0	92.3	—1.5	5.1	—1.5
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W[2])	124.6	123.2	122.8	117.7	0.2	4.7	0.2
Purchasing Power of Consumer Dollar: 1982 - 84 = $1.00	**$.803**	**$.804**	**$.806**	**$.840**	**—0.1**	**—4.4**	**—4.7**
PRODUCER PRICES: (1982 = 100)							
ALL COMMODITIES	112.0	112.7	112.8	108.0	—0.6	3.7	4.5
Finished Goods	113.3	114.0	114.1	108.8	—0.6	4.1	5.0
Intermediate Materials	112.1	112.6	112.6	108.4	—0.4	3.4	4.1
Crude Materials	101.0	103.7	103.9	97.3	—2.6	3.8	6.6

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[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

[2] Consumer Price Index — Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

[3] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES, UTAH AND UNITED STATES, 1987 and 1988

	1988(p)	1987	Percent Change, 1987-88
Utah			
Total	$18,910*	$18,303*	3.3%
Private	18,503	17,841	3.7
Mining	33,842	32,492	4.2
Construction	20,907	19,979	4.6
Manufacturiing	23,633	22,763	3.8
Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities	26,674	25,736	3.6
Wholesale Trade	23,476	22,083	6.3
Retail Trade	10,245	10,051	1.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	20,420	19,693	3.7
Services	16,920	16,453	2.8
Government	20,425	19,972	2.3
United States			
Total	$21,871	$20,857	4.9%
Private	21,649	20,621	5.0
Mining	34,341	32,950	4.2
Construction	24,432	23,129	5.6
Manufacturiing	26,916	25,670	4.9
Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities	28,201	27,404	2.9
Wholesale Trade	27,843	26,033	7.0
Retail Trade	11,965	11,513	3.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	27,691	25,991	6.5
Services	19,964	18,915	5.7
Government	23,021	22,063	4.3

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p = preliminary.

* Utah ranked 36th.

1988 High - District of Columbia - $30,254.

1988 Low - South Dakota - $15,424.

Source: *U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics News*, August 29, 1989.

UNITED STATES CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) – ALL ITEMS
1982-84 = 100

To figure the percentage increase between any two months: Subtract the index for the earlier month from the later month; divide that number by the index for the earlier month; and then multiply the result by 100 by moving the decimal two places to the right.

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Average	% Change from Prior Year
1978-U	62.5	62.9	63.4	63.9	64.5	65.2	65.7	66.0	66.5	67.1	67.4	67.7	65.2	7.6
-W	62.8	63.2	63.7	64.3	64.9	65.6	66.0	66.4	66.8	67.4	67.7	68.1	65.6	7.7
1979-U	68.3	69.1	69.8	70.6	71.5	72.3	73.1	73.8	74.6	75.2	75.9	76.7	72.6	11.3
-W	68.7	69.5	70.3	71.1	71.9	72.8	73.7	74.4	75.1	75.1	76.4	77.2	73.1	11.4
1980-U	77.8	78.9	80.1	81.0	81.8	82.7	82.7	83.3	84.0	84.8	85.5	86.3	82.4	13.5
-W	78.3	79.4	80.5	81.4	82.3	83.2	83.3	83.8	84.6	85.3	86.1	86.9	82.9	13.4
1981-U	87.0	87.9	88.5	89.1	89.8	90.6	91.6	92.3	93.2	93.4	93.7	94.0	90.9	10.3
-W	87.5	88.5	89.0	89.6	90.3	91.1	92.2	92.8	93.7	93.9	94.1	94.4	91.4	10.3
1982-U	94.3	94.6	94.5	94.9	95.8	97.0	97.5	97.7	97.9	98.2	98.0	97.6	96.5	6.2
-W	94.7	95.0	94.8	95.2	96.2	97.4	98.0	98.2	98.3	98.6	98.4	98.0	96.9	6.0
1983-U	97.8	97.9	97.9	98.6	99.2	99.5	99.9	100.2	100.7	101.0	101.2	101.3	99.6	3.2
-W	98.1	98.1	98.4	99.0	99.5	99.8	100.1	100.5	101.0	101.2	101.2	101.2	99.8	3.0
1984-U	101.9	102.4	102.6	103.1	103.4	103.7	104.1	104.5	105.0	105.3	105.3	105.3	103.9	4.3
-W	101.6	101.8	101.8	102.1	102.5	102.8	103.2	104.2	104.8	104.8	104.7	104.8	103.3	3.5
1985-U	105.5	106.0	106.4	106.9	107.3	107.6	107.8	108.0	108.3	108.7	109.0	109.3	107.6	3.6
-W	104.9	105.4	105.9	106.3	106.7	107.0	107.1	107.3	107.6	107.9	108.3	108.6	106.9	3.5
1986-U	109.6	109.3	108.8	108.6	108.9	109.5	109.5	109.7	110.2	110.3	110.4	110.5	109.6	1.9
-W	108.9	108.5	107.9	107.6	107.9	108.4	108.4	108.6	109.1	109.1	109.2	109.3	108.6	1.6
1987-U	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.7	113.1	113.5	113.8	114.4	115.0	115.3	115.4	115.4	113.6	3.6
-W	110.0	110.5	111.0	111.6	111.9	112.4	112.7	113.3	113.8	114.1	114.3	114.2	112.5	3.6
1988-U	115.7	116.0	116.5	117.1	117.5	118.0	118.5	119.0	119.8	120.2	120.3	120.5	118.3	4.1
-W	114.5	114.7	115.1	115.7	116.2	116.7	117.2	117.7	118.5	118.9	119.0	119.2	117.0	4.0
1989-U	121.1	121.6	122.3	123.1	123.8	124.1	124.4	124.6						
-W	119.7	120.2	120.8	121.8	122.5	122.8	123.2	123.2						

-U = CPI for all urban consumers.
-W = CPI for urban wage earners and clerical workers.
Source: Prepared by the Utah Department of Employment Security from tabulations published by Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor.

MASS LAYOFF STATISTICS PROGRAM

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) recently released the results of its 1988 Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program. This federal and state cooperative program uses a computerized system to identify, describe, and track major employment layoffs and firm closures. The system uses each state's unemployment insurance and employer files to identify firms that employ 50 or more workers and generate 50 or more layoffs during a consecutive three week period.

Table A presents the results of the 1988 MLS data collection. Nationwide, 1,951 establishments reported 2,322 layoff events in which 450,300 workers were separated from their jobs. Subsequent to these separations, 349,395 individuals filed unemployment compensation claims.

UTAH'S MASS LAYOFF STATISTICS PROGRAM

As mentioned above, the national MLS program identifies layoffs and closures only for firms with 50 or more employees. In states that consist primarily of firms that employ fewer than 50 workers, such as Utah, using this criteria eliminates important data. In particular, this restriction causes informational gaps about rural areas, because a layoff or closure of a firm with fewer than 50 employees can be very important to the local economy. BLS acknowledged this problem and, in 1989, began collecting data for Utah firms that employ between 20 and 49 workers. As a result, more counties and firms are now included in the program. Table B indicates that including firms with 20-49 workers increases the portion of non-farm jobs covered in the program from 71.6 percent to 82.7 percent and the number of firms from 5.5 percent to 13.3 percent. However, the MLS program based its 1988 data collection on the old criteria, which only includes firms employing 50 or more workers. A summary of these 1988 findings is provided below.

MASS LAYOFFS IN UTAH

Very few MLS-defined layoffs or closures occurred in Utah during 1988. Table C describes these events. Only 21 firms were involved in 29 layoffs, and nearly half of these companies were in manufacturing. In these layoffs, a total of 5,781 people were separated from their jobs, and 4,258 of these individuals filed initial unemployment insurance claims. Unlike the distribution of firms involved in these layoffs, the number of separated workers and initial claims occurred primarily in government. Seasonal employment fluctuations by the Federal Internal Revenue Service Center represented a significant portion of these layoffs.

Utah's concentration of separations and claims in the government sector ran counter to the national trend. On a national basis, manufacturing was the predominant industry recording companies involved in layoff events, worker separations, and initial unemployment claims. In fact, Utah accounted for 10.8 percent of all national MLS separations and 11.9 percent of all national MLS unemployment claims within the government sector. Both seasonal layoffs at the Internal Revenue Service Center and Utah's above average ratio of government employment to total employment contributed to these significant proportions.

Of the 21 firms involved in MLS layoffs, six ceased doing business during 1988. Two of these firms reopened later in the year, and one moved out of state.

REASONS FOR LAYOFFS

Seasonality was the most common reason for 1988 layoffs in Utah. As indicated in Table C, completed contracts and weather factors closely followed. Although one-fifth of the companies involved in these layoffs did not respond to a survey that requested the reason for a layoff, subsequent investigation revealed that these employers were primarily in the construction industry and had left the state after completing a short-term contract. In general, national factors that contributed to layoffs were similar to Utah's. (See Table E.)

CLAIMANT CHARACTERISTICS

As indicated in Table C, over 73 percent of Utahns involved in MLS layoffs filed unemployment compensation claims, similar to the national proportion of 77 percent. Seventy-seven percent of Utah's MLS claimants lived in metropolitan counties (Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, and Weber). A study revealed that finding a new job and not qualifying for unemployment insurance were the primary reasons separated workers in Utah did not file claims.

One important concern to address is the effect of layoffs on minorities and women. Since the MLS program does not address layoff procedures at MLS firms, the means to evaluate this issue is comparing the characteristics of MLS initial claimants to those of the Utah population, to those of all employed individuals, and to those of all unemployment claimants. Table F compares the characteristics of these groups. As this table indicates, blacks, hispanics, and women are more likely to be affected by a MLS layoff, and workers who are 55 years old or over are less likely to be affected. In contrast, at a national level, a MLS layoff event is more likely to affect blacks, and less likely to impact women, hispanics, and workers who are 55 years old or over. (See Table G.)

An additional issue to explore is the portion of MLS claimants who exhaust their unemployment insurance benefits compared to the portion of MLS claimants who file for unemployment insurance. Such a comparison may imply re-entry problems. Comparison of Table H and Table F reveals that hispanics, women, and workers age 55 and over have higher proportions of benefit exhaustion than proportions of total initial claims. Nationally, all minority groups, especially blacks, have a higher proportion of benefit exhaustion than that of initial claims.

The vast majority of claimants who exhausted their benefits eventually returned to work for their former employers. Some were employed by a different company in the same industry, and others were employed in a different industry. Nine of the 16 workers who changed companies received lower wages than their previous rates, and four secured higher rates.

CONCLUSION

Utah's MLS program reveals new and important information about layoffs and closures. While layoffs and closures are a natural part of the economic cycle, the overall impact of layoffs has not been thoroughly understood. Information that the MLS program provides can identify geographic areas, industries, and worker groups experiencing economic distress. The capability of this program to track displaced workers throughout their period of receiving unemployment insurance benefits provides longitudinal information. The data available through the MLS program can be a valuable asset to policy makers, educators, and planners for making decisions and developing strategies that mitigate the effects of layoffs and closures on a community and on individuals.

Brad M. McGarry
Labor Market Economist

TABLE A
LAYOFF EVENT BY INDUSTRY IN UNITED STATES
1988

INDUSTRY	NUMBER OF COMPANIES	LAYOFF EVENTS	SEPARATIONS	INITIAL CLAIMS
TOTAL	1,951	2,322	450,300	349,395
Agriculture	41	47	11,681	6,279
Mining	69	79	10,615	9,405
Construction	247	325	58,563	43,410
Manfacturing	1,018	1,194	225,118	195,950
Transportation/Communication/ Public Utilities	133	145	38,264	21,904
Trade	169	200	42,780	28,220
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	24	26	7,356	4,154
Services	198	224	39,860	26,426
Government	52	82	16,063	13,647

TABLE B. TOTAL FIRMS IN UTAH
FOURTH QUARTER 1988

	Number of Firms			Covered Employment		
Industry	Total Firms	w/20-49 Employ	50 + Employ	Total	Firms w/20-49	Firms 50 +
Mining	361	32	26	7,860	1,070	5,530
Percent	1.2%	8.9%	7.2%	1.2%	13.6%	70.4%
Construction	3,737	208	54	24,320	6,200	5,280
Percent	12.0%	5.6%	1.4%	3.6%	25.5%	21.7%
Manufacturing	2,180	274	323	98,470	8,550	80,930
Percent	7.0%	9.8%	14.8%	14.6%	8.7%	82.2%
Transportation/Communication/ Public Utilities	1,235	124	102	44,760	3,650	36,480
Percent	4.0%	10.0%	8.3%	6.7%	8.2%	81.5%
Trade	3,535	933	474	162,120	28,160	94,110
Percent	30.5%	9.8%	5.0%	24.1%	17.4%	58.0%
Finance/Insurance/ Real Estate	2,615	144	104	32,390	4,660	20,100
Percent	8.4%	5.5%	4.0%	4.8%	14.4%	62.1%
Services	10,939	636	426	157,570	19,060	99,620
Percent	35.0%	5.8%	3.9%	23.4%	12.1%	63.2%

TABLE C
LAYOFF EVENT BY INDUSTRY IN UTAH
1988

INDUSTRY	NUMBER OF COMPANIES	LAYOFF EVENTS	SEPARATIONS	INITIAL CLAIMS	PERMANENT CLOSURES
TOTAL	**21**	**29**	**5,781**	**4,258**	**6**
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	
Mining	3	3	593	378	1
Construction	2	2	212	201	
Manufacturing	10	12	1,617	1,233	3
Transportation/Communication/ Public Utilities	1	1	62	62	
Trade	1	2	506	506	1
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	1	1	150	95	
Services	2	2	903	165	1
Government	1	6	1,738	1,618	

TABLE D
REASONS FOR LAYOFF IN UTAH

REASON	LAYOFF EVENTS	% Dist.	NUMBER OF SEPARATIONS	% Dist.	INITIAL CLAIMANTS	% Dist.
TOTAL	29	100.0%	5,781	100.0%	4,258	100.0%
Bankruptcy	2	6.9	287	5.0	23	5.4
Contract Canceled	1	3.2	58	4.5	515	12.1
Contract Completed	4	13.8	1,169	20.2	582	13.7
Environment-Related	1	3.4	17	2.9	198	4.7
Import Competition	1	3.4	0	0.0	7	0.2
Overseas Relocation	1	3.4	114	2.0	164	3.9
Seasonal Work	5	17.2	1,585	27.4	617	14.5
Slack Work	1	3.4	102	1.8	69	1.6
Weather-Related	4	13.8	332	5.7	296	7.0
Other Reasons	3	10.3	665	11.5	478	11.2
Not Reported	6	20.7	1,100	19.0	1,000	25.8

TABLE E
REASONS FOR LAYOFFS IN U.S.
1988

REASON	LAYOFF EVENTS	NUMBER OF SEPARATIONS	INITIAL CLAIMANTS
TOTAL	**2,322**	**450,300**	**349,395**
Automation	7	737	635
Bankruptcy	76	16,559	11,415
Business ownership change	92	18,973	12,321
Contract cancellation	32	3,894	3,340
Contract completion	178	50,822	35,412
Domestic relocation	68	12,816	10,603
Environment-related	4	388	385
Import competition	34	8,222	6,618
Labor-management dispute	26	2,824	2,495
Material shortages	20	2,168	1,962
Model changeover	21	7,186	9,589
Natural disaster	4	919	845
Overseas relocation	10	1,225	1,013
Plant or machine repairs	21	3,837	2,749
Seasonal work	710	144,522	94,588
Slack work	450	69,764	63,392
Vacation period	21	3,650	2,621
Weather-related curtailment	43	4,285	4,579
Other reasons	229	51,744	38,511
Not reported	276	45,764	46,322

TABLE F
MLS INITIAL CLAIMANT CHARACTERISTICS IN UTAH
1988

	LAYOFF EVENTS	INITIAL CLAIMANTS	PERCENT		DISTRIBUTIONS	
			BLACK	HISPANIC	WOMEN	55 OVER
	29	4,235	0.9	5.4	57.1	6.2
UTAH EMPLOYMENT 1/			0.7	3.7	43.8	10.4
UTAH POPULATION 2/			0.6	4.1	50.4	15.3
UTAH UC CLAIMANTS 1/			0.7	3.8	35.1	5.8

1/Utah Department of Employment Security.
2/Utah State Office of Planning and Budget.

TABLE G
MLS INITIAL CLAIMANT CHARACTERISTICS IN UNITED STATES
1988

	LAYOFF EVENTS	INITIAL CLAIMANTS	PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS			
			BLACK	HISPANIC	WOMEN	55 OVER
	2,322	349,395	16.5	7.1	40.8	12.6
U.S. EMPLOYMENT 1/			10.1	7.2	45.0	12.9
U.S. POPULATION 2/			12.3	7.7	51.3	21.2

1/Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings*, January 1989.
2/Utah Department of Employment Security, *Utah's Affirmative Action Information* 1988.

TABLE H
MLS UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION EXHAUSTEES CHARACTERISTICS
UTAH AND UNITED STATES
1988

		PERCENT OF TOTAL			
	TOTAL EXHAUSTEES	BLACK	HISPANIC	WOMEN	55 OVER
UTAH	151	0.0	6.0	64.2	7.3
UNITED STATES	62,135	22.2	7.9	41.3	13.3

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